SUMMARY *per Mail Steamship* JEDDO.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7108.—VOL. XLIII. THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861. **PRICE FOURPENCE.**

BIRTHS.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Ten Mile Creek, Billy Bong, the wife of Mr. William Arendell, of a son.

On the 11th instant, at North Brisbane, the wife of Henry Boyle, Esq., of a son.

On Thursday, the 7th March, at the residence of her mother, Wellington Inn, Armidale, the wife of Mr. William Gordon Brereton, of a son.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Scott-street, Newcastle, Mrs. Sam Wade, junior, of a daughter.

On the 15th instant, at the Holmes, Wellington, the wife of J. A. Gardiner, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th of March, at Parramatta, the wife of Walter Brown, M.D., of a son.

On the 18th instant, at Surry Hills, Mrs. Haviland, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at York-street, the wife of Henry Weingarth, of a son.

On the 19th instant, at Stanmore, Mrs. James Moray, of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Pyrmont, the wife of Alfred A. Dunnicliff, of a daughter.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, Helleadon Cottage, Newtown Road, Mrs. J. Ernest Robberds, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th of October last, by licence, Stephen Huchinson, of York and Market streets, to Miss Elizabeth M'Mahon, third daughter of Bartholomew M'Mahon, of Clarence-street, Sydney.

On the 9th instant, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, Benedict, eldest son of Benedict Edwards, Esq., of Budleigh, Salterton, Devon, to Mary Scott, youngest daughter of the late James Barrow Storey, Esq., formerly of Blandford, Dorset.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of J. H. Williams, Esq., Fort-street, Sydney, under special license, by the Rev. John Reid, David, eldest son of the late David Ramsay, Esq., M.D., of Debroyd, to Kate Dorothy, fifth daughter of the late Prosper de Mestre, Esq., of Terara, Shoalhaven.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd March, at her residence, Glebe Road, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. William Carren, aged 48 years.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mary Ann, relict of the late Robert Styles, Esq., in the 62nd year of her age.

On the 25th of February, at her residence, Surry Hills, Sydney, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. William Evans. Cambridge Chronicle please copy.

On the 15th instant, at Newcastle, John Thomas Baker, Esq., aged 41 years.

On the 18th instant, William Bennett, youngest son of Mr. Richard Edwards, chemist, of Windsor, aged 14 months.

On the 19th instant, at 223, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Andrew, son of Mr. A. Ramage, of scarlatina (superseded by convulsions), aged 2 years and 9 months.

On the 20th March, at her late residence, Gipps-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Mary Hanley, native of Tuam, county of Galway, Ireland, aged 40 years.

At the residence of her parents, Liverpool-street East, after a severe and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Margaret Mary, only daughter of John Davis, blacksmith, York-street, aged 20.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship JEDDO, W. SOAMES, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on FRIDAY, the 22nd MARCH, 1861, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 20th February, 1861.

STEAM to NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamship LORD WORSLEY will be despatched on the 1st April, to TARANAKI, NELSON, WELLINGTON, and PORT COOPER.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf. Having a large portion of her cargo engaged, early application will be necessary. SAMUEL CLARK, manager, Grafton Wharf.

STEAM to TARANAKI.—The S. S. CORIO will leave for TARANAKI direct on FRIDAY next. Freight, 60s. per ton.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH EVERY DAY.—The PHANTOM.—Fares, ONE SHILLING.
From Circular Quay 10.15 2.15 6
Woolloomooloo 10.30 2.30 5.45
MANLY to Sydney 8.15 12 0 5
S. H. WILSON, agent.
The Rifle Butts open daily for practice.

WATSON'S BAY.—Steamer DAILY. The BLACK SWAN leaves Phoenix Wharf, at 9.30. Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15. Woolloomooloo, at 10.30, 2.30. Watson's Bay, at 12 and 4. Fare, Sixpence. H. BILLING, proprietor.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—On and after the 1st of the ensuing month, these steamers will ply as follows:—
From Parramatta, 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, 9 a.m., 1.15, and 4 p.m.
Phoenix Wharf, 20th March.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Only 1s. to Parramatta.

Leave						
Phoenix Wharf	7 5	9. 0	10·30	1·15	4· 0	6· 0
Hunter's Hill	7 25 arrive at	9 20	10 50	1·35	4·20	6·20
Gladesville ...	7·50	9·35	11· 5	1·50	4·35	6·35
Ryde	—	9 50	11·20	2· 5	4·50	6 50
Arrive at Parramatta ...	—	10·40	12·10	2·55	5·40	7·40
Leave Parramatta ...	—	8· 0	11· 0	1· 0	4· 0	6· 0
Ryde	—	8 40	11·40	1·40	4·40	6·40
Gladesville ...	7·55	8 55	11·55	1·55	4.55	6·55
Hunter's Hill	8·15	9·10	12·10	2·10	5·10	7·10
Arrive at Phoenix Wharf	8·40	9·40	12 40	2·40	5·40	7·40

Cabin return tickets, 2s. 6d.; steerage ditto ditto, 1s. 6d. Single, cabin, 1s. 6d.; ditto, steerage, 1s.
Return tickets are available only for the day on which they are issued, except on Saturdays or Sundays. Parties taking return tickets on these days can return on either of them, or on the following Monday.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS to
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY, 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY), at 11; and SAMSON, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY).
CLARENCE TOWN.—Steamer, TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 7 a.m.
BRISBANE, calling at NEWCASTLE.—TELEGRAPH, THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), at 11.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), at 10.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, within forty-eight hours after arrival.
FROM BRISBANE
To IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH, daily.
To MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 26th March and 9th April.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of March:—
FROM SYDNEY.
THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
THE PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH.
THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
THE PATERSON, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
THE PATERSON, for CLARENCE TOWN direct, on THURSDAY, the 28th, at 7 a.m.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO
CLYDE RIVER, THIS DAY, at noon
WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at noon and 8 p.m.
MORUYA, THIS NIGHT, at 8 p.m.
MERIMBULA, TO-MORROW, at 10 p.m.
ULLADULLA, TO-MORROW, at 10 p.m.
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

C. R. R. S. N. CO.—The URARA, for CLARENCE RIVER, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Return Tickets, available for three months, will be issued to cabin passengers by the T. S. N. Company's steamship TASMANIA, price Sixteen Guineas.
Single passage (cabin) £10 10 0
Steerage 4 10 0
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, 17, Church-hill.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay).—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf on FRIDAY, 22nd instant, at 12 noon.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The VICTORIA will be despatched on her first trip to the above district in the first week of the ensuing month.
Phoenix Wharf, 19th March.

GULF DIGGINGS.—THIS DAY, via the Moruya, at 8 p.m. Cabin, 40s.; steerage, 25s.
Mynora, on the Moruya, where the steamer stops, is only one day's walk from the Gulf Diggings.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The WOODPECKER, WATSON, master, is now receiving cargo, and will sail first fair wind.
For freight or passage apply to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.
All freight must be paid in Sydney.

FOR the PELICAN TREE, RICHMOND RIVER.—The CALLENDAR, should sufficient inducement offer. Apply on board, at Pacific Wharf; or W. WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

MANNING RIVER.—Schooner FLYING FISH sails first fair wind.
For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The ELLEN will SAIL on THURSDAY, 21st instant. For freight or passage, apply on board, Commercial Wharf. Cargo for Bega will be landed by the Ellen.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The regular trader MARY and ROSE, WILLIAMS, commander.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—The fine fast-sailing NATIVE LASS, ALEXANDER PATON, commander.
ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

NATIVE LASS, for LAUNCESTON, will receive cargo on FRIDAY, and sail on SATURDAY. She is nearly full. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

THE MARY and ROSE will sail for MELBOURNE on SATURDAY. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, W. G. CELLUM, commander, will positively clear at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.—The clipper schooner PERSEVERANCE, Captain GREEVES, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to R. T. FORD, Circular Quay.

ONLY VESSEL for TARANAKI.—☞ The regular trader KATE KEARNEY, J. LONGMUIR, commander, is now fast loading, at the Circular Quay, abreast of the Commissariat Stores.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The A1 brig WINDHOVER, R. WOOD, master, will have immediate despatch, two-thirds of her cargo being engaged.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

FIRST VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—☞ The DART, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, commander, with despatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fast-sailing schooner BRILLIANT will sail THIS DAY, at noon.
For passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 barque BENGAL, 900 tons burthen, now loading at Towns' Wharf, will sail punctually on TUESDAY, the 26th instant. Shippers are requested to notice that no cargo will be taken after SATURDAY next, the 23rd. This vessel has a full poop, and fine roomy cabins, which intending passengers are requested to inspect.
For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

FOR HONGKONG.—The superior fast-sailing, well-ventilated, new American clipper ship RAVEN, CROCKER NYE, master, will sail as above on or about the 8th April.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—Passengers only.—The fine A1 clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 800 tons, W. LEASK, commander, having now nearly all her cargo, will sail about middle of APRIL. Has several saloon cabins disengaged, and carries only first-class passengers.
Immediate application is necessary to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the Granite City.—The A1 twelve years, sailing ship JOHN BANKS, MARTIN, commander, is hourly expected; will be laid on at once, and have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The fine ship CALABAR, A1 13 years, W. BARTLETT, commander, will sail positively on the 25th instant. Has one side cabin disengaged.
For terms apply to the commander, on board; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

TIPTREE, for LONDON.—To Passengers.—The ship being now full, passengers will oblige by paying the balance of passage money on or before FRIDAY, 22nd instant, or deposits will be forfeited and berths re-let.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

TIPTREE, for LONDON.—To Shippers.—Shippers will oblige by sending in Bills of Lading for signature, and passing entries at once.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

TIPTREE, for LONDON.—For Gold only.—This powerful A1 clipper ship 1650 tons register, and 3000 tons burthen, is in excellent trim, and offers an unusually desirable convenience for specie. Apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To SAIL on 30th March, the fine A1 ship AGINCOURT, 1200 tons, belonging to R. Green's celebrated fleet, TICKELL commander. Has very superior accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES:
First cabin, according to agreement
Second ditto, £35 to £40
Including passage to Melbourne.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

BRIG ROMBIE, from AMSTERDAM.—Consignees are informed that this vessel will discharge at Towns' and Co.'s Wharf, and are requested to pass ENTRIES at once. All goods not cleared at the Customs by NOON, THIS DAY, will be entered by the undersigned, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

KORRIER, from AMSTERDAM.—Captain J. G. Rotgans, or his owners, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

SHIP LIBERATOR, from LONDON.—Notice to Consignees.—This ship will discharge at Botts' Wharf; all goods for which entries are not passed by THURSDAY, 21st instant, at noon, will be entered and stored by the undersigned at consignees' expense and risk.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, agents, George and Margaret streets.
Captain MARTIN will not be responsible for debts contracted by his crew.

SHIP HOTSPUR, FROM LONDON.—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—All goods not entered at Customs by noon, THIS DAY, will be passed by the undersigned, and landed and stored at expense of consignees.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

CATHCART, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees are informed that this vessel will discharge at Macnamara's Wharf, and, as she is a chartered ship, all goods not entered at the Customs will, as they come to hand, be passed, landed, and stored at the consignees' risk and expense. The vessel will discharge from 6 to 6. No goods will be delivered without production of bill of lading, and payment of freight; and the master or owners will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., agents.

SHIP SUMMER CLOUD, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon on FRIDAY, 22nd instant, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ASA PACKER, from ADELAIDE.—Notice is hereby given to the CONSIGNEES of H. 200 bags flour, shipped by J. Hart and Co., and consigned to order, that the above flour has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. R. TOWNS and CO.

TO CHARTER.—WANTED, a VESSEL of about 100 tons register. Apply at Metropolitan Hotel.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREIGHT for JAVA.—The undersigned are open to charter Vessels for the conveyance of Coal to Java. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL to proceed immediately up the Richmond River. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO.

WANTED to CHARTER, at once, a VESSEL of 100 to 150 tons register. Apply to H. R. REID, ship and general broker, 54, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, one or two VESSELS, to proceed to the Richmond River. C. IRVING, Pitt-street.

VESSELS Wanted, for the Richmond River Trade. SAWKINS and HAYES.

VESSELS Wanted, to carry coals from Hexham to Sydney, Launceston, Hobart Town, Adelaide, and Melbourne. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the brig DEVA. Carries 340 tons dead weight. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

FREIGHTS for SAN FRANCISCO and JAVA. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

ARNCLIFFE ANNIVERSARY TEA MEETING will be held on GOOD FRIDAY, at half-past 3 o'clock. The Rev. S. C. KENT, and other ministers and friends will address the meeting. Tickets 1s 6d. each, may be had of Mr. KEBBY and of Mr. G. TURNER.
Omnibusses will leave the Railway Bridge, Newtown, at 2 o'clock precisely.
A collection will be made in aid of the Sabbath School Fund.

SAINT BENEDICT'S CHURCH.—TO-DAY, being the Feast of the holy Abbot Saint Benedict, Patriarch of the Western Monks, a solemn PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS will be celebrated in Saint Benedict's Church, by his Grace the ARCHBISHOP, at 11 o'clock. A Panegyric of the Saint will be preached by the Rev. J. H. A. CURTIS, O.S.B.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES, SYDNEY BATTALION.—Notice is hereby given that a Ballot for the Election of Four Corporals for each of the six Central Companies of the above Corps will take place at the Market Buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, between the hours of 7.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.
Nominations, signed by proposer and seconder, in each case, to be forwarded to the Captain commanding the Company, not later than 4 30, p.m. on Thursday, the 21st instant.
By order,
ROBERT LAVER, Captain and Adjutant, Rifles.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—SYDNEY BATTALION.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with instructions from the Inspecting Field Officer, a BALLOT for the Election of one SECOND LIEUTENANT, for each of the six Central Companies of the above corps, will take place at the Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, on THURSDAY, the 21st March instant, between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
The following Nominations have been received:—

Name.	Proposed by	Seconded by
	No. 1 Company.	
Sergt. Freeman	H. Fisher	J. Davidson
Ditto	F. H. Hunt	Sergt. Passmore
Ditto	C. Walker	R. C. Walker
J. Flavelle	R. W. Webb	Nicholas Weeks
S. Mewie	Nicholas Weeks	John Flavelle
	No. 2 Company.	
C. A. Wilson	J. Duer	W. B. Grant
J. T. Wilshire	A. J. Cavanaugh	W. H. Holborow
J. R. H. Crook	L. A. Windeyer	A. Budyr
A. Nesbett	S. Cohen	P. Bardo
	No. 3 Company.	
John Wells	Charles J. Morris	Nicholas Hopson
John R. Brooks	H. J. Chisholm	J. G. Catley
Sergt. Farrell	R. Burgess	Thomas Whitley
W. L. Dawes	C. Oram	F. Freeland
S. Redgate	M. W. Reid	James Mair
J. S. D'Albedighill	Alex. Adams	N. Hawkins
	No. 4 Company.	
Corpl. R. Jones	A. J. Ormsby	T. B. Walcot
Sergt. Hamilton	G. F. Lentz	J. Brown
Ditto	J. Cracknell	T. Pearson
Corpl. Faris	C. Prince	D. Nicoll
O. B. Ebsworth	W. M'Donell	W. Hooper
	No. 5 Company.	
Thomas Richards	J. P. S. Abbott	J. A. Knight
Ditto	W. H. Lindsley	W. Russell
Henry Harper	J. H. Hewitt	Alfred Flower
	No. 6 Company.	
J. J. Davey	Frederick Hales	John C. Bain...
Ditto	James Forrest	Wm. Parkinson
Ditto	Archd. Murray	David Robertson
Thomas Murray	James Smith	William Strange

(Signed) ROBERT LAVER,
Captain and Adjutant Volunteer Rifles.

NO. 6 COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A MEETING of this Company will be held in the Armoury, Brigade Office, Hyde Park, on TUESDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock. As important business connected with the welfare of the company will be laid before the meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested. W. HARBOTTLE, Captain.

VOLUNTEER MOUNTED RIFLES.—On the appearance of the Turkish Ensign (a red flag, with a white crescent in the centre) at the north yardarm of the semaphore at Fort Phillip, the MEMBERS of the Volunteer Mounted Rifles will ASSEMBLE (in full dress, with arms, and cloaks rolled) at the south end of the Outer Domain, to form an escort to His Excellency, Sir John Young, from the Circular Quay to Government House.
(Signed) JOHN M'LERIE, captain commanding.
19th March.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Notice is hereby given, that, in accordance with instructions from the Inspecting Field Officer, a BALLOT for the Election of one Second Lieutenant, and the appointment (in accordance with rule 11) of Two Sergeants and Two Corporals will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 28th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., at the Christ Church School-room, Pitt-street South.
Candidates are requested to send in the nominations to me on or before TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock.
JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY OF NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—I hereby convene a Special General MEETING of the members of the above Company, to be holden on MONDAY EVENING next, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m., at the Christchurch Schoolrooms, Pitt-street South. A full attendance is particularly requested. JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY FIELD ARTILLERY.—A MEETING will be held TO-NIGHT, at the Railway Hotel, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming the above corps.

MASONIC INAUGURATION BALL.—Brethren forming the Committee, to whom application for Tickets can be made.
Brother Samuel Bennett, chairman
R. W. Moore, P.G. treasurer
W. H. Simpson, W.M., 548
R. Driver, junior, P.M., ditto
Dalgleish, J.W., ditto
R. Douglass, J.G., ditto
W. Smith, W.M., 814
F. B. Davidson, P.M., ditto
Fox, J. W., ditto
R. O. Smith, W.M., 843
H. Smith, S.W., ditto
R. D. Nicols, W.M., 941
Senior, J.W., ditto
Charles Watt, P.M., ditto
Watson Wilson, W.M., 942
James Murphy, P.M., ditto
W. Deane, S.W., ditto
Eveleigh, J.W., ditto
J. Hamilton, W.M., 1119
R. D. Merrell, S.W., ditto
F. Mitchell, J.W., ditto
Dr. H. Mackay, P.M., ditto
J. Allan, W.M., 260
H. Wilson, S.W., ditto
Wigley, J.W., ditto
Shadler, W.M., 266
Jessett, J.W., ditto
Cubitt, P.M., ditto
Constable, W.M., 267
Kilpatrick, S.W., ditto
Grace, J.W., ditto
Field, P.M., ditto
T. Turner, ditto
A. G. Neale, W.M., 358
W. Cary, P.W., ditto
Blair, J.W., ditto
A. Allan, J.W., 377
Fuller, W.M., 386
Goddard, S.W., ditto
Audsley, J.W., ditto.
A. COHEN, hon. secretary.

BURTON'S MAMMOTH TROUPE is nightly attracting large audiences to witness the graceful and astounding performances of this premier company of male and female artists. The immense pavilion is capable of accommodating over 1000 persons, and is brilliantly lighted with gas. Open each evening at half-past seven o'clock. Day performances on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY in each week, commencing at 2 o'clock.
HENRY BURTON, proprietor.
GEORGE MORGAN, agent.

LONDON Coffee House, 280, George-street North.—Dinners, best description daily, 12 till 3, 1s.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HENRY FAUNTLETT will please apply to Mr. GEORGE MOSS, wine and spirit merchant, 95, York-street.

IF Mr. HENRY STUART, son of Dr. BUTE STUART, deceased, will send his address to Mrs. C. MASSY, Gundaroo, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

GLASGOW.—JOHN ROBERTSON, two LETTERS for you lying at J. T. BEGG'S, 299, George-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM GUEST, who left Hobart Town for Sydney by the steamer Tasmania, in September, 1859, is requested to put himself in communication with Mr. THOMAS YOUNG, solicitor, Hobart Town, and he will hear of something to his advantage.
Hobart Town, 12th March.

£5 REWARD will be given for satisfactory information of the whereabouts of WILLIAM BURNS, carrier. He was loaded for Tumut from the Stores of Messrs. Church, Brothers, George-street, Sydney, on the 13th November last, with the following goods, marked L M B:—

5 boxes soap	14 bags sugar
5 ditto raisins	2 casks sundries (ironmongery)
3 chests congou	1 ditto currants
4 half-chests ditto	6 cases bottled beer.

He stated he resided at Appin; inquiry has proved this to be false.
MANDELSON, BROTHERS, Commercial Stores, Tumut.
March 1st.

KISSING POINT REGATTA, EASTER MONDAY, April 1st, 1861.
First Race.—For all youths aged 18 years and under, in dingies not exceeding 12 feet on the garboard streak.
Second Race.—For all residents on the Parramatta River, pulling a pair of sculls in regular watermen's boats.
Third Race.—For all bona fide licensed watermen's boats, pulling a pair of sculls and sailing.
Fourth Race.—For all residents on the Parramatta River, pulling a pair of oars in watermen's skiffs, and steersman.
Fifth Race.—For all sailing dingies not exceeding 12 feet on the keel.
Sixth Race.—For first-class wood and fruit boats, to sail with any sail.
Seventh Race.—For second-class wood and fruit boats, to sail with regular working sails.
Eighth Race.—For open boats under canvas, the property of residents on the Parramatta River, and not exceeding two tons.
Ninth Race.—For all men, in watermen's boats, who have never won a champion race.
Tenth Race.—For all gigs pulling four oars.
Eleventh Race.—For amateurs pulling a pair of oars, and steersman, in regular watermen's boats.
Twelfth Race.—Gig and dingy.
N.B.—The prizes, courses, regulations, and other particulars, will be announced in future advertisements.
J. PARNELL, hon. sec.

SCHOOL OF ARTS EXHIBITION, &c.—New pictures have been added, and the gallery has been entirely re-arranged.
Large additions have been made to the collection in the Hall of the School of Arts.
Admission to the whole, 1s.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Director, Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER.
Grand night in honour of the arrival of his Excellency Sir JOHN and LADY YOUNG.
Last night but one of Mr. M'KEAN BUCHANAN, and his daughter Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.
THIS EVENING,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Sir Giles Overreach...... Mr. M'KEAN BUCHANAN.
Margaret Overreach..... Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.
To conclude with
YOUR LIKENESS FOR ONE SHILLING.

FASHIONABLE DANCING and Calisthenic Exercises taught by Mr. J. CLARK, Son, and Daughter, Elizabeth-street North. Class days, Tuesdays and Fridays, at the usual hours. Private lessons to ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day. Families and schools attended.

MR. J. CLARK'S SPACIOUS HALL, Elizabeth-street North, together with a suite of rooms suitable for balls, concerts, meetings, &c., can be had on moderate terms.

GRAND BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Ball will take place on EASTER MONDAY, 1st April. Tickets, &c. to be had at his residence.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY next.

EXCURSION TO KISSING POINT on EASTER MONDAY, by the Surry Hills Wesleyan Sunday School. Parents and friends can accompany them by paying the fare. Tickets 2s. 6d. each.

GRAND TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC to Middle Harbour, EASTER MONDAY.

SECURE TICKETS EARLY for the Temperance PIC-NIC.

TICKETS can be obtained of the SECRETARY, or at the HALL.

AN EFFICIENT BAND is engaged for the Temperance Pic-nic.

PEOPLE'S VOCAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—The fifth Concert of the Season will be held in the Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th instant when Locke's music for Macbeth, and selections from other eminent works will be performed.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—In consequence of the Postponement of the Randwick Races for one week, the Committee have POSTPONED the EXHIBITION of the Agricultural Society at Parramatta, from Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th of April, to TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd and 24th of April. The rules, prize schedules, and entrance forms, can be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries. The entrances close on the 1st of April.
W. H. CATLETT, } Hon.
JOHN LACKEY, } Secretaries.
261, Elizabeth-street.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the A. J. C., to consider the expediency of revising the A. J. C. Rules and Weights, and the necessity of issuing a new edition of the Rules when revised, will be held at the Club Rooms, on MONDAY, March 25th, at 4 p.m. S. C. BURT, hon. secretary.

ALTERATION IN RAILWAY TIME TABLE.—The Ashfield Committee will meet at Drake's Terminus Inn, at 8 o'clock THIS (Thursday) EVENING, when all persons interested in this matter are invited to attend, and those having lists of signatures are requested to bring them in.

COMPLIMENTARY PIGEON MATCH to Mr. GEORGE WHITFIELD.—A MEETING of the Committee will take place THIS EVENING, at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 7 o'clock.
W. P. MOFFAT, } honorary
FRED. CROFT, } secretaries.

MEDICAL.—The Annual ELECTION of MEDICAL OFFICER for the Court Sydney Branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters, will take place on MONDAY next, the 25th. Application to be made to the undersigned, where particulars may be obtained. JAMES H. KING, 45, Parramatta-street.

SYNOD BILL.—St. Mary's Waverley.—A MEETING of the Members of the Church of England, residing in the district of Waverley, will be held in St. Mary's School-room, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, to take into consideration a petition to be presented to the Legislative Assembly in support of the Synod Bill. The Lord Bishop of Sydney will preside.

UNION CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of Members will be held, at 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 5th day of April. By order of the Committee,
M. D. WOODHOUSE, secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The ANNUAL COMMEMORATION will take place on SATURDAY, the 23rd March. H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

SYDNEY TURKISH BATH, High-street.—The Bath is now OPEN to the public. Admission by ticket only. A single ticket five shillings, or six tickets for a pound. Till further notice, the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Ladies' days, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

GARIBALDI.—We, the undersigned, through whom subscriptions were invited for the Presentation Sword, beg to notify that the required sum has been obtained in Melbourne alone. We have now, therefore, only to request that application may be made for the return of the several payments. To those ladies and gentlemen who have tendered us subscriptions, we beg to offer our thanks; at the same time we cannot but regret that, owing to the small number of subscribers, the sister colony of Victoria has been allowed to take to herself the undivided honour of acknowledging the services of Garibaldi in the cause of liberty.
CESARE CUTOLO,
EDWARD REEVE.
20th March.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ARRIVAL.—The best view to witness his landing is from the splendid balcony of the Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay. Admission by tickets only.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

SYDNEY MAIL.—CIRCULATION—4800.
ADVERTISEMENTS received up to 8 p.m., on THURSDAY, at the Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

THE SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT AND CIRCULAR, for this MAIL, will be ready for delivery, at the Exchange, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock punctually. F. GARLAND MYLREA.

JEDDO.—The MERCANTILE JOURNAL will contain the latest and most reliable reports and prices. BUZACOTT, publisher.

A. FLACK, Diesinker and Seal Engraver to the various Government Offices. Bankers' and Merchants' Endorsing Stamps, Headings for Newspapers, &c., at Mr. Conyber's, bookbinder, 13, Park-street.

GEORGE HEATH, Dispensing Chemist (from Savory and Moore, Bond-st.), 334, George-street.

J. F. HOLLE, Tailor and Draper, 277, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

JOHN A. MATHEWS, Commission Merchant and General Agent, 55, New Pitt-street.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, 15, Church-hill.—A superior Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen. The arrangements and accommodation are of the best description, and terms moderate.

MR. DEANE, Solicitor and Notary Public, Offices REMOVED to 98, Elizabeth-street North.

MRS. MITCHELL, Midwife, 497, Pitt-street, Haymarket. A ROOM to LET.

NOTICE.—S. DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market streets, provides LUNCHEON daily, from 1 to 3 p.m., which, for comfort to visitors and moderation in price, will be found worthy of public patronage.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—W. SABER begs to inform his Friends that he has REMOVED from 548, George-street, to No. 502, opposite the Police Office.

REMOVAL.—Mr. PATERSON, Dentist, to 344, George-street, 3 doors north of Clarke's bookseller.

REMOVAL.—DEGOTARDI'S Printing Offices, Robinhood-lane, off George-street.

REV. R. BOAG, B.A.—Day and Evening Classes, 159, Elizabeth-st. Quarter commences on entering.

£1000 TO INVEST, in the purchase of City Property. Captain FELS, Darling Point.

£3000 WANTED, on Freehold City Property. J. DICKSON, Moorfield, Balmain.

MONEY.—To Gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, officers in the United Service. The advertiser, who is acting for executors, will advance immediately, on personal security, for short periods, sums varying from £25 to £150. The advantages offered are prompt replies to applications, low rate of interest, and the strictest confidence in all cases. Apply in the first instance by letter to A. O., Box No. 339, Post Office, Sydney.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANY.—Largest collection Natural History in the southern hemisphere.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANY.—The most extensive near Sydney, now in splendid order.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANY.—Pleasure Boat, well manned; also, Fishing Tackle.

ORDERS for BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, &c., intended for the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Zoological Gardens, Botany, if left at the office of Beaumont and Walker, builders, will be promptly forwarded. W. BEAUMONT.

EARLY CLOSING NOTICE.—JOHN DOLBY begs to inform the public that his establishment will be CLOSED at 7 o'clock EACH EVENING, Saturdays excepted. London Boot Warehouse, 697 to 670, George-street South.

EARLY CLOSING.—On and after MONDAY, the 18th, the Establishment of the undersigned will be closed at 7 p.m., Saturday excepted. THOMAS AUDSLEY, Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862.—Applicants for the office of Secretary to the Commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales for the Selection and Transmission of Native Products to the Great London Exhibition of 1862, are informed that the VACANCY created has been FILLED.
By order,
SEDGWICK S. COWPER.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuition, desires a Morning ENGAGEMENT. Address Music, Herald Office.

A MARRIED COUPLE wants EMPLOYMENT, the man as Coachman, and wife as Cook and Laundress. Address D. C., Herald Office.

A COMMERCIAL GENTLEMAN, of quiet habits, requires Bedroom and partial Board in a respectable family, within quarter hour of Post Office. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, to C. B., Mr. Porter's, 324, George-street.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, a COTTAGE, 5 or 6 rooms. Address C. M., Post Office, Balmain.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, by a Gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE at east end of Balmain. Address S. R., care of R. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.

BURWOOD, LONGBOTTOM, or ASHFIELD.—WANTED, for a fortnight, within five minutes walk of the railway, APARTMENTS, consisting of two bedrooms and a sitting-room, with or without board. Address F. J. C., Herald Office, stating locality and other particulars.

DAILY, or Music Pupils wanted, by a Young Lady. Terms moderate. B. A., Herald Office.

HOUSEMAID wanted. References required. Apply, between 9 and 3 o'clock, to Mrs. JENNINGS SMITH, 2, Glebe Height, Glebe.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL CO.—Wanted to purchase, a Horizontal ENGINE, of about 14 to 20 horse power. Apply by letter to J. WM. BROOKES, secretary, No. 1, Exchange.

PARLOR MAID, wanted; a NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply before 1 o'clock, to Mrs. M. CONSETT STEPHEN, 1, Glebe Height, Glebe.

RUNNERS WANTED. Apply, before 8, THIS MORNING, Mercantile Journal Office 205, George-st.

SERVANTS for the COUNTRY.—Wanted, for Maitland District, a married COUPLE, without children, for House Servants. The man for garden and general outdoor work—the woman for Cook; also, Female General Servant. Apply before 10 o'clock, at Victoria Club.

TO MASK MAKERS.—WANTED, half a dozen elegant White MASKS. Price no object. Address MASQUERADE, Herald Office.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, two good HANDS; also, a young LADY accustomed to the fancy and haberdashery. Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

TO PARENTS.—A competent and experienced LADY, residing in a beautiful and healthy locality, wishes to receive a few young gentlemen to educate, previous to their going to a gentleman's school. Reference, N. D. STENHOUSE, Esq., where particulars may be known.

UNION CLUB.—WANTED, a respectable, active Man as HEAD WAITER. Good references required. Also, a Female as Second COOK. Apply to steward of Union Club.

WANTED, a smart active GIRL. Apply at Imperial Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a smart active LAD. Apply at 102, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD. Apply at Supreme Court Hotel, King and Phillip streets.

WANTED, a young MAN to assist in the shop, and carry out meat. H. C. RICE, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a WET-NURSE. Apply No. 2, Grime's-buildings, near Trinity Church, Fort-street.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERESS. Apply at No. 8, Barker-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Good character indispensable. 138, Castlereagh-st. North.

WANTED, a GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at Mrs. BROWN'S, 39, Park-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 70, York-street.

WANTED, a good PAINTER. Apply to E. NORRIS, Balmain, at 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a SODA-WATER MACHINE. Apply Z., Paragon Hotel.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply to MORGAN O'NEILL, confectioner, No. 43, King-street West.

WANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT. Mrs. I. G. LEVY, 531, opposite the Police Office.

WANTED, a GIRL to attend children. Apply at the Turon Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, a COOPER. Apply WARD'S Cooperage, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, Cooks, House and Parlour Maids, Boys. S. REDGATE and CO., 106, King-street.

WAITER REQUIRED, at the General Post Office Hotel, York-street. Must have good character.

WANTED, a smart JUNIOR HAND, in the slop department. Hall of Commerce, South Head Road.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Apply A. J. LEVY, Solomon Temple, Clarence and Erskine-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. LENNON, Leicester-place, Paddington.

WANTED, a good SADLER, for the country. Apply at 9 o'clock a.m., 350, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid, General Servants, Waitress. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself useful. Apply J. W. ROACH, Petty's Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 26, Park-street, near Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable single MAN, as Carter. HENRY BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to Purchase, HORSE and DRAY; trial required. Apply 8, Mary-street, Campbell-street.

WANTED, tidy GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply 145, Woolloomooloo-street.

WORKING BULLOCKS.—WANTED, to purchase two Teams. Apply at Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT, for the country. Apply Governesses' and Servant's Home, 103, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. BARNETT, Palmer-street, near William-street.

WANTED, a respectable Young WOMAN as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply Mrs. BENJAMIN'S, 219, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a SITUATION in a Draper's Shop; is a good milliner; salary no object. Address K. G., Herald Office.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to mind a baby, and make herself generally useful. Apply 264, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to assist in the housework, &c. References required. 51, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR-MAID; good references required. Apply from 4 to 5, at Dr. MILFORD'S, Premier-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged WOMAN, to take charge of two children. Apply J. G., Herald Office.

WANTED, a LAD or MAN, that can cut in a butcher's shop. CHARLES CARUGATE, 17, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good NURSE; also a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. PHILIP ROLLESTON, 46, Phillip-street North.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. KING, Waratah, 45, Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Young GIRL, to nurse and assist in the housework, at Mrs. CUBITT'S, 94, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply to Mrs. BURTON BRADLEY, The Terrace, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who thoroughly understands her business. Apply, THIS DAY, to Mr. FERRIS, corner of Market and Elizabeth streets.

WANTED, to purchase a suburban COTTAGE, for cash. W. W. HARRAL and CO., 561, George-street South.

WANTED, a GROOM, to look after a race-horse. Enquire at CAMPBELL'S Paddock, Glenmore Road, Paddington.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, as WAITRESS. Apply at BARRY'S Coffee Rooms, 524, George-street.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. MEYERS, Musical Council Chambers, Paddington.

WANTED, a MAN SERVANT, as Groom and Gardener; none but competent persons need apply. TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

WANTED, in the Surry Hills, a ROOM, suitable for a select Boy's School. Address CARR, 161, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, of good character; English or Scotch preferred. Apply 42, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, the assistance of a PERSON possessing a thorough practical knowledge of Copper Mining. Apply to THOMAS FELTON, 270, George-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at 123, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, between one and two o'clock this day.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT; one accustomed to cooking. Baltic Hotel, foot of Market-street.

WANTED, a strong cleanly GIRL, about 15 years of age, to look after a child, and make herself generally useful. Apply 93, King-street, or 5, Devonshire-place, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Man Cook, for town (apply early); Married Couples; Ostler, for an hotel; two Garden Labourers, Farm Servants, a Butcher, and a Labourer, for Clarence River. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER. Also a good Collar and Harness Maker. To sober steady men constant employment and good wages. Apply to C. SMITH, saddler, Camden.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself useful about a bakery establishment. Apply to WILLIAM SAUERBIER, Rushcutter's Bay, near Darling Point Road.

WANTED, an experienced PERSON, as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID, for the North Shore. Apply at Albion House, Elizabeth-street South, THIS DAY, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED to purchase for cash, 1200 to 1500 breeding EWES, two to three years old, deliverable within 200 miles of Rockhampton. Address X. Y. Z., Post Office, Rockhampton.

WANTED, a LAD, about 13 years old, to proceed up the country. Must be one accustomed to horses. Apply to Mr. DOWLING, Royal Hotel, at 1 o'clock this day.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with a capital of £1000, to join the advertiser in a good payable business—profits guaranteed 50 per cent. None but principals will be treated with. Address J. C., Herald Office.

WANTED, a respectable Young WOMAN, to attend upon four children, do needlework, and make herself generally useful. Apply from 10 until 1 o'clock, to Mrs. FAVENC, Cabora, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good Plain COOK and General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. DAVID FORBES, Dowling-street, Darlinghurst, Woolloomooloo, any time before 2 p.m.

WANTED, 200 QUARRYMEN, STONE-BREAKERS, and ROAD LABOURERS. Apply to H. C. LOVE, at the Works, Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland.

WANTED, to purchase, for cash, from two to four thousand Breeding EWES, between the ages of two and three and a-half years, within 300 miles of Rockhampton. Address S. C. O., Herald Office.

WANTED, a HOUSE, of not less than six rooms, exclusive of servants' rooms, on or about the heights of Woolloomooloo. The advertiser would be a permanent and good tenant, but will not pay an unreasonable rent. Apply by letter H., Box 125, Post Office.

WANTED, for a farm, near Sydney, a Married MAN, without encumbrance, as Working Overseer—the wife to take charge of the house, dairy, and poultry. Also, a Bullock Driver. Apply after ten o'clock, at 24, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, by the Wallsend Coal Company, a PERSON, to act as local MANAGER, at Newcastle. Information may be obtained as to the duties, &c., from the chairman, at the office of the Company, at the Exchange, on any day prior to the 1st proximo, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. CHARLES KEMP, chairman.

WANTED, an active Young MAN, with capital, as MANAGING PARTNER for a large freehold estate in a neighbouring colony, within six miles of a rising seaport, a week's sail from Sydney, with which it has a regular communication. The run is partly stocked, and a large sum has been spent in improvements. The land is cleared, and well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, maize, cotton, sugar, coffee, &c. The owner being unable to superintend himself, and desirous of increasing the stock, wishes to meet with a competent person who would take a share in the property, and manage the concern. Apply to X. X., 269, George-street.

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INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William Thompson, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel, valued at £7.

In the estate of Mitchell and Co., an adjourned examination. Further adjourned until the 2nd proximo, for the examination of some lengthy accounts in the interim.

In the estate of John Turner, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent was allowed to retain his wearing apparel and watch.

In the estate of David Nicol, a single meeting. Insolvent attended (but no creditors), and was allowed his household furniture, valued at £3.

In the estate of Richard May, a single meeting. No debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed to retain his bedding and wearing apparel.

In the estate of John Ree, a single meeting. Neither the insolvent nor his official assignee was in attendance. Three debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 29th instant, the creditors requiring information which no one was present to afford them.

In the estate of Michael M'Mahon, an adjourned second meeting. Three debts were proved, and insolvent filed an amended schedule. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday next.

In the estate of George J. Crouch, a first meeting. Seven debts were proved.

In the estate of Patrick M'Mahon, a first meeting. Neither insolvent, creditor, nor assignee being in attendance, nothing was done.

SURRENDERS.

John Thomas Brigg, junr., of Sydney, late market gardener. Liabilities, £133 1s. 3d. Assets—value of personal property, £15; outstanding debt, £2 10s; total, £17 10s. Deficit, £115 11s. 3d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

William Ogle, of Barrack-street, Sydney, late publican. Liabilities, £612 19s. 2½d. Assets—value of personal property, £30; outstanding debts, £20; total, £50. Deficit, £562 19s. 2½d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

James Robert Elliott and Henry Herbert Elliott, of Grafton, trading under the firm of J. and H. Elliott, general producers. Liabilities, £2085 2s. 9d. Assets—value of personal property, £160; outstanding debts, £133 17s. 4d.; total, £293 17s. 4d. Deficit, £1791 5s. 5d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

George Cannon Martin, of Balmain, writing clerk. Liabilities, £642 18s. 5d. Assets—value of real property, £300; of personal property, £20; outstanding debts, £4 1s.; total, £324 1s. Deficit, £318 17s. 5d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Robert Waterston, of the firm of Kirchner and Co., of Sydney, merchants (private estate). Liabilities, nil. Assets—value of real property, £100; of personal property, £225; total, £325.

CERTIFICATE MEETING.—THIS DAY.

Casper Kreigsmann, 11.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.—TO-DAY.

Alexander Macdonald, second, half-past 10.
Sarah Weddell, first, half-past 11.
John W. Hunter, first, 2.
Alfred Chandler, special, for proof of debts, quarter-past 2.
John Goold, first, half-past 2.
In re Joseph Andrews' insolvency, to proceed with the examination of the accounts of the official assignee, half-past 2.
Muriel and Miller, special, for proof of debts, 3.
Friday, 22.—Edward Myers, adjourned examination, 11.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge, and a jury of four.

BENJAMIN V. WILLIAMS.

This cause, which was commenced yesterday, was resumed this morning, and was an action to recover damages for a malicious prosecution for perjury. In the early part of last year, plaintiff occupied a shop and premises at the Glebe, as tenant to the defendant. Some dispute arose between the parties relative to the roof being out of repair, and the plaintiff employed Mr. Yates, a solicitor, who wrote a letter to the defendant, threatening legal proceedings unless the premises were repaired. After the receipt of this letter an altercation took place between the plaintiff and defendant, and allusion was made to it and the writer by the defendant. Plaintiff afterwards informed Mr. Yates that the defendant had slandered him, and an action was brought and tried at the May Sittings of last year, in which it was alleged that Williams said to Benjamin concerning Yates, "You have sent that old vagabond Jew thief of a lawyer to extort money from me." Benjamin and his wife swore that these words were spoken, but were positively contradicted by four witnesses, as also by Williams; and the Judge found a verdict for the defendant. Benjamin was, after this, committed for trial on a charge of perjury, at the instance of Williams, but was acquitted at the Central Criminal Court. Damages were now claimed by the plaintiff for the injury he had sustained by this prosecution. The plaintiff was unable to prove the exhibition of the original information for perjury, owing to the informant being a marksman, and Mr. Warburton, who took the same, now being at Mudgee, of which place he is police magistrate. Plaintiff nonsuited. Mr. Dalley for plaintiff. Mr. Butler for defendant.

TUCKER V. WILLIAMS.

This was an action to recover damages sustained by the speaking of these words, "Tucker, the tailor, is a false swearing wretch; Tucker, the tailor, would swear anything for a threepenny bit." The uttering of the words was positively sworn to by three witnesses, one of whom stated that the words were also addressed to the defendant, "You are a false-swearing wretch, you would swear," &c. For the defence it was sworn that plaintiff had assaulted defendant's children; that defendant had threatened to prosecute him at the police office; that plaintiff stated, if so prosecuted, he would swear he had not assaulted them,—to which defendant replied, "If you swear that, you are a false-swearing wretch," &c. It appeared, also, that the parties were, previous to the commencement of this action, at the police office on cross-summonses, and, at the suggestion of the magistrates, the cases were withdrawn. The Judge told the jury, if they believed the defendant's evidence, there would be an end of the case; or, if the subject matter of this action was one of the matters compromised at the police office, the estoppel set up by defendant would be applicable, and he would be entitled to succeed, or if they believed the words were only spoken to the defendant, and in the second person, there would be a variance, and defendant would in that count also be entitled to a verdict. But if they believed the words were spoken in the third person, as sworn to by plaintiff's witnesses, they would find a verdict, with such damages as they considered the circumstances warranted. Verdict for plaintiff, one farthing. Mr. Dalley for plaintiff, Mr. Butler for defendant.

ROW AND ANOTHER V. ASPINWALL.

The plaintiffs are trustees for Mrs. Goold, of a house and premises in Snail's Bay, Balmain, and sought to recover damages for injuries to the property, in destroying the trees, pulling down a fowl-house and jetty, and leaving the house out of repair. It appeared, however, upon production of the letters creating the tenancy, that Mr. Goold had acted as the owner, and had been recognised by such as defendant, whereas the plaint alleged a tenancy under the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs nonsuited. Mr. Dalley for plaintiff, Mr. Butler for defendant.

The remaining jury cause stood over till next sittings by consent.

CAUTION TO WITNESSES.—When the case of Benjamin v. Williams was first called on, Mr. Butler the defendant's counsel, applied under the Act Amending the Law of Evidence, for a warrant to bring up a witness who refused to attend. The affidavit in support of the application, stated that she was subpoenaed for the February sittings and paid £1 for her expenses, and that she was afterwards told she need not attend at that sittings as the case would not come on. That on a subpoena being tendered requiring her attendance at the present sittings she refused to take it, and said she would not attend. The Judge said he would grant the warrant. It was not however issued, in consequence of the plaintiff's case breaking down, whereby it became unnecessary for the defendant to call witnesses.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. G. Hill, Oatley, Ronald, Cullen, Cooper, Smith, and Ross.

Six persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets: one of these was dealt with under the Vagrant Act, and sentenced to be imprisoned one month; and the rest were fined in the usual amounts.

William Greenwood, who was yesterday committed to take his trial for stealing a horse, saddle, and bridle, the property of William Pritchard, was to-day charged with a similar offence, committed on the day prior to that on which he is already committed. Mr. Pritchard deposed that on the 12th instant, while conducting a sale by auction, a horse (now in the Police Office yard), with saddle and bridle (now in Court) his property, were stolen from the Market Wharf; he did not see prisoner on the wharf that day, but on the following day he did, for, having under similar circumstances lost another horse, saddle, and bridle, he received information, acting on which he overtook the prisoner on the Parramatta Road, with the property in his possession; after giving prisoner into custody on that charge, he asked him if he knew anything of the robbery on the previous day, in reply to which he said that he sold the bridle at one place, the saddle at another, and turned the horse adrift. The horse, saddle, and bridle were found, in accordance with his statement. Committed for trial.

Mary Ann Simpson was summarily convicted of having stolen a piece of alpaca cloth, valued at 30s., the property of John Davis, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six weeks.

Julia Lee, for having in a public place made use of obscene language, was sentenced to pay 60s., or to be imprisoned two months.

James Guildford was brought before the Bench under a remand warrant, accompanied by depositions, from the Moruya Bench. It appears that he was apprehended as a lunatic, brought before the Moruya Bench, evidence taken in support of the charge, and by them remanded to Sydney. The man showed no symptom of lunacy before the Court, and the constable who escorted him from Moruya to Sydney, could give no evidence of the man's insanity. The magistrates expressed their surprise at the course which had been pursued, as they had no jurisdiction not possessed also by the magistrates of every other part of the colony, and discharged the man from custody. "How am I to get back, your worships?" asked the man. "That is a difficulty," said Mr. Hill, "out of which we cannot help you. Apply to them that sent you here."

Joseph Cordell, apprehended on warrant, charged with having threatened to take the life of Mr. Moffat, was ordered to give sureties of the peace, or failing therein to be imprisoned fourteen days.

One Court-room being occupied with the revision of the electoral list, the greater number of the summons cases were of necessity postponed. Emily Amelia Brown v. Thomas Brown, and Mary Codner v. Frederick Codner, were cases under the Deserted Wives and Children's Act, in which complainants sought separate maintenance, in each of which an order was made for payment of 20s. weekly for twelve months.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. J. Williams and Mr. B. Burdekin.

Three persons found drunk in the streets, were fined 10s. each, with the alternative of twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

William Shaw, a private in the Royal Artillery, was brought before the Court by constable Barnwell, charged with disorderly conduct. Alexander Bennett, a sergeant of the Royal Artillery, stated that he was yesterday proceeding with prisoner from Macquarie Fort to Fort Denison. Prisoner was drunk; threw his oar out of the boat. The Bench ordered prisoner to be sent to the military authorities to be dealt with.

On this day's sheet were three charges for breaches of the Licensing Act: Lumsdaine v George Moss; Lumsdaine v. Edward Teillard, and Lumsdaine v. Henry Beit. The last named case was dismissed, defendant producing his registration; the others postponed.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE AND DISCOUNTS.

EXCHANGE.

	Purchased at	Sold at
On London, at 30 days' sight ...		
60 ditto ditto ...	½ per c. dis	1 per cent. prem.
On Melbourne and Geelong, at sight	½ per cent. dis.	1 per cent. prem.
On Ballarat, Portland, Sandhurst, Belfast, Castlemaine, Avoca, and Beechworth, at sight	1 per cent. dis.	1 per cent. prem.
On Adelaide, at 15 days' sight	1 per cent. dis.	1 per cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight	—	—
On Launceston and Hobart Town, at 15 days' sight	1 per cent. discount.	1 per cent. prem
At 3 days' sight	—	—
On Brisbane	½ per cent. dis.	½ per cent. prem
On Bathurst and Goulburn	½ per cent. dis.	½ per cent. prem
On Maitland and Newcastle	½ per cent. dis.	½ per cent. prem.
On New Zealand, 15 days' sight	1 per cent. dis.	1 per cent. prem.
At 3 days' sight	—	—

DISCOUNTS.

For 95 days currency and under, 7 per cent. per annum
125 ditto ditto, 8 per cent. per annum
Over 125 days currency, 9 per cent. per annum.
The Joint Stock Bank advertise bills having 65 days to run, at 6 per cent.

INTEREST ON MONEY.

For money deposited for 15 days certain, 2 per cent. per annum
Ditto ditto 3 months certain, 4 per cent. ditto
Ditto ditto 6 months certain, 5 per cent. ditto.
For a longer period according to arrangement.

REAL PROPERTY CIRCULARS.

[MORT AND CO.]

THIS market continues depressed, although good city properties are constantly enquired for as permanent investments. Purchasers will, however, only operate at present market value, to which holders of really good properties will not submit, unless compelled to do so. This we are not surprised at, as we feel satisfied that properties of this class rank among our safest and best paying securities.

Inferior city property must be reported as almost unsaleable.

Good suburban residences (well situated) command purchasers, but at market rates, which show a very considerable depreciation in value.

We have some extensive sales both of city and country properties advertised for the ensuing month, which will tend to test the market.

The following are among our sales since our last report:

CITY AND SUBURBS.

Five small houses, in Argyle-street.
Cottage and land, at Ashfield.
Cottage and land, at Newtown.
House in Albert-street, Paddington.
Austenham House and grounds, Long Cove.
Block of land, Balmain Estate.
Two allotments, village of Ashfield.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

Champion's inn and four allotments, town of Bungonia, subject to an annuity.
The Grafton Hotel, South Grafton.
Two town allotments, South Grafton.
The equity of redemption (subject to a mortgage of £1000 and interest) of an acre of land in Mudgee, together with the Bushman's Home inn, small cottage, and other improvements.
Town allotment in Mudgee.
Small farm of 37½ acres, on Macdonald's Creek.
Farm of 54 acres on Holly Flat Creek, Port Macquarie district. Also,
The whole of the estate of Dunblane, situate at Camperdown, as subdivided into building allotments, at prices varying from 10s to £2 5s per foot frontage.
The Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, 20th March.

[RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.]

THIS market is very quiet and it is with difficulty purchasers can be induced to operate. Our sales, though not numerous, during the past month have been at fair market prices, and good eligible properties can be freely placed at these rates. The following are among the few properties disposed of.

The Miller's Inn, Botany-street, £510.
Land at Paddington, 90 feet frontage to the South Head Road, £1400.
Land, Ashfield Park Estate, £25 to £38 per acre.
Land at Botany, £10 per acre.
Farms near the Bringelly Road Penrith, £3 per acre.
Land in the Wincombe estate, Cook's River, £15 per acre.
Land at Manly Cove, £4 per acre.
Allotments, Village of Canterbury, £7 each, half-acre lots, Town of Liverpool, £12 each.
Two acres at Waverley, £70.
Half acre Town of Bathurst, £51.
Allotments West Maitland, £59 each.
Allotments Town of Morpeth, £17 to £61 each.
Interest in a mortgage of £1296 at 5 per cent. having 3 years to run, £1050.
Pitt-street, 20th March.

STOCK AND STATION CIRCULAR.

[MR. BREWSTER.]

STATIONS.—Very little business has been done in station properties during this month. This does not, however, arise from any indisposition to invest in properties of this class or from any scarcity of buyers, but from the extreme reserves placed on many of the stations offering for sale, while holders do not feel disposed to submit to any reduction. A few forced sales would, however, no doubt, tend considerably to depress this market.

STORE CATTLE.—The demand is very dull for this description of stock, and no enquiry is made for the overland trade, the general impression being that the demand for the south, which has heretofore been pretty brisk during the winter months, will this season be very limited, as the prices ruling in the Victorian markets hold out no inducement to speculation.

STORE SHEEP.—The demand for young breeding ewes has been considerable and steady, and large numbers have been sold without causing much alteration in prices. I have effected sales during the past month of maiden ewes, at 12s; and wethers, at 9s per head. At these prices there is a continued steady demand.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

[BARTON AND SON.]

THE prices of securities in this colony, since the departure of the mail for London in February, have been (except in one or two instances, noted below) without material alteration.

In BANK Shares a good business has been done, at rates of advance, commensurate with the accruing dividends. By the present advices from London we see that the dividend on Union Bank Shares has been reduced from 14 to 12 per cent. per annum, and deducting therefrom the income tax heretofore paid by the company. What effect this reduction may have upon the value of the stock in this colony remains to be ascertained as none is offering at present. On the other hand, the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank has increased the dividend from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum. These shares have been offered at the present London rate.

STEAM Stock is in much favour, and a good many shares have changed hands. We cannot, however, report any material advance if we except the Australasian shares which have improved to the average extent of 5 per cent. The Hunter River New Steam Company held their half-yearly meeting on the 28th February, when the dividend was declared at the former rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, and the reserve fund was increased to £17,600 upon the capital of £55,000. These shares are saleable, at an advance of last prices.

In INSURANCE shares nothing has been done. The General Assurance Company had a meeting of proprietors to-day, to take into consideration the advisability of resuming the fire branch of the business. The result will be found in another part of this paper.

In MISCELLANEOUS Securities the most remarkable feature is the gradual advance in the price of Wallsend Coal Shares. An inspection of the company's property at the mine has recently been made by many of the shareholders, resulting in much confidence as to the capabilities and prospects of the undertaking. The shares have, during the last week, gradually advanced from 15 to upwards of 20 per cent. premium, and they are much sought after. The Newcastle Coal and Copper Shares have been firm at the recent advance, and a fair amount of business has been done in them. £1 per share of the capital was returned to the proprietors on the 1st of March, thus reducing the share from £23 to £22 paid. The Gaslight Company has declared the usual dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The company is greatly extending the lighting. These shares are always saleable at extreme quotations, but they are firmly held.

In DEBENTURES a small amount of business has been done, and at no variation in price. Those of this Government are for the most part out of the colony, and those of public companies are held for permanent investment.

The following is the course of sales for the month:—
New South Wales Bank shares, £35 10s.
Commercial Bank shares, £45.
Joint-stock Bank shares, £11, £11 2s 6d, £11 1s, £11 3s, £11.
Australasian Steam shares, £22 10s, £23, £22 10s, £23, £22 15s.
Hunter River Steam shares, £13 15s.
Illawarra Steam shares, £4 15s.
Clarence and Richmond River steam shares, £10 10s.
Newcastle Coal and Copper shares, £23 paid, £18 10s, £18 7s 6d, £22 paid, £17 10s.
Wallsend Coal shares, £6 paid, £6 18s, £7, £7 4s, £7 5s.
Sydney Exchange shares, £4 4s.
Debentures:
N. S. W. Government, interminable, 98 to 98½ per cent.
City of Sydney, due 1862, 98½ per cent.
Auckland, 10 per cent. interest, at 8 per cent. premium.

[LENNON AND CAPE.]

WE have no material alteration to report in our share market since the departure of the February mail. Business has been limited in extent, and prices continue the same as at date of our last circular. There is still a good amount of capital offering, but buyers are cautious in their investments; and there is almost an entire absence of speculation in any of our colonial securities.

BANKS.—New South Wales have not been sought after. We have buyers at a shade under quotations, but holders are firm, and naturally look for an advance as the dividend approaches. Commercials are firm, with very little of the stock offering. Australian Joint Stock Bank are a shade firmer, and sales of small parcels have been made at a slight advance on last month's quotations. Union Bank are not enquired for, except at prices which sellers are not inclined to accept. At the half-yearly meeting held in London in January last, a dividend at rate of 12 per cent. per annum was declared.

STEAM.—There has not been much doing in the shares of our different steam companies; the amount of stock offering is limited, and holders are looking for a further advance. Australasian Steam are firm at £22 10s, being an advance of 10s. per share on last months' quotations. Hunter River New Steam are enquired for, but there are none offering, except at prices at which buyers are not inclined to operate. Clarence and Richmond are firm, with none of the stock offering. Illawarra are sought after; we have sold a good amount of the stock, and the shares, owing to the near approach of the dividend, have an upward tendency.

INSURANCE.—Sydney Fire:—We have no sales to report, with very little stock offering; holders are firm, and it is expected that the present half-yearly report will be a favourable one. Marine assurance stock continues neglected.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Australasian Gas Company's shares are nearly all held for permanent investment; at the half-yearly meeting on the 20th ultimo the usual dividend at rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with bonus of 3s. per share was declared. Newcastle Coal and Copper Company:—We have sold a good amount of this stock, and our sales exhibit an advance on last prices; this company have returned £1 per share of their capital, and the shares now stand at £22 paid up, and the capital at £134,024. Newcastle Walls End Coal Company:—This company is now fairly to work, with a good demand for their coals. We note a sale of a parcel of their shares at an advance of 5 per cent. on prices obtained last month.

DEBENTURES.—The demand for this description of security continues, and the debentures either of our own Government or any of our local companies, are readily bought up when offered in the market.

The following are the prices obtained, and order of sales, since last mail report:—
Bank of New South Wales, £35 10s
Commercial Bank, £45
Australian Joint Stock Bank, £11, £11 2s 6d, £11 1s, £11
Australasian Steam Navigation Company, £22 10s, £23
Clarence and Richmond Steam Navigation Company, £10 10s
Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, £13 15s, ex dividend
Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, £4 15s
Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company, £6 18s, £7 4s
Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, £17 7s 6d, £17 10s

[J. MULLINS.]

THE past month has been characterised by considerable activity in our various securities, and prices have again varied in the shares most in favour.

BANKS.—Bank of New South Wales shares remain steady at £35 10s., notwithstanding the near approach of the close of the half year. Commercial Bank shares have also changed hands throughout the month at the same price, viz., £45. In Australian Joint Stock Bank shares there has been more variation. The opening price of the month was £11, between which and £11 3s. many sales have been made—the last price being £11, as at the opening sales. The advice brought by the mail of a fall in the dividend of the Union Bank from 14 to 12 per cent. per annum will no doubt cause a decline in the value of the shares. They have been sold during the month at £42 10s.

STEAM COMPANIES.—Australasian Steam Co.'s shares continue in high favour and show an advance on last month's prices. Sales have been made from £22 10s to £23. The New Hunter River Co. presented a very favourable report at the half-yearly meeting in February, declaring a dividend of 12½ per cent. per annum, as usual, and showing a surplus of £6000 in addition. Sales have been made since at £13 15s, but there are very few sellers at the price. Clarence River Co.'s shares have been freely dealt in at £10 10s; and Illawarra Steam Co.'s shares have been sold at £4 15s.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—These stocks have been quite quiet during the month.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.—The Gas Light Co. declared their usual dividend of 15 per cent. in February. No shares have been offered for sale in the market. Coal and Copper Co. shares have been freely dealt in at £18 7s 6d, and £18 10s, previous to the return of capital; and since then at £17 10s for the £22 share. The Wallsend Coal Company are at length fairly at work, and the favourable view taken of the prospects of our coal trade has caused a further advance in the value of the shares. The month's sales vary from 15 per cent. premium (£6 18s) to upwards of 20 per cent. (£7 5s), at which last rate some large parcels have been placed. Sydney Exchange Company's shares show a slight decline on last sales.

DEBENTURES.—New South Wales Government Interminables are more sought in the absence of terminables from the market—sales have ranged from 98 to 98¼, and they are still wanted. City of Sydney debentures have been sold by me at 98½. This security is likely to be sought after now that the financial prospects of the corporation are improving, and that the long pending questions between them and the Government are likely to meet with a favourable solution.

The course of sales during the month have been—
Shares:—
Bank of New South Wales, £35 10s
Australian Joint Stock Bank, £11, £11 2s 6d, £11 2s, £11 3s, £11 2s 6d, £11 2s, £11 1s, and £11
Commercial Bank, £45
Union Bank, £42 10s
Australasian Steam Company, £22 10s, £23s, £22 15s
New Hunter River Steam Company, £13 15s
Clarence River Company, £10 10s
Illawarra Steam Company, £4 15s
Newcastle Coal and Copper Company, £18 7s 6d and £18 10s for £23 paid up, and £17 10s for £22 paid up
Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company, £6 18s, £7, £7 4s, £7 5s
Sydney Exchange Company, £4 4s.
Debentures:—
New South Wales Government, interminable, 98 and 98½, with interest.
City of Sydney, payable 1862, at 98½, with interest.

LABOUR MARKET.

[HAIGH AND BROWN.]

OWING to the great depression that has prevailed for some time past in almost every industrial pursuit, in this and the neighbouring colonies, the demand for labour, both mechanical and agricultural, has been limited; but we think there are manifestations of improvement. Blacksmiths can obtain employment at good wages; thorough ploughmen, and farm servants of good description, are in request; experienced female servants of good character are much required, and would readily meet with situations. We were in hopes that before this the cultivation of cotton would have been carried on to a large extent in that part of the colony where there are large tracts of fertile land, and a climate suitable for its production. If this were the case abundant employment might be given not only to those requiring it in this colony, but also to thousands who are barely existing in the mother country. The events which are now transpiring in America will convince the great mill owners of the North of England that if they would keep their cotton manufactories in profitable operation, of the necessity of seeking some other source for the supply of the raw material. Fresh developments of our mineral resources are constantly occurring. A country possessing such advantages in variety of climate, fertility of soil, and liberality of its political and religious institutions, we feel sure is well worthy of the attention of enterprising capitalists for the profitable employment of their capital. The ruling rates of wages are as follow, viz., with board and lodging, or with hut room and rations per annum: Married farm labourers, £45 to £60; single ditto, £30 to £35; ploughmen, £35 to £40; bullock drivers, £40 to £50; carpenters, £52 to £80; garden labourers, £30 to £35; female servants, £26; storekeepers, £40 to £45; hutkeepers, £25 to £30; stockmen, £35 to £40; carters, £40 to £50; surveyors' men, £35; cooks, £40 to £60; coachmen, £35 to £50; grooms, £35 to £50; gardeners, £40 to £60; blacksmiths, £60 to £80; wheelwrights, £60 to £80; single shepherds, £30; shepherding families, £55 to £70; bushmen, £40 to £45; housemaids, £20 to £22; nursemaids, £18 to £20; female cooks, £26 to £30; laundresses, £26 to £30.

Sydney, March 20th.

TO THE LADIES OF BALMAIN.

(*Per Favour of the Herald.*)

LADIES,—Will you kindly aid the Sydney School of Arts Exhibition by the loan of the splendid set of camp colours for a few days, and which will be at the same time an excellent opportunity of exhibiting the artistic excellence of Mrs. Reading's establishment in every department of fancy needlework.

I am not only a stranger to the ladies, but to the suburb itself; but a very old subscriber and well-wisher to the institution I seek to benefit, and I know the committee will feel greatly obliged if the favour is granted.

I am, yours, &c.,
AN ARTIST.

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.—After we had been four days there (at Bute) Robertson took me into a window before dinner, and with some solemnity proposed to make a motion to shorten the drinking, if I would second him, "Because," added he, "although you and I may go through it, I am averse to it on James Stuart's account." I answered that I would willingly second whatever measure of that kind he should propose, but added that I was afraid it would not do, as our toastmaster was very despotic, and, besides, might throw ridicule upon us, as we were to leave the island the day after the next, and that we had not proposed any abridgment to the repast till the old claret was all done, the last of which we had drunk yesterday. "Well, well," replied the Doctor, "be it so then, and let us end as we began."—Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, Minister of Inveresk.

GLEBE MUNICIPALITY.—At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Council, held in the Council Chamber, on Monday, the 18th March. Present: The Chairman and councillors Thornley, Jarrett, Brown and Elphinstone, the minutes of the last meeting were read and signed. The council clerk laid upon the table Mr. Ashdown's declaration of office as auditor. The following reports were laid upon the table and adopted, finance committee's of the 8th and 15th March, and the lighting committee's of the 13th March. The improvement committee's report of the 13th March was laid upon the table, the adoption of which to stand over till next meeting. The chairman presented a petition from seven ratepayers in the Inner Glebe Ward, praying that the road branching off from the Ferry Road might be formed. Petition received, and referred to the Improvement committee. The following letters were then read. 1. From the Department of Lands, stating that the request of the council on the subject of proclaiming the Glebe under the Towns Police Act, would receive due attention. 2. From Mr. Gillard appealing against assessment. 3. From Mr. Barnet, requesting that the council will drain the lane at the rear of his house. Referred to the improvement committee. 4. From Messrs. Morehead and Young, inclosing cheque for taxes, but declining to pay gas rate. The council clerk was instructed to write to them, stating that, as their property does derive benefit from the gas lights, the council therefore requires payment of the amount stated on the notice papers. 5. From the Gas Company, stating that the delay in the completion of their contract is owing to Mitchell-street not being formed, and the kerb stones in Derwent-street not being fixed. 6. From Thomas Burnett, objecting to the level of Mitchell-street. 7. From Mr. Jarrett, objecting to the sewer in Mitchell-street being turned through his property. The following motions were carried:—Moved by Mr. Jarrett, and seconded by Mr. Thornley, "That the improvement committee be instructed to prepare the name of every street in the municipality printed on galvanised iron, and affixed at the angle of every street." Moved by Mr. Jarrett, and seconded by Mr. Elphinstone—"That an account be kept of the quantity and value of the stone taken out of the quarry rented by the council, together with an account of all expenses connected with working the same." Moved by Mr. Thornley, and seconded by Mr. Brown—"That the motion of Mr. Walter, passed on the 19th October last, that all works as far as possible be done by contract, be rescinded, and in lieu thereof the following be substituted:—'All works exceeding the cost of £10 shall be done by contract unless otherwise ordered by the council.'" Moved by Mr. Thornley, and seconded by Mr. Jarrett—"That the improvement committee be instructed to carry out the works in Mitchell-street by contract, day or piece work, or partly in each way as they may think most advantageous." Moved by Mr. Thornley, and seconded by Mr. Jarrett—"That councillors Bischet, Brown, Elphinstone, and the mover be appointed the assessment committee." Moved by Mr. Brown, and seconded by Mr. Thornley—"That no remuneration be awarded to the auditors for the past or present year." Moved by Mr. Brown, and seconded by Mr. Thornley—"That the thanks of this council be presented to Messrs. Ebsworth and Ashdown, for their services as auditors during the years 1859 and 1860." Moved by Mr. Elphinstone, and seconded by Mr. Jarrett—"That the intended common sewer in Mitchell-street be continued on to Broughton-street, instead of being turned into Glebe-street. Postponed till next meeting. The lighting committee report of the 25th February, was ordered to stand over till next meeting.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-two minutes past four o'clock.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

Messages were announced to the House from the Administrator of the Government.

The PRESIDENT communicated the messages, being the assent of the Administrator of the Government to the Registration of Deeds Affecting Real Estates Act, and to the Supreme Court Verdicts and Judgments Act.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in pursuance of notice, asked the Attorney-General, "Whether any answer has yet been returned to the communications of the Chief Secretary of Victoria, of the 14th June and 1st August last; the former inviting the concurrence of the Government of New South Wales in certain proposals for establishing telegraphic communication between the Australian colonies and England, and the latter urging its early decision upon the subject?"

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that having referred to the correspondence, he presumed that the dates stated in the question put were not exactly those of the communications meant, and to these communications he had only to say that no reply had been received.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON believed his dates were correct. Was he to understand that the Government had taken no action in the matter, and did not intend to take action?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Not at all—he had replied to the question which had been put to him.

PITT-STREET TRAMWAY.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition from proprietors of land and residents in Pitt-street, in opposition to the proposed tramway in that street. The petition pointed out that such tramway would not only depreciate the value of property in that street, which was already too narrow for the traffic, but would lead to serious accidents, would endanger life as well as property. The petitioners also set forth that a similar experiment had been tried in Birkenhead, and had been found so injurious that its removal had been petitioned for. He moved that the petition be received.

Mr. HILL seconded.

The petition was received.

LIGHT HOUSE, TWOFOLD BAY.

Dr. DOUGLASS gave notice of a question for to-morrow, with reference to the intentions of the Government as to the erection of a Light House at Twofold Bay, and the proposed site thereof.

GOSFORD BENCH.

Mr. JOHNSON, on behalf of Mr. Isaacs, gave notice of motion, for Wednesday next, for an address for papers, in reference to a decision by the Bench at Gosford, as to the shooting of a mare; and also, for the decision of the Attorney-General in the case.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

The PRESIDENT communicated two Messages from the Assembly.

1st. Agreeing to the amendments made by the Council in the Scab in Sheep Act.

2nd. Returning the Commissioner at Newcastle Bill with amendments, and inviting the concurrence of the Council in such amendments.

Mr. PARK, in reference to the last message, and in the absence of his hon. friend Mr. Docker, moved that the amendments of the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration on Wednesday night.

Ordered.

PILOT AND HARBOUR DUES.

Mr. TOWNS gave notice for to-morrow of a motion for returns of revenue and expenditure from and in the various ports of the colony arising from and out of pilot and harbour dues.

GREAT SEAL QUESTION.

The order of the day having been called for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the Great Seal Question,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL read a reply which had been sent to him on his application in reference to the papers moved for by his hon. friend Mr. Deas Thomson. The effect was that the papers in Tawell's case were so voluminous that, although every effort had been used, they had not yet been prepared; and although the same would be continued, with respect always to the progress of other business of the public, it could not be positively stated when the papers would be ready. Perhaps, under the circumstances, his hon. friend would further postpone the debate.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON: For how long? For a month?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL would leave it to the honorable member.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON: Altogether, then?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Not at all.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON then said that notwithstanding the very indefinite and unsatisfactory statement made, he would now move the further postponement of the debate to this day month. Question put and debate adjourned accordingly.

PITT-STREET TRAMWAY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Pitt-street Tramway Bill. He should abstain from going into details of the measure. The principles were to facilitate the communication with the interior by connecting the present railway terminus by a tramway with the Circular Quay. The measure came under the consideration of the Council, having been passed by the other branch of the Legislature, and a sum of £7500 having been voted by the Assembly for carrying it out. Doubtless this House would take into its consideration any objections which might be made constitutionally—by petition or otherwise—to the measure; but it had already been fully considered, had been fully investigated by the other Chamber, then the public had been heard, their petitions considered. So far as he had been able to inform himself with respect to the petitions, all except that presented by the hon. member (Mr. Johnson) to-night, were decidedly in preponderance in favour of the measure. The evidence which had been taken was all in favour of the bill, none against it. Whatever arguments might be offered in opposition to his motion, he should have to address himself to in reply. The advantages would be to save an enormous expense to persons having goods to convey, and also to facilitate passenger traffic. He did not believe that the bill would be opposed except by those who had formed some exaggerated notion as to the way in which their own interests would be affected by it. He should simply move the second reading of the bill.

Mr. B. RUSSELL seconded the motion.

Mr. HILL said it was his intention to oppose the second reading of this bill on several grounds. The laying down of this tramway would be injurious to the proprietors of property, and the residents of Pitt-street, and what was of still greater importance, would be most dangerous to human life. He (Mr. Hill) had no doubt whatever that the great object of the Government in proposing this bill was to relieve the Government of expenditure it was bound to incur; and with this view to run a tramway through Pitt-street instead of completing the original work to Pyrmont. He had had no experience of the working of tramways in cities in other countries—he knew no other city than this. He did find, however, that the Government had brought forward this measure without in any way advising with those who were interested in it. He found that there were two petitions before the House—one in favour of—one against the proposed tramway. He had looked carefully through the signatures attached to these petitions, and he found that a large majority of those signing the petition in favour of the tramway were mere tenants-at-will, not owners of property; there were certainly the signatures of some owners, but very few; therefore, the majority of the petitioners on that side of the question had a very brief interest in the matter of Pitt-street. Seven days, or fourteen days, with a notice—and if they proved obstreperous, there was a very summary method of dealing with them. The petition, however, which had been presented by Mr. Johnson this evening, although not numerously signed, was signed by men who did really hold property in the street. He (Mr. Hill) had stood aloof from this and all other petitions. He thought that he should better perform his duty by stating his views in this House. True, he held a large quantity of property in Pitt-street, and he believed that that property would be reduced to one-half its value, should this tramway be laid down. And while he thus openly stated that he was interested, had he not a right to oppose the measure in his place? Was the Government to be permitted for its own ends—not those of the public—not for the public good, to deteriorate the property of individuals, hundreds of thousands of pounds, without consulting them—and to serve its own ends too, to endanger the life of every individual who might wish to walk or drive through Pitt-street. What, he would ask, would be the result of this tramroad?—(which he would say he was very sure his arguments would not prevent being carried on)—the effect would be that whenever he permitted any of his family to drive into town, he should give strict injunctions to his coachman not to go near Pitt-street. This street, which had been fixed upon for this experiment, was not so wide as George-street, and take from Pitt-street the seven or eight feet required for this tramway; where, he would ask, would be the space for carriages to pass each other on either side. Suppose himself going up or down Pitt-street in his gig or in his carriage with his family, there would come a cry, "Hill, get out of the way, here comes the train!" and why should he be called upon to get out of the way for the Government train? Pitt-street had been dedicated a thoroughfare to him, and to his, and to the whole inhabitants of the colony, long before any Government rail or tram ways were dreamt of. He should decidedly oppose the measure, as he hoped every one who had property in Pitt street would; and, what was of far greater importance, that all who valued life would do so likewise. He had told hon. members that he had had no experience of tramroads in any country, but he had read recently quotations from the Weekly Despatch of October 21st, 1860, and from the Liverpool Mercury of November, 1860, which had been published in the Empire, which showed very clearly that these tramways were found to be injurious—had been petitioned against, and having been laid down and worked, petitions were presented to the proper authorities for their removal. He would not trouble the House with these extracts at length, but here was one sentence in reference to the Birkenhead tramway—"We, the undersigned inhabitants of Birkenhead, Houghton, Oxton, and the neighbourhood, whilst anxious to promote the prosperity of the district, and unwilling to oppose any measure likely to benefit the community at large, desire to express our decided objection to the appropriation of the public highway to street railways." This was also the petition of the proprietors and residents in Pitt-street, and with such a petition before them he thought the House had enough to induce them to pause before they consented to this bill. The petitioners against it declared that it would be injurious to property—dangerous to life. He held the second consideration to be of far higher importance than the first, and not only was there danger, but, as appeared from the experience of the Birkenhead petitioners, a sacrifice of life had actually taken place. He would only refer further to the Birkenhead matter, to quote the prayer of the petition, which was to "call upon the commissioners to take the necessary steps to abate the nuisance, or to restore the streets of Birkenhead to the purpose for which they were originally constructed." As a citizen of Sydney, as a colonist largely interested in the welfare of the colony, and therefore most desirous of advancing everything which would promote the interests of Sydney and of the colony at large, he must still raise his voice against any Government, for any purpose of its own, injuring property or individuals, or carrying out a scheme which would endanger life. He denied that the Government had any right whatever to adopt such a course. Pitt-street was the property and thoroughfare of colonists before there were any railways; and life, one single life, was of far greater importance than all the wool and tallow and hides that would be passed from Redfern terminus to the Circular Wharf by a tramway such as proposed. He might be taunted with interested motives, but none such affected him in speaking to-night. He was happily not dependent on his property in Pitt-street. His bed was made, whether the value of it rose or fell, and he hoped he had the good sense to keep it made. He spoke for the country, and he would now ask the Government; he challenged the honorable member to reply to him. Suppose this bill carried—this £7500 spent—this tramway laid down—what was to become of the enormous sums which the Government had already expended in making a way to Darling Harbour? What return was the colony ever to receive for these sums? Was all that had been done in that direction to be abandoned and lost, and the importance of the Circular Wharf put forward as an excuse? To revert to a former argument, he maintained that this Pitt-street had been dedicated to the public as a highway for upwards of fifty years, and he denied that any Government had the right to stretch forth an overbearing hand—with a rod to lash down the rights of the public—or to confiscate their properties. He said this last, because the bill before them made no provision whatever for compensation for property. But if the bill had provided this, what compensation could be given for life? Suppose the life of one of his children sacrificed by this tramway, nothing that any Government could lay at his feet would compensate him. Having referred to the petitions which had been presented, he would be candid with the House. He knew the parties who had signed them—he had gone gone amongst them to ascertain their opinions;—on one point he found there was great diversity of opinion,—there were many who thought the value of property in the street would be increased; many others thought it would be lowered; but there was but one opinion as to the danger that would be created to the lives of persons frequenting Pitt-street. So then there was a doubtful case, and he hoped the Council would lean to that side which would prevent the risk. He knew his honorable friend Mr. Deas Thomson was in favour of this bill—he had always been in favour of railways, and he gave him credit for it. More than this, he (Mr. Hill) from long experience of the hon. gentleman knew that he would not advocate any measure which he did not conscientiously believe was for the benefit of the colony, but he would ask that honorable gentleman—knowing that he had a large family around him—whether, supposing this bill passed—the tramway laid down, and the trains running, he would permit his carriage to leave his door without strict orders to the coachman to avoid Pitt-street? Supposing those who thought the value of property would increase were right, still he would say avoid the danger to life. He had no hope, as he had before said, that any observations of his would prevent the second reading of the bill—but still, he would ask honorable members to pause before, by the second reading, they confirmed the principle of the bill, in order that the real feeling of the country in respect to it might be ascertained. He maintained that the Government alone would be benefited to any extent; for every fifty tons of private merchandise which would be conveyed by this train, the Government would have five hundred tons of rails. The wool and other produce of the colony was a mere secondary consideration with the Government; and why, again he asked, did not the Government complete the work to Darling Harbour, and taken advantage of it. The shipping which conveyed the Government rails could convey them up in punts to Darling Harbour, and then they could be put on the train. As to this £7500 which the bill proposed——

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: It has already been voted.

Mr. JOHNSON: Not authorised to be expended.

Mr. HILL continued: Not expended, at all events. But did the hon. member recollect that this sum of money was to be contributed partly by him (Mr. Hill), by every member of this House, and of the community? And seeing that it was so, he (Mr. Hill) hoped that no such expenditure was required for the public good, this House would refuse to sanction it. Show him the necessity of this tramway. Convince him that Darling Harbour would not answer all purposes, and that the money expended there had consequently been thrown away, and that there would not be risk of life, and he would support the measure. But none of these had been attempted to be shown. The Attorney-General in introducing the measure had not in any way shown that it was required. All he had said was that it would be an easy method of removing a large quantity of produce which arrived from the interior, from the present railway terminus to the Circular Wharf. There were already ample means provided; and the merchant, the shipper, the producer, would neither of them be benefited; whilst almost a community—enough to populate an island—who had invested their all in drays to meet this traffic, would be thrown out of employment. He did not wish to detain the House; he had perhaps done so too long already for one of his acquirements, but he felt that on this subject he could say enough to keep the House till daylight. He would conclude therefore by warning the honorable member that whatever course he might adopt in respect to voting or not voting on the present question, at every future step of the bill, he should take every opportunity, whether by counting out or otherwise, of opposing its progress, and, if possible, getting rid of it altogether.

Dr. DOUGLASS declared himself favorable to tramroads as a general question, but felt bound to oppose this bill. The objection he had was that the street fixed upon was one of the narrowest streets in the city, and also the leading thoroughfare. Had George-street, half as wide again, been fixed upon there might still have been practical difficulties; but they all knew how insurmountable these were in Pitt-street. Why many of the houses abutted on the roadway. Take the Metropolitan Hotel and the house occupied by Dr. Bland, and if this tramway was laid down where would there be room for carriages or any other vehicles? Manifest injustice, too, must be done to the proprietors of property; their houses could not be bought, for no means of compensation were provided, and even if they could then they must get the Corporation to come in and consent to reduce the width of the trottoirs, and so inflict hardship on all. He perfectly agreed with the hon. member, Mr. Hill, that this proposal was perfectly unjustifiable while there were the means to a great extent provided at Darling Harbour. Why did not the Government do with Darling Harbour as it was said they were about to do with Woolloomooloo Bay—fill it up? They would then get deep water—

Mr. HILL: There is already a wharf in Darling Harbour.

Dr. DOUGLASS: A low water wharf.

Mr. TOWNS: A wharf at all times.

Dr. DOUGLASS was not so well informed on these points—at all events, if any other means could possibly be devised to attain the end, so as to avoid the danger to life which must arise from carrying this tramroad through Pitt-street, he thought this bill should be rejected.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said he had listened with great attention to the arguments of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, but they had failed to convince him that this was not a desirable measure. He therefore felt it his duty to give it his support. He would not say that he thought the measure wholly unobjectionable—but it provided the best mode of joining the traffic of the railway with the Circular Quay. Indeed, he thought there were many other ways in which this object might be attained in a less objectionable form. But the matter had been subjected to an elaborate enquiry by a committee of the Legislative Assembly, by whom witnesses both for and against the bill were examined; and the result was, that they recommended the scheme now proposed to the attention of the House. He could say that he came to the consideration of this question in a condition more favourable to its fair discussion than his hon. friend, Mr. Hill, who had spoken as a proprietor of land in Pitt-street, and who was, therefore, to a certain extent, an interested party in this matter. But, besides this, the hon. gentleman had raised up chimeras for which there was no reasonable foundation; he had drawn a most dreadful picture of the dangers which he and his family would encounter if this bill should pass into law. But there were a number of other proprietors of houses in Pitt-street, who were not of the same opinion as the hon. gentleman. He (Mr. Deas Thomson) had lately presented a petition signed by 336 residents and owners of property in Pitt-street, representing property to the value of £200,000, and also representing about four fifths of the residents between Park-street and King-street. At all events, these petitioners were of opinion that there was no such danger in the proposed tramway, to life and property, as was apprehended by the hon. gentleman. It was true that one petition had come to the House at the eleventh hour against the bill; but it contained only 21 signatures against 336 signatures in favour of the bill—a circumstance which it was rather important to bear in mind. So far from sufficient notice not having been given to the public of the proposed tramway—in addition to the examination which took place before a committee of the Legislative Assembly—a sum of money had been placed on the Estimates for the work, and had been passed by both Houses of Legislature, being appropriated in the last Appropriation Act. Therefore, every notice was given to enable parties to come forward and state their objections. The measure, too, was passed by a very large majority in the Legislative Assembly, thirty-five members being for it, and only sixteen against it. He would also call attention to the progress which street tramways had made in Great Britain and on the Continent, and more especially in the United States. He recollected reading with astonishment the statistics of the success of these street railways; they showed that, while millions of passengers had travelled upon them, scarcely a single accident had occurred. The hon. member (Mr. Hill) was wrong in supposing that there would be long trains in the street, drawn by locomotive engines. This was not the case; the Commissioner was by the bill restrained from using any but animal power. The pace at which the trains would proceed would be only that of ordinary carriages. The rails would not be so inconveniently placed as to interfere with the traffic; and it was the duty of the Commissioner to maintain the roadway in proper order. During his recent visit to Europe he had observed the beneficial effects attending the working of short railways. He admitted that in the places to which he referred the streets were neither so narrow nor so crowded as Pitt-street. The hon. member (Dr. Douglass) had tried to prove that there would not be room in Pitt-street for the tramway. According to the hon. gentleman's statement the narrowest portion of Pitt-street was thirty-five feet wide. Now the width between the rails would be 4 feet 8½ inches, and allowing the width of the carriages to be about seven feet, that would leave twenty-eight feet unoccupied,—quite sufficient for two carriages to pass each other on either side of the railway. Could not two carriages pass one another in fourteen feet? (Several hon members: "No") Then the drivers must be very bad drivers. No carriage that he had ever seen was more than six feet in width. He would admit that in his opinion a line through Hyde Park would have been preferable, as tunnels could have been constructed, and there would have been no danger of interruption to the traffic of the city; though no doubt the construction of such a line would have involved considerable expense. But he contended that a tramway down Pitt-street would be a great convenience to passengers—a convenience that could not be supplied by continuing the line to Darling Harbour. That line was proposed for a different purpose, and would be equally necessary if we were to take advantage of the noble arms of our harbour. That line must one day be carried out, and both would eventually be required. He would admit that had a petition as numerously signed against the bill been forwarded to the Council as was that in its favour, he would have paused before giving the measure his support. But seeing that there did not appear such danger to the public at large as was apprehended, and also that the tramway would be a great convenience as regarded passenger and goods traffic, he intended to vote for the second reading of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON said that in his opinion it would be the duty of the Council to reject this measure. He had no sympathy with such ill-considered experiments as were proposed to be attempted by this bill. We ought to have some better experience of the working of tramways before we burdened this community with an addition to the traffic in one of the most populous and narrowest portions of the city. It was quite possible, as the hon. member (Mr. Deas Thompson) had said, for two carriages to pass each other in a width of fourteen feet; but he would not like his own family to be frequently driven in a carriage through no greater width than that. But there were other vehicles besides carriages constantly passing along Pitt-street. There were bullock drays constantly passing, and it would be very inconvenient for carriages to be obliged to have to dodge between a bullock dray and a locomotive in a width of fourteen feet. It was true the railway vehicles would be propelled by animal power, but still they would go at a considerable speed, and where there was anything like a gradient they would go at a very great speed. At present it was frequently the case that dogcarts and gigs had to pull up at the corners of streets because there was not a clear way for them to pass. It must, therefore, be very inconvenient when locomotives passed with considerable speed the corners of crowded streets. Everything would have to get out of the way of these conveyances. Therefore it appeared to him that it would be fraught with very great danger to commence an experiment of this kind in such a thoroughfare as Pitt-street. Reference had been made to the street railways in America; but certainly the Birkenhead precedent was entirely against the success of the present experiment; for it appeared that the inhabitants of that town, on account of the injury to the traffic, and still more the danger to the population, caused by the street railway, were petitioning that its operation might be discontinued. He believed that in the cities in America where these tramways had been tried, the streets were much wider than those in Sydney. Some parts of Pitt-street were at present so narrow and encumbered with traffic, that pedestrians were obliged to walk in the road. There was perhaps hardly a city in the world where it was so difficult to avoid a collision between drivers and foot passengers as it was in Sydney. This bill, too, was an invasion of the rights of the public, to whom Pitt-street had been dedicated. The citizens had paid for its construction and repair, and now it was proposed by a most extraordinary Act to give up the freehold of the centre of the road, and to place it in the hands of the Commissioner for Railways. And all for what? Simply to remove the passengers and goods from the railway station at Redfern to Circular Quay and different parts of Pitt-street. There was already a provision made for getting to the water of the harbour. What benefit would there be in respect to the conveyance of goods? At present goods were taken from any part of Sydney, or from the wharves, to the railway at the rate of half-a-crown a ton, and draymen would not take goods for any distance at a less price; so that, except for those fortunate individuals who had ships at the Circular Quay, others would not be benefited in the slightest degree, but would have to pay for the carriage of their goods to these vehicles, and would then have to pay 1s. 6d. or 2s. a ton for their carriage upon the tramway. So that the idea of any benefit to the public in that shape was quite a delusion. Then he could not see that any advantages would be afforded to passengers that they did not already possess. Passengers by the railway were now taken along Pitt-street and put down at any place in it for fourpence. He believed that wherever tramways had been successfully tried, it had been in wide streets; that in Paris was through a wide plain, and the tramways had not been introduced into other parts of that city. Although it was true that the petitioners for this bill were more numerous than those against it, he conceived that if hon. members thought the measure unjust in principle, and likely to be dangerous to life, they were bound to reject it. He would therefore move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. NORTON was too much impressed with the importance of this measure not to have listened attentively to all the arguments which had been that evening brought forward, both for and against this bill. He had also taken the pains to make himself acquainted with the arguments which had been urged in favour of the passing of this bill in the Assembly, and must say that he had not been able to make himself acquainted with any valid reasons why he should vote in favour of the bill. His hon. friend, Mr. Deas Thomson, who was in favour of the measure, had candidly said that he should have paused before venturing to support the bill if there had been as many venturing in number and value against it as had come forward in its behalf. He (Mr. Norton) did not attach so much significancy to petitions presented in favour of some experimental novelty. Who were the parties that had petitioned in favour of the bill? These persons, he thought it would be found, would suffer no injury whatever if the measure were to be rejected, but, on the other hand, it was clear that the interests of those who petitioned against it were likely to suffer material injury should the bill pass, and that that was the reason why they had exerted themselves in opposing it. It was, in his opinion, decidedly better that the interests of twenty-five men should be effectually protected than that they should be ridden over at the dictum of a hundred experimenting men whose interests would not be damnified if the bill were not to pass. The locality, too, in which this experiment was proposed to be made was open to very grave exception. In the towns of America—where such tramways were in use—the streets, as his hon. friend (Mr. Johnson) had rightly surmised, were all so wide that the ordinary traffic was not likely to be interfered with; and then, again, the sole tramway at Paris ran, as had been correctly stated, centrally along one of the widest streets of that city. It would not have been so unreasonable were the argument in favour of such an experiment on the broad streets of Melbourne, the centres of some of the widest of which were occupied as coachstands, which could easily be done away with. But that Pitt-street—one of the narrowest streets in Sydney—at all approached to a similarity with any of those streets where tramways were comparatively safe and practicable, he altogether denied. Then, again, the establishment of such a tramway there was something which was directly calculated to prejudice the existing trading interests in that street. Pitt-street was, and had been for years, pre-eminently a street of shops, but if this bill passed that character was one which would have to pass away, and instead of being a street for shops, it would have to become a street of warehouses, for it was clear that the shopping interest would be one which would have to pass away if this bill for a tramway up so narrow a street should become law. As to the advantage supposed to be derivable herefrom as regarded passengers, he took the very mention of any such advantage to be a strong argument to show how weak every argument was felt to be which had been advanced in favour of this bill. He utterly denied those supposed advantages which had been insisted upon. Was it thought that all the passengers who arrived at Sydney were likely to be persons who would want to go direct to the Circular Quay? He really had been quite surprised in listening to the nudity of the arguments which had been advanced in favour of the bill. The falling back upon the assumed advantages which this tramway would afford to passengers was very significant of this. But were the individual advantages ever so great as regarded the passengers, he should still be opposed to the bill. They were told that the sum of £7500 was to be placed upon the Estimates for the expenses of this tramway; but was it supposed that such a sum would be sufficient to cover the outlay? No; three times such a sum would not be more than sufficient. It was a question, indeed, whether the country, in its present state and with its future prospects, ought to be saddled with such an experiment. He thought not. In the whole world he did not think there would be found either another Government capable of proposing to make such a tramroad, or any other city with such a street as Pitt-street—so peculiarly unsuitable for its construction. He had himself no personal interest in that street, but felt it his duty to speak on public grounds. They had heard the good reasons from the hon. member, Mr. Hill, against the passing of this bill, and he (Mr. Norton) attached great weight to the opinions of that hon. member, and of all who, like him, were obviously deeply interested, and personally and practically acquainted with the details of the subject upon which he or they addressed the House. By proper

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attention to such opinions men were always most likely to arrive at the best conclusions. After the arguments which he had heard against the bill he believed the best course would be to lay the bill aside. He begged, therefore, to second the motion for the bill to be read again that day six months.

Mr. RUSSELL said he should be disposed to vote in favour of the bill—with the majority, in number and in value, who had expressed themselves favourable thereto. The street was not so narrow as to render the project at all impracticable—not by any means so much so as had been said. Five bullock drays could stand side by side, even in the narrowest parts of Pitt-street. He thought his friend Mr. Hill had alarmed himself unnecessarily as to the purport of the bill. The trams would not go more than two miles and a half an hour, so that no danger need be apprehended. He (Mr. Russell) was acquainted with Birkenhead. The road, on which there was a tramroad did not, he would confess, in any degree, correspond to Pitt-street, and in Birkenhead there might possibly be some danger in the use of tramways. In New York, however, it was known that they answered admirably, and could even be stopped at an inch if such were required. Every hon. member who had spoken had failed to show that the danger of traffic would be increased by these tramroads. It was an open, not a party question; and he hoped all hon. members would vote who were not personally interested. He thought that the hon member Mr. Hill was by his own shewing, for that reason, not entitled to vote.

The PRESIDENT observed that no hon. member could be precluded from voting on account of personal interest, as the locality referred to was the Queen's highway. (A laugh.)

Mr. RUSSELL, in conclusion, said that he had spoken to several parties who were property holders in Pitt-street and had found them all favourable to the bill. He should vote for the second reading.

Mr. HOLDEN must say that the discussion of the bill that evening had taken him by surprise. He had not anticipated that it would have met with any such opposition. He would briefly state why he intended to adhere to his original intention of voting in favour of the bill. He could not but think that the argument brought forward against it, as a measure, were very similar to those once advanced against the introduction of railways. It appeared to him that the danger of collision which some hon. members apprehended was unfounded, and that the inconvenience deprecated as to crossing whilst the trains went by would be found to be no great hardship. There was no doubt but that it would be the most convenient, the most scientific, and also the cheapest mode for the transmission of passengers and of goods. It was anything but a wild experiment, for it had been tested elsewhere and had proved entirely successful. His opinions in its favour were unaltered, and he should therefore vote in favour of the bill.

Mr. HUNT had not quite made up his mind how he should vote. He recollected the tramways in the city of London—in Leadenhall-street and in Fenchurch-street and so on—and on one occasion, standing too near, he had nearly lost his toes, but by his agility had escaped. He could not see that the bill was open to the strong objections which had been urged, and, although some inconvenience might at first arise, yet drivers of carriages would soon learn to drive as required, and the dangers would be avoided. He did think, at present, that it would be better to defer the matter for further enquiry.

Mr. TOWNS had no intention to take any part in this debate, nor should he had it not been that the hon. member opposite had been taunted with a species of interestedness. He (Mr. Towns) now spoke as a practical man, and he did not believe that those who were applying for this bill would for one moment support it if they knew the evil they were bringing upon themselves. The object was to convey goods from the present railway terminus to the Circular Wharf. What, he would ask, was to become of the terminations of Park-street, Market-street, and others that he might name? And as to the sum proposed—£7500—he would tell his hon. friend opposite that he might add another unit and still another, and still he (Mr. Towns) feared the sum would be insufficient. He (Mr. Towns) was as strongly in favour of railways as any one—when of practical utility. But as to the Circular Quay, not one-tenth part of the produce of the colony was shipped there. As to Darling Harbour—the hon. gentleman on the opposite side might smile, but the expenditure would be on the opposite side of Darling Harbour also. As to this the Government might make it really a shipping harbour—but if they carried this tramway to the Circular Quay, it would not, as he had before stated, take one-tenth of the produce—or it would have to be taken from the Circular Quay at his expense and the expense of others to those parts to which they wished it conveyed by their own conveyances. Some allusion had been made to London. He knew from recent experience what the London railroads were. They were all either above the streets or below ground — none on the streets surface. Here it was proposed to take the surface of the street, and that the narrowest in the city.

Mr. HILL rose to speak to the amendment. [It was objected to by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL that Mr. Hill had spoken, but it was finally ruled that he was entitled to speak to the amendment.]

Mr. HILL very briefly replied to some remarks made by Mr. Deas Thomson, in reference to the width of Pitt-street, and also to the references made to the signatures to the respective petitions.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON quoted from the evidence of Captain Martindale and others before the select committee, in support of his former remarks.

Mr. ROBEY said he very rarely addressed the House, but he felt bound to support this measure, and also to express his astonishment at the opposition which had been offered to it. He maintained that no railway was complete without a waterside terminus, and that at present that proposed at the Circular Quay was the most desirable. In a very short time other termini, as at Darling Harbour, might be completed. He regretted that hon. members, whether from political associations or mistaken notions, should oppose all manner of public improvement.

The PRESIDENT called the hon. member to order.

Mr. ROBEY said that as a young speaker he would not dispute.

The PRESIDENT said that it was not for the hon. member to dispute; he had called him to order for saying that hon. members opposed all manner of public improvement.

The matter then dropped.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply, considered that very little had been said in opposition to the measure that had not been satisfactorily answered. One of the hon. members who spoke against the bill prefaced his remarks by openly avowing that he disapproved of the measure, because his property in Pitt-street would be seriously damaged by its passing. Discussion in this House would bear a very different complexion if hon. members were accustomed to speak upon public questions according to the way in which they thought these would affect their personal interests. The hon. member (Mr. Hill) also made use of a strange remark—that the natives of this colony were entitled to especial protection. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Hill; and laughter.) Now, that argument appeared so utterly absurd and ridiculous, that it would be useless to attempt to answer it. With regard to the argument that this tramway would cause damage to property, that was inseparable from all measures which had for their object the construction of public works. The question then became one of comparison, and it would have to be seen whether the private injury sustained would not be more than compensated by the public convenience. No petition had been sent to the Legislative Assembly against the bill, nor was one sent here until the very last moment; such opposition would be, in England, looked upon as utterly valueless. Then, while only twenty-one persons petitioned against the passing of the bill, no less than 386 petitioned in its favour. These latter stated that they had sustained great inconvenience and loss from the present state of things. As far as regarded petitions the evidence in favour of the bill was utterly overwhelming. The measure, too, had been considered for a long time by a committee of the Legislative Assembly; gentlemen of great engineering ability were examined as witnesses, and the committee were almost unanimous in their recommendation of the tramway. Some hon. members seemed to think that the circumstance that it would be difficult for two carriages to pass each other in a width of fourteen feet on either side of the tramway, was an insuperable argument against the bill. But they should bear in mind that the trains would only pass along the street three or four times a day, so that the traffic of the street would be very little interfered with. He was justified in assuming that this amongst other matters had been fairly discussed before the committee. Recently a number of accidents had occurred from the collision between omnibuses and other vehicles, and these would be to some extent done away with by the substitution of one or two long cars for the present omnibuses. It was no valid objection to the bill that it would throw a number of persons out of employment because omnibuses and drays would not then be much employed. That was likely to arise from every change of this kind, and the men would be able to obtain some other employment. For any one to say that because he had capital invested in drays or cabs this tramway should not be formed, was an argument that could not be listened to for an instant. It should be remembered that the bill provided that there should be no alteration in the present level of Pitt-street. The heavy goods, it had been shown, would be sent early in the morning, before the traffic along Pitt-street had commenced. With regard to the rate of speed, as it was intended to take up passengers at the corners of the streets, the cars would scarcely go faster than a person could walk. He therefore could not see that any danger to passengers would be incurred.

The House then divided upon the motion for the second reading of the Bill. Before the division was taken,

Dr. DOUGLASS called the attention of the President to the fact of the hon. member (Mr. Hill) having taken his seat upon one of the benches allotted to strangers.

The PRESIDENT said the hon. member had a perfect right to do as he pleased. (Laughter.)

Dr. Douglass thereupon left the Chamber.

The following was the division on the motion for the second reading of the bill:—

Ayes, 11.

The Attorney-General	Dr. Mitchell
Mr. Deas Thomson	Holden
Macfarlane	Merewether
Robey	Mr. Russell, } Tellers.
Hunt	Alexander, }
Farb	

Noes, 3.

Mr. Norton	Mr. Johnson } Tellers.
	Towns, }

The bill was therefore read a second time, and the committal of the bill was fixed for Wednesday next.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that he intended to object to proceeding further with the measure, on the ground that it would confer indefinite and undefined powers upon the Commissioner for Railways.

MOTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. JOHNSON stated that he was not prepared to go on with his motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the District Courts Act. He had received many conflicting suggestions on the subject and doubted whether he would be able to perfect any measure before the Council should have ceased to exist. He begged to withdraw the motion accordingly.

Motion by leave withdrawn.

Mr. JOHNSON'S motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law respecting suits in equity, was also withdrawn.

BARRISTERS ADMISSION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the proceedings on the motion for the second reading of the Barristers Admission Act Amendment Bill be now resumed, at the point where they were interrupted from want of a quorum on Wednesday, 27th ultimo.

The motion being agreed to, the question—"Shall the bill be read a second time?"—was put. A division was called for by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and the House divided with the following result:—

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Merewether	Mr. Hill
The Chairman of Committees	Johnson } Tellers.
Mr. Deas Thomson	Mitchell }
Dr. Douglass	

Noes, 4.

Mr. Russell	Mr. Robey } Tellers.
The Attorney-General	Dr. Macfarlane }

There being no quorum present, the House adjourned at twenty minutes to eight p.m., until to-morrow (this day) at four o'clock p.m.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

STATE-AID TO RELIGION.

Mr. BUCHANAN gave notice of his intention to introduce on this day week a bill to do away with State-aid to religion.

DISTURBANCES AT LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS.

MR. COWPER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. COWPER: Upon the last occasion when I addressed the House, I informed hon. members, in reply to a question, that the Government had sent a detachment of military to the Burrangong Gold-fields; and I also stated that the Government would depute some person to proceed to those diggings to ascertain the state of circumstances previous to the military being called upon to act there. That question was discussed by myself and my colleagues in Cabinet, and ultimately, at their request, I was myself induced to undertake the mission. On the following evening I left Sydney, and obtained permission from the House for fourteen days' leave of absence, to enable me to proceed to Lambing Flat. I did accordingly proceed there, and perhaps it would be as well for me now shortly to state to the House what information the Government had received with regard to the position of affairs on the Lambing Flat gold-fields to induce them to send the military to those diggings. On the 20th February we received a telegram from the Superintendent of the Southern Patrol, which contained the following:

Brought Chinese question to an issue by apprehending yesterday evening some fifteen of the ringleaders, for attacking and driving away Chinese. The charge was gone into at once, but adjourned for evidence. A monster gathering, as fast as the intelligence spread, took place, and thousands, many with arms, pressed in during the night. This morning, the case, for want of evidence, had to be dismissed. This demonstration has convinced every one that a combined and, I believe, sworn enrolment to drive the Chinese away, and to protect each other in the case, has been fully organised. If the Chinese are to be replaced and protected, nothing short of 300 troops and 100 policemen must be at once on the diggings, and remain there.

To this we replied:

Your telegram is now under the serious consideration of the Government, and the preliminaries will be commenced for sending military, who, however, will not be despatched from Sydney, until further intelligence is received.

On the 22nd we received the following telegram from another officer of police—

On Monday last we arrested fourteen men for assault and burning the Chinese tents, at Blackguard Gully. They were allowed bail, after hearing evidence, and finally discharged for want of sufficient evidence. The night of the arrest between 5000 and 6000 diggers collected at Lambing Flat, no doubt to rescue the prisoners if in confinement. I think that one half of them were armed with revolvers and double and single guns, and the remainder with bludgeons, headed by a number of horsemen and a band of music. Remained in tent all night, and next day drew off all the Chinese. We were under arms all night. Our force is insufficient to deal with this lawless set as I would wish. I should be glad to see here about two hundred soldiers, and fifty mounted men.

On the 25th Mr. Zouch sent a further telegram:

No police were present when the diggers were apprehended. The Commissioner and myself, who had galloped out, secured them. The diggers had no time for resistance. The diggings extending over some fifteen miles, it is impossible for police to see everything. I am quite confident in the police, and satisfied with their conduct. I again repeat that a strong military force will be required to replace and protect the Chinese. For all other purposes police more than sufficient. All quiet, but a determined feeling to rid themselves of the Chinese openly expressed.

My hon. colleague (Mr. Robertson) also received some further information from the commissioner in charge of the diggings (Mr. Cloete); and under the circumstances, as laid before us, we felt called upon to send all the military and mounted police we could spare from Sydney. The object I had in view in leaving Sydney was to ascertain whether the diggers had any grievances to complain of, and, if so, their nature and extent; and also to determine whether it was expedient to send there any other officer to act in the emergency which has called for those measures which had been resorted to. There was a difficulty in making a choice of this kind; but my colleagues and myself arrived at the conclusion that wherever a large number of colonists—as there were in this instance many thousands—conceived they had serious grievances that required redress, the subject formed a fit matter for inquiry, even by a Minister of the Crown. They, therefore, with myself, considered it to be not inconsistent with my ministerial position that I should proceed to the scene of disturbance, possessing as I did their confidence, and knowing that, after making full enquiry, they would support me in carrying out those measures which I considered necessary under the circumstances. I proceeded at once (on the Wednesday) to the gold diggings, which, after rapid travelling, I reached on the following Saturday evening. The next day being the Sabbath, of course nothing was done until Monday morning. Very early on that day Mr. Cloete received from a person who had taken a somewhat conspicuous part in the proceedings previous to my arrival, this letter:

—Cloete, Esq., Chief Gold Commissioner.

Sir,—I am desired by the deputation appointed by the mining body to present an address to the Hon. Charles Cowper, Esq. You will oblige me by sending information per bearer the time convenient for the Chief Secretary to receive the said address.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES ALLAN.

Lambing Flat, Miners' League Committee Rooms, 4th March, 1861.

Previous to the receipt of this communication I had read the prospectus of the Miners' Protective League, and had strong objections to portions of it; and the first communication I received was from an individual who dated it from the Miners' League committee rooms. I arrived somewhat late on Saturday evening, and was not aware of a public meeting being called for that night; and as this individual did not send me a copy of the address, or say that the deputation would wait upon me, but merely stated that he himself was desired to present the address, I did not think it desirable at once to act upon the request. I made this reply:—

Mr. Cowper is desirous of being favoured in the first instance with a copy of the address which it is proposed to present to him on the part of the mining body on the Burrangong diggings. He will then be prepared to fix a time for receiving any deputation who may be appointed to wait upon him with the address and to give a reply.

Monday morning, 4th March, 1861.

Very shortly afterwards I received a document in the shape of a memorial, bearing several original signatures, as follows:—

To the Honorable Charles Cowper, Esq., Chief Secretary.—Sir,—We, on behalf of the mining community of the Burrangong gold-fields, congratulate ourselves on having this opportunity of presenting to you this our humble petition. We can assure you that nothing gives greater pleasure to the miners in general than to welcome you, as First Minister of the Crown, to this gold-field, knowing that your sound practical judgment in conducting the affairs of the country is sufficient guarantee for us that our local wants will not be overlooked by the Ministry of which you are a member. While we appreciate you as an able statesman and the leader of a liberal Government whose measures have tended to benefit the colony at large, we have still greater obstacles in our path which we trust you will see the necessity of removing. You have now been an eye witness to the orderly and peaceful state of society here, and must have seen enough to convince you that most of the statements in the Sydney papers are not only exaggerated, but utterly false. We are fully convinced that the miners are the very last men in the colony to resort to any extreme or violent measures in opposition to the law or the general wish of the Government, but at the same time we beg to submit to you that it is our firm and thorough conviction that their determination to prevent the presence of Chinamen upon these gold-fields is so strong and decided that it behoves the Government to adopt such measures as will tend to conciliate the diggers, in order to avoid what would otherwise result in a dire calamity. We are wishful to obtain from you some opinion of the intentions of the Government as regards the Chinese question, as at present, in consequence of the uncertainty which hangs over the matter, society here is kept in a state of doubt, uncertainty, and anxiety. In conclusion, we beg to repeat, in the event of the Chinamen having the encouragement or sanction of Government to return to Burrangong, the result will be highly disastrous to the general community, and end in a collision in which human life will be destroyed. We therefore implore you, on the plea of humanity, to use all your valuable influence to avert so lamentable a catastrophe. We are, Sir, your humble servants. (Signed) John Stewart, Charles Allan, William Spicer, Donald Cameron, Henry Dayton, Richard Conion, William Carr.

To that I at once replied in the following terms:—

Mr. Cowper acknowledges the receipt of a document purporting to be a copy of an address intended to be presented to him on account of the Burrangong miners; but while he is most anxious to place himself without delay in communication with those of the mining body who are the friends of social order, and who are not already committed to a course of proceedings which must be subversive of all good government, he does not perceive in the address any allegation that the six persons whose signatures are attached claim to speak, or have any authority to speak, on behalf of the miners of the Burrangong gold-fields. Four of the number are, however, recognised by him as the chief movers in the establishment of a league which has published and fully circulated a manifesto containing aspersions upon the Government which are palpably untrue, and in which language is used, in reference to the constituted authorities, of a very inflammatory character.

Mr. Cowper, though grateful for the assurance that his presence among the miners is generally welcomed by them, regrets to observe in the document which has just reached him, some expressions of a similar tendency. He has undertaken the journey which has brought him here, at a great sacrifice of personal convenience, and at considerable inconvenience to the public business generally, for the sole purpose of enabling the Government to ascertain, in the most reliable manner, the precise state of matters at these diggings. Mr. Cowper is therefore desirous of placing himself in free intercourse with the miners, that he may be made perfectly acquainted with their wants, and thoroughly understand what their grievances are. But he cannot accept any self-constituted delegates as exponents of the views of the mining body; and he wishes to be informed whether the gentlemen who have signed the document which has been transmitted to him, have been duly authorised to speak for, and to act, in behalf of the miners generally; and, if so, in what manner and by what number of miners such authority was given.

Burrangong, 4th March, 1861.

That communication was answered by the following:—

To the Honorable Charles Cowper, Esq., Chief Secretary.

Sir,—In answer to your letter acknowledging the receipt of a copy of an address intended for presentation to you by the undersigned, we refer you to the latter part of that letter desiring to be informed when, where, and by whom we have been appointed to act on behalf of the Burrangong miners. In reply to which we beg to state that at public meetings held at Lambing Flat, Spring and Stoney Creeks (at which meetings a majority of miners assembled), we were chosen to represent the views of the miners; and feel, in the document referred to (the address) that we have carried out such views; but as you appear to think us self-appointed, it will be perhaps better to obtain your information from what you may consider more reliable sources. With reference to your allusions to the statements in the prospectus of the Miners' Protective League, we cannot admit that any of the assertions inserted there were "palpably untrue;" but we shall be glad to receive any information proving that we were in error. We are, Sir, your humble servants, John Stewart, Charles Allan, William Spicer, Donald Cameron, Henry Dayton, Richard Gonion, William Carr. N.B.—Two delegates from the Stoney Creek miners have just arrived, whose signatures are hereto attached.—James Torpy, George C. Kirkpatrick. Lambing Flat, 4th March, 1861.

That letter did not seem to me to require a reply, and I did not send any. After a few hours, however, I was favoured with this communication:—

To the Honorable Charles Cowper, Esq., Chief Secretary.—Sir,—Upon reflection, we have thought it would meet your approbation if we called a public meeting at Stoney Creek, where the largest number of miners are located, for the purpose of giving you an opportunity of hearing from the lips of the miners themselves their opinions on the all-absorbing subject—the Chinese Question. And we are desirous of shewing you that we had the authority of a large majority of miners for the course adopted by us on yesterday. We have thought that five o'clock this evening will be the most convenient time for the miners to attend, and we will feel highly honoured if you could with convenience be present at the said meeting. (Signed) John Stewart, Charles Allan, Henry Dayton, James Torpy.

It was not necessary to place myself in communication with these parties, and I sent a verbal reply stating that I would be present at the meeting. In the prospectus of the League, there appeared to be some sentiments that were most objectionable. One paragraph was to this effect:—

The neglect, indifference, and apathy shewn by the Government of New South Wales about everything appertaining to the mining interest has been so great, so culpable, and so unjust, that it is now thought absolutely necessary that a society should be formed which would devote itself exclusively to the discussion, agitation, and removal of the numerous grave obstacles at present impeding and obstructing the progress and prosperity of the working classes.

After all that the House and the Government have done for the mining interest, this did appear at least ungracious, and not in accordance with the fact. I thought, therefore, I should take exception to this wholesale denunciation of the proceedings of Government. Here is another paragraph:—

The Government has been deaf to all our complaints; the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of a lot of adventurers was not thought worth their attention or consideration, and a body of laborious and industrious men—the bone and sinew of the colony—are neglected, their interests uncared for by those whose duty it is to be their guardians and protectors. Therefore it behoves the miners to take immediate steps to secure a few of the benefits to which they can lay just claims.

Now, when hon. members bear in mind what has been done for the diggers at Rockhampton and Kiandra, I feel that they would hold me to be justified in saying that I not improperly described this as "palpably untrue." In another paragraph it is said:—

The objects of the Miners' Protective League are to organise and unite all the great labouring classes—the mining community—in fact, every member of the great working body—in one grand and harmonious confederation, having the same objects in view, and pursuing the same line of conduct for their accomplishment, the members of the League being all governed by the same rules and entitled to the same benefits.

I appealed to the miners to produce the miners' right, where they could find a recognition of their claim to representation—diggers being the only class invested with the special right of being represented as a class. When they say, then, that the Legislature has always overlooked the miners' interests in Parliament, this language seemed not to be justified by fact; and I was glad to find that when this matter came to be discussed the parties themselves thought it unjustifiable. There were many other statements of a like kind in this prospectus, which had extensive circulation, occasioning a good deal of interest and ill feeling, and with regard to which document, as a whole, I thought it not necessary to enter into discussion. The meeting was attended by a large number of persons, whom I addressed. I told them that I looked upon this document (the prospectus) as containing express treasons; that the course proposed to be taken would end in the loss of human life, which I said I thought none of them desired; that it would be setting Government at defiance; and that so long as they persisted in it the Government must, whilst attempting to check, at the same time withhold any remedy for grievances that might really exist. I abstained from expressing any opinion as to the policy of Chinese immigration, and said that even if the Government were disposed to acknowledge the undesirability of Chinese immigration, they could not permit the Chinese in the colony to be treated as these persons intended to treat them. I stated broadly and distinctly that the Government must protect the Chinese in the colony. I also told them that apart from all other considerations the Government must enforce obedience to the law; that, whilst I had come there with a view to ascertain their grievances, the Government had sent up a military force, which was now on the way, to show them that the weak must be protected and the guilty punished. It was quite consistent with this state of things to admit that legislation regarding the gold-fields was defective, and indeed it is well known that my colleague, Mr. Robertson, some time ago took into consideration the subject of the amendment of the regulations. He had had frequent communications with the Commissioners, with the view of obtaining suggestions to meet those difficulties which it was alleged had grown out of this state of things. The more the question was considered the more I was satisfied that the diggers of Burrangong had very little practical grievance to complain of, and the less did I feel that they had any justification for the course they had pursued. I visited the diggings, and went through the whole of them, and I have here a sketch, which I will lay on the table of the House. I may state at once that the Lambing Flat diggings comprise Surface Hill, Spring Creek, Stoney Creek, and Wombat. And that beside all these, there is in a totally different direction, and on the other side of the township, a locality which goes by the name of Blackguard Gully. I was under the impression, and I have no doubt that hon. members of this House were also under the impression that the Chinese had been allowed to mix indiscriminately all over these diggings with the European population. It was therefore with considerable surprise, and, I must say, a large amount of satisfaction, that I found such was not the case. I found that Mr. Cloete (who is a gentleman of great experience, and who has on this occasion proved himself to have exercised a sound discretion in carrying out what I am told the commissioners do in practice carry out as far as they can, although the law does not support them in it), had located the Chinese in distinct camps as far as he could, to prevent their mingling with the white population. I found that Mr. Cloete had from the first advised the Chinese to keep themselves separate, and had located them in a place quite distinct from that occupied by the whites, called Blackguard Gully. So that, while it was said that the Chinese were obnoxious on the ground of their interference with the supply of water—that they were accustomed to use it wastefully; on the ground of their personal habits being offensive to the white population; and on the ground that some of them had been affected with a disease dangerous to the whites who came in contact with them, as well as on other grounds—it appeared to me, on the whole, that the white population on the diggings had never suffered practically from any one of these grievances. It seemed to me that their grievances were grievances but in theory and of apprehension only. This last serious outbreak, I believe, arose somewhat in this way. A digger under the influence of drink had a quarrel with one of the Chinese on Blackguard Gully. A disturbance ensued on a larger scale, and the numbers engaged in the contest at last became pretty large. European diggers were brought down from other parts of the diggings, and subsequently the commissioner was called upon to interfere. There were no police on the camp at that time, and Mr. Cloete and Mr. Zouch themselves went down to apprehend these parties. They took fourteen or fifteen into custody and put them in the watch-house; but the only evidence, except that of the Chinese, which could be brought against them was that of Mr. Zouch and Mr. Cloete themselves, who were the magistrates to try the case. The evidence of the Chinese was not considered satisfactory. The parties were admitted to bail, and the next morning it was determined to dismiss the case on the ground of insufficient evidence; and here I will observe that this appears to me the greatest difficulty in dealing with the Chinese population—the unsatisfactory way in which they give evidence generally. (Hear, hear.) Where there is only the evidence of Chinese to support a charge it is difficult for the Commissioners to determine satisfactorily to their own consciences on that evidence. In this case it was suggested that Mr. Zouch should give evidence before Mr. Cloete, but after full consideration this was not considered an advisable course, and the parties were discharged. He was bound to state from all he had heard, that the conduct of the diggers on that night, when these men were in custody, was disgraceful to all on the diggings. The numbers may have been over estimated at 6000, but that there were thousands all night long discharging firearms and assuming a most threatening and rebellious attitude to the authorities, there is, I believe, no doubt whatever. And it is the belief of the Commissioners that had these men been retained in the watch-house not one particle of the camp would have been left by the morning, and probably not a particle of the whole town. The conduct of the diggers on that night did justify the apprehensions which were entertained, and the course taken by the Government in sending up the military in order to prevent the recurrence of such outrageous proceedings, and also that the authorities might be in a position to apprehend some of the parties, and effectually deal with them according to the laws of the country. I attended more than one meeting of the diggers. At one very large meeting I distinctly stated, after having gone amongst the diggers themselves, and finding that what the commissioners told me was the fact—(that along the whole course of the diggings—at Lambing Flat, at Spring Creek, at Stoney Creek, at Wombat, and other places—the Europeans had suffered no practical grievance from the Chinese)—that the Government would protect the Chinese in their claims. This expelling of the Chinese was from a distinct portion of the country which really gave the diggers no ground for interfering with them. Finding that the diggers had taken the law into their own hands, and expelled the Chinese in a brutal and cruel manner, and burned their camps, I entirely concurred in the propriety of the view taken by the Commissioner—that the Government should insist upon the Chinese being replaced at all hazards, and under any circumstances, upon that particular portion of the diggings from which they had been expelled on the night of the outrage. That was the conclusion to which I arrived, and it was with a considerable amount of satisfaction that I found a very large number of the diggers favourable to that course. There were many who assured me, that they did not consider they could have any ground for dissatisfaction with the course the Government proposed to pursue in this matter. They said they were not aware that Mr. Cloete had been so strict in keeping the Chinese population apart from the Europeans. Upon my stating to them that whatever Mr. Cloete had done before, he now persevered in with the full sanction of the Government—that the Chinese would be replaced and protected on Blackguard Gully—that statement, although it might have given dissatisfaction to some small number, was generally acquiesced in. I am glad to find that since my leaving the diggings the Chinese have been replaced—those of them who have applied to the Commissioner. I have received a telegram to-day, dated Burrangong, March 18th—the latest yet received—to this effect:—"All passed off quietly yesterday. Chinese coming in. Some have been on the ground since Friday." There is no allusion to any proceeding on the part of the diggers, and I understand the feeling was that no opposition would be made to the Chinese being replaced, but that the mining population would quietly wait the remedies which the Legislature might be disposed to give to any grievances that might be brought before it in a constitutional manner. That is the feeling which I had the gratification of hearing generally expressed before I left; and having satisfied myself that Mr. Cloete and Mr. Zouch were officers who might safely be trusted with the power placed in their hands—having seen the military safely there—having confidence in Captain Atkinson and the Commissioner—and being satisfied that they were equal to deal with any emergency which might arise—I did not think it necessary that I should remain longer on the diggings. I was clearly of opinion that there was no sufficient reason for keeping the Chinese off Blackguard Gully, and that they must be protected at all hazards—that the officers in charge were quite equal to perform their duty, and that they would perform their duty. Any Chinese who may apply to them to be reinstated will be reinstated, and none of the Europeans will be permitted to drive them off from that spot where the commissioner locates them. I think it is quite clear that so long as the Chinese are there the European population have no ground whatever to complain, and for any one to insist that the Government should keep a portion of the country unoccupied seems to me to be a demand of the most selfish and monopolising character. I hope, however, that this matter in reference to the measure which my hon. friend, the Secretary of Lands, is prepared to bring before the House, will receive the consideration of hon. members, because I think that, in a country such as Lambing Flat, where there is a want of water, that to allow, on the part of the Chinese, indiscriminate intercourse and association with the European population, might be attended with serious and unhappy consequences. While, however, the present arrangement is acquiesced in I do not apprehend any outbreak. I think things will go on quietly. I believe that from the explanations made, the diggers have satisfied themselves that, in a moment of inconsideration perhaps, and under feelings which they are not now prepared to justify altogether, they took a step which they would not be prepared to take again. Under these circumstances, I believe the law will not be again infringed upon. It has not been up to the present moment. At the same time, I think it will be hardly safe to remove the military at once. The sending them up, I am convinced, was a wise step on the part of the Government. It has had a salutary effect, and, as far as I can understand, has given great satisfaction. I hope it will be shown that, as the Government were not hasty in sending the military without sufficient cause, they were there in time to assert the supremacy of the law, and after that effect has been produced, I hope no circumstance will occur to bring about the melancholy result which was once anticipated—bloodshed. (Hear, hear.) I have thought it right to make this statement to the House, after having given me a fortnight's leave of absence to proceed for the purpose of making enquiries. I have made enquiry into the matter, and I have satisfied my colleagues at all events that the course pursued is one which the Government was perfectly justified in taking. The hon. gentleman concluded by stating that if they had prevented bloodshed, and placed the matter in a position in which the Legislature could deal with it without appearing to succumb to any illegal course of proceeding, he was sure the House will be prepared to deal in a constitutional way with any grievances which might be properly brought forward, with a view to remedy, on equitable principles, any defects which might exist in the management of the gold-fields. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOSKINS asked if the Government would have any objection to allow the whole of this correspondence to be printed?

Mr. EGAN said that this correspondence was to a certain extent confidential, and as several names of persons were used, there was no knowing what the consequences would be if they were made public.

Mr. HOSKINS could certainly never imagine that the Government desired to burke these communications.

Mr. COWPER said that it would be better for the hon. member to give notice of his question, as it was possible that the telegrams might contain matter that it would not be desirable to publish. He was not prepared to say at a moment's notice, whether it was so or not; so, perhaps the hon. member would give notice.

Mr. HOSKINS would now ask the hon. Premier, whether the Government had deputed to the Chief of the Police and to the Chief Commissioner of the Gold-fields the control of the military; or whether they were left to the sole control of their officers?

Mr. COWPER said that if a Chinaman had any complaint or any claim to make, he would have to apply to the Chief Commissioner of the Gold-fields, who with his colleagues would decide upon such claim. If it were found to be a good one, the Commissioner would proceed to reinstate the Chinaman, and if any opposition were offered to his doing this, Mr. Cloete would apply to Mr. Zouch, the Commandant of the Southern Patrol, a man in whom he might say he had the most entire confidence. And here he might be permitted to say, that he had never been more pleased than when he found that the Gold-fields' officers, Mr. Cloete and Mr. Zouch, had so fully the confidence and respect of the diggers. Mr. Zouch then would support the decisions of the Commissioner with the civic power; and then if matters became too serious for the civil power to deal with, on the requisition of Mr. Zouch, the military would be called in.

Mr. HOSKINS: The military force would be subsidiary to the civil power?

Mr. COWPER: The military would take its proper position, and would only interfere when called upon by the civil power.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WINDEYER presented a petition from 260 residents of Haymood Terrace, praying for the rescinding of the Cattle Driving Act.

Received.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a petition from one Samuel Ward, of Camden, complaining of certain acts of partiality committed by Judge Carey, the District Court Judge, and praying the House to grant an enquiry into the circumstances complained of.

Received.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a petition from forty residents of Camden, complaining generally of the administration of justice in the District Court there, and specially of the case of Bland v. White, and praying enquiry into the conduct of the Judge there.

Received.

REPORTS ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. DICK brought up a report from the select committee on the Maitland Church Land Sales Act. Received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAY brought up a report from the select committee on the Wahgunyah Murray River Bridge Bill. Received, and ordered to be printed.

PAPERS.

Mr. WATT desired to ask the Colonial Treasurer when the papers asked for by him from the Pilot Board will be laid on the table of this House?

Mr. WEEKES said they would be ready to-morrow.

TWOFOLD BAY.

Mr. SUTTOR asked the Secretary for Works, whether the Government have decided upon any particular position for a lighthouse at Twofold Bay,—and, if so, where? and has such lighthouse been commenced?

Mr. ARNOLD said the position had been determined lately by the Pilot Board, who had recommended that it should be placed on Point Lookout, just opposite the entrance of the bay, on the point which, dividing the bay into two parts, gave it its name of Twofold. With regard to the building, the contract for it had been taken, and the House would in a few days' time be called upon to vote the money for it.

Mr. SUTTOR: Has it been commenced?

Mr. ARNOLD: Could not say positively.

LUNATICS.

Captain MORIARTY desired to ask the Colonial Secretary whether there is any truth in the statement reported in the Sydney Morning Herald of the 14th March to have been made very publicly in another place, that persons now perfectly sane were most cruelly locked up day by day and night by night with those who were insane in the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek?

Mr. COWPER said that if any such an assertion had been made, it was altogether unfounded in fact, for there was nothing whatever to justify the question being put in the plural number. There was, however, a female who had been tried for the murder of her child, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, who was still in the Lunatic Asylum, and there was now no power of dealing with her. The hon. Attorney-General, however, had introduced a bill into the other House for the purpose of providing a means of dealing with this particular class of lunatics; and he hoped soon to see it passed into law.

MESSAGES.

Messages were received from his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, announcing that his Excellency had, on behalf of her Majesty, given the royal assent to the Real Estate Law Amendment Act; and an Act to amend the law in respect to verdicts and judgments in the Supreme Court.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Mr. COWPER moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a bill to fix the salary and tenure of office of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates. The hon. member explained that this bill was intended to carry out an arrangement which he believed was generally admitted to be desirable, and he did not, therefore, anticipate that there would be any opposition to the measure. It was proposed that in future the salary of the chief commissioner should be fixed, instead of being subject to annual vote, and that, in fact, he should hold a position similar to that of the District Court Judges. He begged to move for leave to bring in the bill.

Mr. WEEKES seconded the motion, which was put and passed, and the mover and seconder were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the bill.

THE GREAT SEAL.

The order for the resumption of the adjourned debate on Mr. Cowper's motion relative to the Great Seal having been called,

Mr. COWPER stated that in the absence of the papers, which he understood from his honorable friend the Secretary for Lands would be ready in the course of a few days, he would move that this debate be further postponed till this day week (Wednesday next).

The question was put and passed.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The order of the day for resumption of the Committee of Ways and Means was postponed, on the motion of Mr. WEEKES, until to-morrow.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

The committal of this bill was further postponed, on the motion of Mr. COWPER, until Wednesday next.

CROWN LANDS' ALIENATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON the Speaker left the chair, and the House went into committee of the whole, for further consideration of the Lands' Alienation Bill of 1861.

Clause 1 having been read,

Mr. ROBERTSON stated that on a former occasion he had intimated his intention of moving as an addition to the interpretation clause, a proviso which would have the effect of exempting the Church and School Lands from the operation of this bill. He had before pointed out the difficulties which the introduction of the Church and School Lands Bill would throw around the question; but as the House had thought fit to go on with that measure, it seemed to him only right that some provisions for excluding the Church and School Lands from the immediate operation of the bill should be inserted. He believed the amendment which he had drawn up would meet the object; but he would be quite willing to adopt any proposal that might be deemed more effectual for the purpose. He would move that after the words "fee simple," in the section interpreting Crown lands, that there be added the following words:—"Or which had not been vested in the corporation of the trustees of the Clergy and School Lands which was dissolved by an Order in Council dated the fourth day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three."

Mr. WILSON opposed the amendment. The honorable Secretary for Lands said that the difficulty had arisen only in consequence of the Church and School Lands being introduced. But suppose that measure had been introduced a year or two back, would not the matter have stood just in the same position that it did now? (Hear, hear.) He could see no necessity whatever for such an amendment; and the question having already been so fully discussed, he would not occupy the time of the committee by further alluding to it. He trusted the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. ROBERTSON had given the hon. member credit for having paid great attention to this subject in all its bearings, but he was now forced to the conclusion that the hon. member did not really know the effect of his own bill. He would tell the hon. member one effect which would result from the measure. These Church and School lands included some of the most valuable land in the colony—land worth upwards of £50 an acre. These lands were held on lease, and as there was a clause in the lease empowering the lessees to give up their allotments, the result would be this—that no one but the persons who had held the land would know that it was open to selection under this Act, and land that was worth £50 an acre would be sold for £1. He (Mr. Robertson) had doubts at the time as to the impolicy of forcing on the measure, and declaring these lands waste lands, but as the House insisted on proceeding with it, he saw no way of meeting the difficulty but by an amendment such as he proposed. The Church and School Lands Bill when passed would have to go to England, and if assented to it would then be the duty of the Secretary for Lands to introduce a special measure for regulating the sale, and disposing of the revenue arising from these lands.

Mr. WILSON said the circumstance that the bill would have to go to England, was of itself the very best reason why it ought no longer to be delayed. With regard to what had fallen from the Secretary for Lands, he (Mr. Wilson) wished to disabuse the minds of hon. members of an impression which had gone forth that these lands were of fabulous value. This was not the fact. With the exception of some few sections that were situate in the neighbourhood of towns, he did not believe the average value of the Church and School lands was more than £1 an acre. He did not believe that taken altogether they would realise more than £2 an acre if sold to-morrow. The lands near towns were worth, perhaps, £50 an acre, but there was not a single acre worth £10 which could be taken up under free selection. This present bill provided that all lands in the vicinity of towns should not be disposed of otherwise than by auction.

Mr. BUCHANAN could see no object that was to be gained by reserving any particular section of Crown lands from the operation of the bill. If they were going to give the people the lands, they should give them all alike, and make no distinction.

Mr. ROBERTSON then withdrew the amendment, and clause 1 was put and passed.

Upon clause 2 being read, Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the following be substituted for section 2, as printed:—

"II. On and from the day of the commencement of this Act, the Orders in Council shall be repealed. Provided that nothing herein shall prejudice or affect anything already lawfully done, or commenced, or contracted to be done thereunder respectively, or to prevent the several provisions of the said Orders in Council from being carried into effect, with respect to lands under lease, or promise of lease, made previously to the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight during the currency of such leases as fully as if the same had not been hereby repealed."

Mr. WINDEYER remarked that this amendment was similar in every respect to one which had been moved last session by Mr. Forster, but which was strenuously opposed by the hon. member the Secretary for Lands. He thought before the committee assented to this proposal, they should see what effect it would have upon the bill, as there were several allusions to the Orders in Council in other portions of the measure. He contended that by the amendment the Government took away from themselves the power given them in the 6th clause, of withdrawing certain lands when they thought fit from the holding of the lessees.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought the hon. member was in error—but if he could propose any other words which would have the effect intended, he would thank him for his assistance. He, however, maintained that the amendment proposed did not take away the power of withdrawing the lands alluded to in the 6th clause.

The second clause was then negatived.

Mr. ROBERTSON then moved that the new clause which he had previously read stand clause two of the bill.

Mr. MORRIS stated that the clause proposed was rather more favourable to the squatters, and that the best lawyers in England were of opinion that it would interfere with the Orders in Council.

Mr. SUTTOR called the attention of the House to the effect of this clause. It would be most injurious to those parties who had recently taken up runs, because they would be open to free selectors. He believed that holders of cattle and sheep would be driven out of the colony, and that the grazing interest would be destroyed if these two clauses were agreed to. He proposed as an amendment that the words "previous to the twenty-second day of February, 1858" be struck out. He knew that several parties from Melbourne had tendered for new runs, but if this clause and the 6th clause were passed, he was sure that not a single run would be taken up.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the hon. member could not be aware that this very amendment had been discussed when the 6th clause was under consideration until two in the morning, and the House had divided on it several times. He denied that the parties who had lately tendered for runs were ignorant that the Government intended to legislate on this matter, because they had had notice given them three months before their tenders were accepted. With regard to the Melbourne speculators, so far from their not wishing to take up the runs they had tendered for, they had lately been pressing the Government to extend their runs fourfold. He, however, had no sympathy with these gentlemen who took up large blocks of the country merely for speculation, but he believed by the Occupation Bill this system of jobbing in land would be put a stop to. He denied that the effect of this clause would be to destroy the pastoral interest, and contended that the Land Bill was much more favourable to the squatters than the Queensland Land Bill to which the hon. member alluded.

Mr. MORRIS thought the hon. Secretary for Lands was very anxious to get on with his bill, but it did not appear so when he took the opportunity of replying to every speech that was made. This matter had been so fully discussed before, that he thought the hon. member should give way, and go to a division at once. He, however, must confess that he agreed with all the hon. member had said, and at the proper time and place would take the opportunity of giving his reasons for the opinions he held.

Mr. SUTTOR denied that the persons who had taken up runs on the Bogan, although they had notice, could be aware what the Government intended to do, because the bill had not then passed.

Mr. COWPER, junior, contended that these persons were fully aware of the course the Government intended to adopt. He himself tendered for one of these runs, and he knew that all the parties whose tenders for their runs had been accepted, received a letter from the Government stating that they were accepted subject to certain conditions.

Mr. WALKER was not surprised that the hon. member knew it, but that was not any proof that the public knew it.

Mr. LUCAS said: If the squatter had expended a certain sum on his land in improvements or making a dam, the free selector could not take it up, because by the 7th clause the squatters had the pre-emptive right of taking up any portion of land up to 320 acres.

Mr. SUTTOR pointed out that a dam might pass through the whole of a squatter's run; therefore, the free selector might come and take up a portion of it.

Mr. CUMMINGS opposed the clause, and contended that the greater portion of the bill was a cheat on common sense. He maintained that by this bill there was no fixity of tenure for the poor man, and that the effect of it would be to reduce their property in value one-half.

Mr. REDMAN supported the clause.

Mr. EGAN wished to move an amendment that would have the effect of preventing any person from having any additional pre-emptive right to the pre-emptive right they had already by the sixth clause.

Mr. ROBERTSON said there was no other pre-emptive right, except that provided by the sixth and seventh clauses.

Mr. EGAN said, if that were the case he should not oppose the clause.

Mr. RUSDEN considered that a great injustice was being done to holders of runs taken up since 1858, for though this bill had been long before the country, yet these persons never could have contemplated so wholesale a confiscation of their runs.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that the Government had issued their land policy in their published manifesto before the elections, immediately prior to February 1858; so that the whole country must have been fully aware of what the Government intended. If this amendment were carried, it would involve a recommittal of almost every clause in the bill.

The committee divided on the question "That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question," which was carried in the affirmative by a majority of 28 to 12, thus negativing the amendment.

The clause was put and carried.

Mr. RUSDEN moved a new clause, to follow clause 12 of the bill, allowing land to the value of £30 to be taken up by every adult male coming to the colony, as proposed by Mr. Rotton.

Mr. ROBERTSON objected to the immigration question being mixed up with a land bill, because it had nothing at all to do with it, and was only introducing an element of discord into the bill, in order to ensure the rejection of the bill at the third reading. Let it be considered and let it stand or fall upon its own merits.

Mr. PIDDINGTON really thought there was nothing in this to deter the committee from considering this clause, as what could be more natural than that when they were framing a land bill, they should consider also the advisability of giving land to persons coming here, if only to induce the settlement of a good class of colonists in the country. If they really wished to secure this, and to make Australia a great country, they must do something more than merely offer them land at £1 an acre, even with free selection.

Mr. WILSON said the great objection to such a clause as this was that it would give birth to land jobbing in its worst shape; and besides, what the country wanted was not a pauper immigration, the clearing out of the workhouses, but the sons and daughters of the British yeomanry, who would have means of their own, and who had all the experience necessary to make those means available.

Mr. MARKHAM objected to the proposed clause on another ground—that the immigrants would not be the persons who would be benefited by the land order; but the large squatter, who, when his servants were cleared out by free selection, would have to send to England for a fresh supply.

Mr. LUCAS would only consent to the passing of such a clause as this when the committee assented to extend its provisions to the natives of the colony, and to all those persons who had hitherto paid their own passages to the colony, for there could not be a show of reason in favour of giving these twenty acres of land only to those who might chance to come here after 1861.

Mr. O'BRIEN thought the clause was quite unnecessary, as under this bill there would be quite inducements enough to bring out immigrants in quite numbers enough to suit all our requirements.

Mr. DALGLEISH said, although some hon. members held that the introduction of a constant stream of immigration would be one of the best means of increasing the prosperity of the country—a pet scheme of Dr. Lang—we ought to consider what would be the position of those coming here as compared with those going to Canada and the United States. There an immigrant's labour was not swamped by competition with negro slaves; whilst here, under existing laws, the British labourer on landing had to compete with Chinamen upon terms made unequal by their mode of living. If it was maintained that labour should be treated like every other article of commerce, why should the State assist those who had a few pounds to spare to enter into a direct trade for the importation of labour, upon which the capitalist would by this clause realise at least 100 per cent. The present want of employment would sink into insignificance compared with what would ensue under such a system. And would they cure a want of employment by inducing a greater demand for it? If some extra field could be found for labour, then he might be willing to give some such assistance as that proposed; but, as no such demand existed, he did not think it right to force immigration merely for the sake of making it profitable to capitalists. He thought such a clause as this was in every respect detrimental, and would almost nullify the good effects to be anticipated from this measure.

After a few irregular remarks from Mr. BUCHANAN, who supported the clause,

Mr. WALKER said he was desirous of supporting a clause of this kind, but he thought the immigrant himself should be entitled to the land. He did not think it at all desirable that immigration from Europe should be stopped. Free selection, by inducing people, and especially servants now engaged in the country, to take up land, would create a demand for labour, which must be supplied, or the agricultural and pastoral occupations could not coexist, as many hon. members wished for. He maintained that the person who immigrated should be entitled to the benefits proposed to be given.

Mr. MORRIS looked upon this clause as more valuable than any, or even than all, in the bill, as without it the bill would not produce the desired benefits. The lands were worth nothing without population, and it was for want of a continuous stream of immigration, not for want of a land bill, that the country was now languishing. When immigration was at its greatest height, wages were highest, but, on account of its falling off, no new means of employment could be entered upon. It was said that those who were already in the colony were as much entitled to land as those who might hereafter arrive; but without denying this it must be borne in mind that we had to make the best bargain we could under existing circumstances. He should support the clause.

Mr. ROBERTSON objected to a clause dealing with this subject, being thrust into the Land Bill.

Mr. CALDWELL was opposed to the clause, because he thought the immigrant himself should receive the land order.

Mr. RUSDEN said he had promised to move this clause for Mr. Rotton, and he left it upon its merits in the hands of the committee, believing himself that it would have a very beneficial effect. If any hon. member, however, moved an amendment for confining the land order to the immigrant, he would support it.

Mr. WALKER moved the omission of the words "or the person who shall pay the passage of any such emigrant."

This amendment was put and agreed to without division.

Mr. PARKES said it seemed to him that it would be almost impossible to assent to this clause. It first proposed a bonus not of £20 but of £30; and secondly, it would be impossible to determine what children should receive the benefits proposed to be conferred. It might include aboriginal or any other children. While he should not be disinclined to give a bonus to persons coming to the colony with their own labour and with more or less of capital, he could not consent to give a bonus to the employers of labour. The clause was too indefinite to be incorporated in a measure of such importance.

Mr. MORRIS then moved the omission of the following words: "That children between the ages of four and fourteen years shall be entitled to half the above rates."

The question was then put, and the amendment negatived by a majority of 25 to 6.

Mr. WINDEYER opposed the clause. He did not see any reason why people who came to the colony after the passing of this bill should be put in a better position than those who had arrived previously. And there were, also, those who said that natives of the colony were as much entitled to such grants as immigrants. He was of opinion that the clause was not necessary, believing the character of the Land Bill, as it now stood, would be sufficient to introduce a self-sustaining class of immigration.

Mr. COWPER, jun., differed from the hon. member who had just sat down. He believed it would be necessary to assist immigration, and would be prepared to support a vote of £50,000 for that purpose. He did not think the Land Bill would for years to come answer the purposes which the hon. member opposite seemed to imagine.

The new clause was then put and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 7.

Mr. Morrice	Mr. Cummings	Mr. Morris }
Piddington	Terry }	Rusden }
Mate		Tellers.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Hoskins	Mr. Lackey
Robertson	Windeyer	Buchanan
Weekes	Markham	Caldwell
Driver	Lewis	T. Garrett
Cowper, junior	Parkes	Moriarty
O'Brien	Allen	Raper
Stewart	Laycock	Dalgleish }
Sutherland	Cunneen	Lucas }
Love	Leary	Tellers.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved the following as a new clause, to stand as clause fourteen, viz.:—"Every male adult in the colony, or who may hereafter arrive here, shall be at liberty, under the clauses twelve and thirteen of this bill, to conditionally purchase from forty to 320 acres of land, in one or more blocks adjoining each other; and if any

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such male adult as aforesaid be married, he shall have the power of conditionally purchasing from forty to 320 acres of land for each and every of his sons who at the time of such purchase are above ten and under twenty-one years of age." The hon. member said his object in moving this amendment was to give free selection a more general bearing, and to make it available to poor people in the interior who might be desirous of securing a home for their children. The bill as it stood contained no provision of the kind, nor was there any provision for enabling the free selector to make over his interest to his children, supposing that he died within the twelve months of conditional residence. He trusted the committee would see the necessity of this clause, and that they would receive it with that calm consideration which it so well merited.

Mr. ROBERTSON trusted the honourable member would withdraw the amendment. There was no necessity whatever for it, as all that it contained was already sufficiently provided for by the bill. (Cries of "Question, question.")

The amendment was put and negatived without a division.

Mr. ROBERTSON then proposed that the following clause be inserted to stand clause 20 of the bill, viz :—"20. Holders in fee simple of lands granted by the Crown in areas not exceeding two hundred and eighty acres who may reside on such lands and may make conditional purchases adjacent to such lands the areas of which shall not with that of the freehold exceed three hundred and twenty acres shall not be subject to the condition of residence applicable to conditional purchases in other cases."

Mr. MORRIS moved that the word "adjoining" be substituted for the words "adjacent to." As it stood, the clause appeared to him to be unintelligible.

Mr. LUCAS thought the clause was much better as it stood. It might be that a river or road, or strip of purchased land, intervened between the selector's homestead and the land sought to be taken up, in which event it would be impossible to select adjoining land.

Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. MORIARTY severally addressed the committee in favour of retaining the word "adjacent," without which, it was contended, there would be no real right of purchase conceded.

Mr. WINDEYER said the clause simply recited the provision of the 19th section, and no advantage would be gained, whether the word were altered or not. It merely provided that, in the case of present grantees making up their holdings to 320 acres, by free selection, the residence condition should not be enforced.

Mr. PARKES suggested that the better course would be to retain the word "adjacent," selection, and to add a proviso stating that, under clauses 12 and 13, free selectors should be permitted to extend their holdings to the maximum of 320 acres—making the selection from adjoining land where practicable. It might happen that the small settler would find himself surrounded by other free selectors, and that all the adjoining land was taken up before he was in a position to his holdings. In such cases, it was only right that the purchaser should be enabled to select from adjacent lands.

Mr. ROBERTSON approved of the amendment moved by the hon. member for Balranald (Mr. Morris.) It was never contemplated that free selectors should have the option of taking up eight different farms if forty acres, as they might do if the suggestion of the honorable member for East Sydney was adopted.

Mr. O'BRIEN supported the retention of the word "adjacent," which he believed was the more advisable word of the two.

Mr. REDMAN suggested that the addition of the words "in one block" would meet the difficulty suggested by the Secretary for Lands. If the word "adjacent" was retained, it would require to be clearly defined what was meant by the term.

Mr. WINDEYER proposed that the insertion after the words "adjacent to such lands" there should be inserted the following words, viz., "where there is no vacant land adjoining such grants." This, and the omission of the word "and" in the former part of the clause, would, he thought, meet the end in view.

Mr. CUNNEEN said it would be necessary to define the meaning of the word "adjacent," if it were included. It might mean lands within a distance of one, two, three, four, or five miles.

Mr. LUCAS contended it would be unwise to restrict the free selectors to any particular distance. They should have the right of selecting anywhere up to the maximum of 320 acres.

Mr. DALGLEISH advocated the insertion of the word "adjoining," particularly as he looked at residence as the most important restriction, which they should most carefully guard, as if once broken through all safety against the land speculator would be gone. If land was not available adjoining the lot then held, all that the person requiring more land would have to do would be to give up their present holdings and to make use of their free selection right elsewhere.

Mr. STEWART said that this clause merely gave a right to the freeholder to add additional land to that which he might have, and surely it could not be argued that he should be allowed to exercise his right of selection ten or twelve miles away.

Mr. WINDEYER said that the honest and hard-working man who saved money from his labour ought to be allowed to extend his holding up to the 320 acres, and should not be shut out from doing so because his forty-acre lot should happen to be surrounded by others. He therefore moved that the word "and" be struck out, in order to give an opportunity of afterwards moving an amendment that would allow a person thus shut up to select the remaining portion of his land on the nearest vacant Crown lands.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed any such an amendment, as it would actually be putting persons who were now holders of land in a better position than the free selector.

Mr. ALLEN was astonished that hon. members seemed to lose sight of the fact that the man who first went on the ground and made his selection, and who might have been the first opener of a good locality, would be in a worse position than those who came after him, because, being the first, he would soon be shut in and be precluded from extending, whilst the new comer, the man of yesterday, would be able to take up as much as he wished. This was a hardship that ought to be done away with.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he was never very clear about the advisability of proposing this clause, and that was the reason why it had not been put in the bill; but doubtful as he was about the clause, he was quite sure that they would be very much better without it, if this word "adjacent" were maintained.

Mr. PARKES said that this clause showed the folly of legislating for the past; and it was now clear that if the hon. member wished to pass his bill through the House without delay, he would do better to withdraw this clause.

Mr. LEARY also advised that this clause should be withdrawn, as it would give the holder of land a very great advantage over the free selector, unless some plan were adopted by which they could limit these additions to one block.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that this clause had been prepared solely to meet the wishes of the House, and now that he had done so, and members saw the many difficulties that surrounded it, the very members who had asked for it now desired to have it withdrawn. This had been the fate of every amendment proposed, and it showed him that any attempt to improve his bill was perfectly futile. With regard to this clause, he did not much care whether it were rejected or not, but he could only repeat that if the word "adjacent" were fixed upon, he should vote against the clause.

The words "adjacent to" were then struck out, and the word "adjoining" inserted, without division.

The clause was then put and carried.

Clause 7. When valuations under Orders in Council neglected.

Clause 8. Lessees not to obstruct authorised persons.

Clause 9. Marking of boundaries.

Clause 10. Leasing of lands.

Clause 11. Duration of leases postponed.

The following clauses were passed without remark :—

Clause 12. Leases of runs in first-class settled districts.

Clause 13. Pastoral leases in the second-class settled or the unsettled districts.

Clause 14. Proclamation of districts for the formation of runs.

Clause 15. Sale at auction of leases of forfeited runs.

The preamble was agreed to on the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON. The Chairman left the chair, and reported the bill with amendments to the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. MORRIS said he intended to have moved the recommittal of the bill in order to amend the 16th clause, but as it was a matter of detail he would leave it to be dealt with in another place.

The report was then adopted, and the third reading fixed as an order of the day for Friday next.

CROWN LANDS' OCCUPATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, for the purpose of considering the Crown Lands' Occupation Bill in detail.

The preamble was postponed.

Clause 1, interpretation, was also postponed.

Clause 2, partial repeal of Acts, Orders in Council, and regulations, was postponed.

Clause 3, extension of second-class settled districts, was agreed to.

The following clauses were passed without opposition :—

Clause 4. Conversion of existing leases.

Clause 5. Withdrawal of land from lease.

Clause 6. Conflicting claims to leases.

Clause 16. Cancellation of licenses of runs in portions thereof and pre-emptive lease to purchase.

Clause 17. Passage of stock.

Clause 18. Use of timber and material by others than lessees.

Clause 19. Removal of timber and material by others than lessees.

Clause 20. Leases for mining purposes other than gold mining.

Mr. WINDEYER said he was opposed to any exception being made with regard to mineral lands, and thought they should be sold in the same manner as agricultural lands. He considered the rent proposed of 5s. per acre was too low, and he also objected to the expenditure that the lessees were bound to pay.

Mr. ROBERTSON admitted that this was a very important clause, but he thought he could show that it had been very carefully drawn. The hon. member said why not sell these lands; but they were not dealing with a bill for selling land. These lands were to be leased, and the question was how they were to lease them. He would shortly describe to the House the nature of the provisions of this clause. The principle they had adopted in legislating on the land question was free selection, and these clauses provided for free selection under mineral lands. That was to say, that every person who by industry and perseverance discovered mineral land might have it without being subject to the possibility of any competition. He could go to the office of the Minister of Lands and obtain a lease by the payment of the amount required, and this rent was therefore substantially a lease of the land he had discovered. The hon. member said the rent of 5s. per acre was very low. He did not know whether it was low or not, but 5s. was the interest of a large sum per acre. Again, by this clause they gave the selector a fourteen years lease at a low rent to encourage him to work the land, but he did not get the land for ever. If, at the end of the time, he wanted a renewal of the lease, he was to have it at the appraised value; and he considered, therefore, that would be a sufficient protection to the public that he did not get it for less than it was worth.

Mr. REDMAN said whilst only 5s. an acre was to be taken for these mineral lands, the gold-digger had to pay £5 an acre; it was well known, too, that some of the best copper mines in South Australia were in very circumscribed areas. He believed the Burra Burra mine did not comprise more than eighty acres. The price for that at 5s. an acre would only amount to the price of some shares. He moved that the rent be £5; it was preposterous to make it 5s. an acre.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that there would be an enormous expenditure in mining copper as compared with the cost of gold mining. He thought that in order to facilitate enterprise in the development of the country's resources, every inducement should be given for the occupation of these lands. The rent should be low, but the expenditure required should be such as to guarantee the bona fide working of the land.

Mr. ALLEN wished to know what would become of improvements upon these lands if at the expiry of the first term the lessee failed to comply with the conditions for renewal. He thought the expenditure per acre ought not to be more than £2 10s. or £3 per acre per annum, and that the fine for renewal should be excluded.

Mr LUCAS agreed that if any alteration were made it should be by a reduction of the amount to be expended, and by providing that the lease should be extinguished, though perhaps at the end of a period somewhat longer than that proposed, say at the end of twenty-one years. He was therefore inclined to move that the £5 for expenditure be reduced to £3, and that the term of lease be twenty-one years instead of fourteen.

Mr. ROBERTSON said in the first place by this clause the occupation of these lands was given at a nominal rent, and a renewal was provided for on appraisement; thus enterprise would be rewarded, the resources of the country developed, and on renewal of leases of rich mines the country would benefit by an increase of revenue. In providing for a certain amount of expenditure his only object was to insist upon the land being worked. £5 per acre per annum was a small amount, but he thought sufficient for that purpose.

Mr. REDMAN thought that in spite of the required annual expenditure of £5 an acre these lands might be kept locked up for purposes of speculation if the rent was made so low. But, as the feeling of the House appeared to be against his amendment, he begged leave to withdraw it.

Amendment withdrawn.

An amendment by Mr. Lucas, substituting twenty-one years instead of fourteen as the terms of the leases (which he contended should not be renewable), was also withdrawn on the same grounds.

Mr. LUCAS then moved an amendment for the substitution of £3 for the £5 as the expenditure upon these lands, as that he believed would be quite a sufficient guarantee that the land would be worked.

Mr. WINDEYER thought it would be better to do away with this section of the clause altogether, and, instead of requiring any expenditure, increase the rent, as a security for the working of the land. It would be difficult for the Government to ascertain whether the money had been spent upon the land.

Mr. LEWIS supported the clause.

The amendment was negatived without division.

Mr. ALLEN proposed to strike out all the words after the word "year" (making the leases renewable without payment of fine, according to appraisement).

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the committee had refused to agree to the term being for twenty-one years, yet the hon. member would, by his amendment, make the lease (by renewal) for twenty-eight years.

Mr. ALLEN said if they wished to hold out encouragement for such enterprises in this colony they must give long leases. Labour alone could not do this work, and he would therefore endeavour by every means to attract capital.

Mr. DALGLEISH said the style in which this matter had been dealt with by the hon. member who had just sat down was very amusing. If they found a provision fixing the minimum rate, they might reasonably conclude that that rate would only apply to the first limitation of time, and when the speculation was changed to a certainty it was not unreasonable that the country should desire to share in the profit.

The amendment was then put and negatived by a majority of 23 to 4.

The clause was then put and passed.

Clause 21, "Mode of appraisement or arbitration—appointment of appraisers or arbitrators—appointment not to be revoked—single appraiser or arbitrator to act in certain cases—award to be binding, &c.;" Clause 22, "Marking of boundaries by arbitrators or umpire;" Clause 23, "Attestation of maps and plans;" Clause 24, "Defacing boundary mark;" Clause 25, "Description of leased lands;" Clause 26, "Right of lease may be given in evidence in actions;" Clause 27, "Commonage proclamations and regulations; Clause 28, "Leases for wharves, bridges, ferries, and other objects;" Clause 29, "Licenses to cut timber, and procure other materials;" Clause 30, "Removal of trespassers;" Clause 31, "Penalties for trespassing." Clause 32, "Limitation of actions;" Clause 33, "Instruments under Act to be evidence." Clause 34, "Governor in Council to proclaim regulations;" and clause 35 (the last in the bill), "Commencement and short title,"—were put and past without discussion. In the last clause the blank was so filled up that the bill would come into operation on the 1st January next.

The interpretation clause was then put and passed, "and also the 2nd clause. Partial repeal of Acts, orders in Council, and regulations;" and the 11th clause, "Duration of lease."

The preamble was then put and passed.

The Chairman left the chair, and reported the bill, with amendments, to the House.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved the adoption of the report, upon which

Mr. RUSDEN moved that the bill be recommitted, with a view to an amendment of the 14th and 16th clauses.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the motion for the recommittal of the bill.

After a few observations from Mr. MORRIS, the question was put, when the report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill made an order of the day for Friday next.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INSOLVENT ESTATES BILL.

This bill was brought in, and, on the motion of Mr. COWPER, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Friday next.

The remaining business was postponed, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past twelve o'clock till to-morrow (this day), at three o'clock.

Mr. Hay for, with Mr. Wilson against, paired off on the new clause in the Crown Lands' Alienation Bill relating to immigration.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock Horses.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Patent Slip Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Battens, Shingles, Palings, Tar, and Cement.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General stationery, Flutinas, Woodcuts, Binders' Cloth, &c.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At the Land Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Land, in Upper William-street; Steam Saw Mills, at the Glebe; Cottage, at Paddington; Cottage, at Waverley; Farm, at Gannon's Forest.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Slops, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Books, Clothing, Watches, &c.

MR. FREDERICK BRADLY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Blankets, Cloths, Ribbons, Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, Bathurst-street, at 2 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpenters' Bench, Kitchen Requisites, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the Premises, Crown-street, at 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Engravings, Plated and Glass Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Harmonium, Sashes, Glass, Books, Maps, and Sundries.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Wether, and Cattle.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST FOR TO-DAY.

847. Macpherson v. Chadwick and another	938. Nobbs v. Suitson
859. Harris v. Bunting	956. Hemmings v. Reynolds
869. Cavenagh v. Maliber	961. White and another v. Morris
878. Cleve v. Sandon	971. Weir v. Forrester
879. Woolcot v. Dawson	979. Berresford v. Pogson
880. Woolcot v. Turner	986. Moon v. Argent
883. Joyce v. Brown	1003. Wright v. Bunting
884. Love v. M'Grath	1005. Anderson v. Hammond
885. Denison v. M'Mian	1014. Gregory v. Hourigan
894. Wilson v. Bayliss	1015. Chauncey and another v. Casely
898. Davis v. Higgins	
910. Fairfax and others v. Ashton	1016. Clifford and another v. Newell and another
912. Same v. Bayliss	1024. Goggin v. Tooth
919. Cowan v. Grogan	1029. Douglas v. Simpson
932. Hanson and another v. Davis.	1030. Haydon v. Dolman and another
935. Thompson v. De St. Remy	

The jury causes being all disposed of, jurors summoned for to-day will not be required to attend.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their sale of seasonable drapery, mantles, slops, &c., commencing this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The Governor's Salary Reduction Bill was thrown out in the Council. Mr. Hervey elected Acting President with full salary.

Pleura-pneumonia has broken out extensively on the Ovens. The disease is supposed to have been carried by carriers over from Melbourne.

Business quiet. Geneva and mercury have been brought up on speculation.

Wind was north until 6 p.m., when heavy clouds came up from the south, and deluged the city.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 6 p.m.

No alteration in quotations of flour or wheat.

The Balclutha sails for King George's Sound at 10 a.m. on the 26th.

Weather changeable.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN YOUNG.

No official programme has been issued of the formalities to be observed on the landing of the new Governor-General of the colony, who will arrive this morning in the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Northam, beyond the garrison order calling on the volunteers to attend on parade, upon the Turkish flag being hoisted at the semaphore at Fort Phillip. We believe that immediately upon the arrival of the steamer, the Colonial Secretary and some of the members of the Government will wait upon Sir John Young, and ascertain his Excellency's pleasure as to the mode of his public landing, upon which the proceedings determined on will be probably announced in a Government Gazette extraordinary. The following are the garrison orders issued to the volunteers :—

GARRISON ORDER.

"March 20th, 1861.

"Sir John Young being hourly expected, a salute of 19 guns will be fired by the Volunteer Artillery from Fort Macquarie on the landing of his Excellency.

"A guard of honour, consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, and all the available rank and file first Battalion 12th Regiment, with the regimental colour and band, will be formed at the landing-place to receive his Excellency; and a guard of honour, consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 50 rank and file New South Wales Volunteer Rifles, with the band, will be formed in front of Government House.

"The Volunteer Mounted Rifles will head the procession from the Circular Quay, moving up Castlereagh-street into Bridge-street to Government House. The Artillery that may not be employed firing the salute will fall in in front of the Governor's guard-house.

"The remainder of the Volunteers, those on duty excepted, will line the streets from the Circular Wharf to Government House in extended order, at 10 paces distance, the ranks facing inwards.

"So soon as his Excellency has entered Government House, Troops and Volunteers will be formed at quarter distance column, right in front, and facing Government House, and there to await orders.

"Officers of the staff departments and regiments will be pleased to attend at the landing of his Excellency, and accompany the procession.

"By command,

(Signed) "F. A. FITZGERALD,

"Acting Major of Brigade."

"Brigade Order,

"Volunteer Office, March 20, 1861.

"In compliance with the Garrison Morning Order of this date, the whole of the City and Suburban Companies of Volunteer Rifles will be in attendance at the landing of his Excellency Sir John Young, as therein directed.

"For the guard of honour :—Captain Eastwood, Lieutenants Teale and Meares, 2 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 5 rank and file from each company."

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting of the schools connected with the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, was held on Tuesday evening. The commodious school-room was filled to overflowing, and after tea the pastor, the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, A.B., took the chair. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. W. Slatyer, and then Mr. Hopkins, the secretary, read the annual report. From this document it appeared that the schools were never in a more healthy or flourishing condition. The want of additional accommodation was complained of, and earnest requests made to the friends of the school that enlarged premises should be engaged. The report stated that the number of scholars was—boys 235, and girls 215, making a total of 450. This number, however, included the elder Bible classes, and also the infant class. These are taught by forty-six teachers, whose services are entirely gratuitous. The Juvenile Missionary Society, in the second year of its existence had collected £70, and this was chiefly subscribed by the children of the school, £50 of this had been remitted to the treasurer of the London Missionary Society, to be devoted solely for the education of native children in the islands of Mare and Lifu; and the balance, £20, for the purchase of a mission boat. Mr. Fairfax, the treasurer, presented the accounts, by which it appeared that the income for the year had been £64 4s. 1d. and the expenses £66 15s. 9d. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Messrs. Kent and Vetch, and also by Mr. Lee (the superintendent) and Messrs. Fairfax, Dobie, and Kirby. It was announced that to afford additional accommodation for the increase of the scholars the Temperance Hall had been engaged for the boys' school on Sunday mornings and afternoons; this arrangement leaving the large school-room for the use of the girls' school.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' EXHIBITION.—As it has been decided to keep the Exhibition at the School of Arts open for a few days longer, it may be appropriate to notice the improvements that have been made during the last day or two, giving, as they have done, quite a different complexion to the Exhibition. A large number of paintings have been received, and were yesterday hung in the picture gallery, displacing some of the less attractive pictures. Several of the new pictures are of great value, and will be as much admired by visitors as any of the others. For most of these the institution is indebted to Mr. R. Tooth, who has also added to the articles of *virtu* in the lecture-hall some very choice and beautiful articles, several of which formerly belonged to the Earl of Shrewsbury's collection. A splendid marble head of Medusa is one of the most noticeable of these; there is also a very elaborately inlaid cabinet. A small carving in wood of the "Last Supper," after Da Vinci, is a perfect gem, every detail of the scene being produced with wonderful clearness. Some exquisite figures have been added to the large group of bronze and Parian statuettes. We must not omit to notice the "Nubian Slave," a very beautiful statue exhibited by Mr. Mort. The articles added within the last day or two are very numerous, as well as very recherche and attractive; they would, indeed, of themselves form a handsome collection. The attendance during the last few days has not come up to that of previous days; on Tuesday, however, the sum of £25 was taken, and the receipts yesterday nearly came up to that amount.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The Commercial Banking Company opened on the 18th ultimo a branch of their establishment at Burrowa, on the road to the Lambing Flat diggings, which is now in active operation, and the same institution has recently opened another branch at Lambing Flat, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

SUICIDE.—A most determined act of suicide was committed in Gloucester-street, yesterday morning. It appears that a man named Plumb, a seafaring man with his wife, went to live in Gloucester-street, about three weeks ago; and during that time the woman took every opportunity of indulging in drink. This, it is believed, affected her intellect. Yesterday morning she was seen in the yard at about eleven o'clock, but at one o'clock her husband returned, and found her lying on the floor of the front room, with a deep gash in her throat. She had gone into an inner room, procured a razor, and then returned into the outer room, and inflicted the wound which terminated her existence. When found, the body of the wretched woman was bathed in blood, and the razor was lying beside her. An inquest on her body will be held this morning.

ON THE WAY TO LAMBING FLAT.—The number of persons passing through Wagga Wagga from the Ovens and lower districts of Victoria, on their way to Lambing Flat, is daily on the increase. A few nights back no less than from 200 to 300 were camped in the immediate neighbourhood of the township. A considerable number of our residents have started, or are bound in the same direction.—Wagga Wagga Express.

ARMIDALE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FRIDAY, 15TH MARCH.—After posting my letter to you yesterday, one of those sad catastrophies which tend so much to awaken us to the awful instability of human life, occurred in this town, and has thrown over the townspeople a feeling of sadness and grief. Mr. William Denton, of Armidale, auctioneer, whilst in the act of preparing to retire to bed last night, was suddenly afflicted by some ailment, and so rapid was its progress that within about half an hour after he was first taken ill, he was a corpse. Medical aid was sought, but ere it arrived the poor man had ceased to breathe. The police magistrate held an inquiry on the body to-day, and by his direction, Dr. Wetherall, assisted by Dr. West, and Dr. Curran made a *post mortem* examination. Dr. Wetherall's evidence was to the following effect :—Examined the heart, found considerable effusion on the pericardium, some thickening of the aortic valves, considerable serous effusion in the cavity of the chest generally; the cardial end of the stomach considerably congested; no considerable trace of disease in the abdominal viscera; the brain extensively diseased, congestion of its membranes and a universal softening throughout its structure, especially the cerebellum, which was completely broken up; believes the approximate cause of death to have been effusion in the cavity of the chest and pericardium. The greatly diseased state of the brain tended materially to produce the same result. Mr. Denton was a very old resident in this district, having settled down here long before the Government had laid out the town of Armidale, and for some years back he followed the business of auctioneer; but from the paucity of business transactions of that character in the district I fear the poor man has not been enabled to provide for a widow and six children, who are now left to mourn his loss. I took a pleasure some short time back in communicating the generous spirit of charity which animated our good people in nobly providing for the wants of the widow and orphan; and I feel assured that the donations then so liberally given have not dried up the fountain of charity and love.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—In accordance with the advertisement, a special meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the office, Pitt-street North, at noon, yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of resuming the fire branch of the business which had been suggested at a previous meeting. Mr. H. H. Browne, the chairman, read the report of the directors, from which it appeared they agreed with the desirability of amalgamating the fire branch with the marine, which had been originally the object of the company, but from the amount of business not being sufficient to justify its continuance it was discontinued some years back. Owing to the increase in that particular branch of insurance, and from statistics furnished by the other companies, the directors were now of opinion that it should at once be resuscitated. The chairman stated the directors merely recommended the report to the shareholders, and that it was necessary to have the signatures of three-fourths of the shareholders in amount before further steps could be taken, and that it would lay on the table at the office for the signature of the shareholders, if the report was carried. Mr. Thomas Holt, after a few remarks in reference to the report, with which he fully agreed, moved a resolution that it be passed, which was seconded by Captain Eldred, and on being put from the chair was carried unanimously with two exceptions. The object of the meeting having concluded, Mr. J. L. Montefiore then got up, and in a feeling speech moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Browne, who had been chairman of the company for twenty-one years, and was about to leave the colony in the steamship Jeddo, for England. Mr. M. attributed the success of the company in a great measure, to his untiring zeal and attention, and his desire was to place the vote of thanks on the records of the minutes, in order that it might be handed down from time to time. Mr. John Alexander expressed his great pleasure at seconding the resolution. Mr. Browne returned his thanks for the kind expressions thrown out by Mr. Montefiore. He should like to have assisted in the arrangements for the addition of the fire branch to the business of the company. He had for upwards of twenty-one years taken a deep interest in the affairs of the company, and should, during his absence as a shareholder, feel as great an interest for its welfare. He hoped that he should not remain long from the colony, and on his return find the company in as prosperous state as now on his leaving.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The City Coroner held three inquests yesterday. The first, at the Old Ship Inn, Sussex-street, on the body of a prematurely born infant, that died a few hours after birth. A verdict of "Died from natural causes" was returned.—The second inquest was held at the Coroner's Office, and was touching the death of a man named Henry Mitchell, who, as stated in our issue of yesterday, died in the Infirmary from injuries received by being run over. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who was about forty years of age, ran away from his parents in America when a youth and went to sea in a whaler; he cruised among the Islands for some time, and then came to Sydney, now nearly twenty years ago, and remained here. During the greater part of his life he is said to have drank to excess, but from the 1st of last January he touched nothing intoxicating. On last Monday morning, he went to a Mr. Joseph Rayner, corn-dealer, of Campbel. street West, for whom he had been accustomed to cut wood and do other odd jobs, and after dinner went across George-street for some tobacco. In recrossing the street, walking as he was wont to do, in a sloping posture, he suddenly looked up and saw a horse approaching him from the northward. Being very nervous—a result, as is asserted, of his previous habits—he had not sufficient resolution to move either way, and was consequently knocked down with great violence by the horse. The rider of the horse, Mr. Johnston, immediately drew up, dismounted, and assisted the injured man to a chemist's shop. Thence he was removed to Mr. Rayner's, where he became unconscious. During all this time he was bleeding rather freely from the head. It was then deemed advisable to take him to the Infirmary, and it was accordingly done. After being admitted into that establishment he was violently convulsed, consciousness never returned, and he expired at about four o'clock the next morning. Dr. Robertson examined the head of the deceased after death, and found a fracture, in the form of a crack, which extended for several inches. A verdict of "Died from injuries accidentally received" was returned.—The third inquest was held at the Coroner's Office, and was to enquire into the circumstances attending the death of a man named George Watson, who died in the Infirmary on Monday evening, from concussion of the brain, which resulted from injuries received by being thrown from an omnibus in George-street, when a man named Charles Hall was killed. A man named Joseph Chambers, a prominent witness in the case arising out of the death of Hall, was examined as to the cause of the horses of the omnibus taking fright; but there was no evidence that the deceased sustained injuries by the accident, as there was no one to identify the body—the steamer Williams, to which he belonged at the time of the accident, having sailed on Tuesday night for Morpeth, and it appears he had no friends in Sydney to identify his body. The jury returned the following open verdict :—"We find that the deceased George Watson died from concussion of the brain, but how he received the injuries we have no evidence to show."

PAINTING BY VANDERVELDE.—In the Exhibition at the School of Arts there is an old Dutch painting, representing the arrival of some Treasure Ship at one of the seaports of Holland, which is well deserving of the attention of the judicious visitor. Viewed as a work of pictorial art, although soiled and obscured with the accumulations of two centuries, it is one of great merit, sufficient to vindicate its claim to the very high distinction of having come from the easel of the great William Vandervelde. The exact year in which it was painted by that great Dutch master is not precisely known, but it must have been anterior to 1669, for the history of this interesting relic informs us that in that year it was purchased by James, Duke of York (afterwards James the Second) in Holland, and forwarded to England, where it appears to have remained in the possession of that unfortunate prince until the period of his abdication. About the year 1692, we are informed that it formed part of the collection of Archbishop Tillotson. In the year 1718 or 1719, it belonged to the collection of Sir Robert Walpole, and subsequently it passed into the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, in whose family (that of the Grenvilles) it remained until about the year 1839 or 1840, when it was sold by the late Duke for a large sum of money. A memorandum of the sale made by the auctioneer on that occasion, may be seen at the back. A few years since the sum of £150 was offered for it and refused, here in Sydney. It is understood to be again for sale.

REVISION COURT.—The attention of the public is called to the Court for the revision of the electoral lists for 1861-2 for the electorates of Paddington and the Glebe, which will be held at the respective Council Chambers this day, at ten o'clock.

UNITED STATES.

BY the Pony Express, via California, we have news to the 4th of January.

From the Alta California of the 22nd, we quote as follows :—

St. Louis, January 4th.

The promises of peace have not been confirmed. It is feared that they were a stock-jobbing operation.

Forts Pulaski and Jackson have been occupied by the State troops of Georgia, by order of the Governor. This has been done, it is said, for the purpose of preventing a spontaneous uprising of the people.

The revenue cutter was seized, but afterwards returned.

It is believed that the secessionists have carried Georgia.

There were rumour at Charleston that Anderson's communication has been cut off, that Fort Sumpter was beseiged, and that Fort Moultrie was prepared and ready to open fire on the former fort. These rumours are doubted.

Rumours are renewed of a combination to take forcible possession of Washington.

General Scott has made preparations for the emergency, by order of the President.

The Florida Convention met yesterday. The feeling was decidedly for secession.

The order for the removal of the cannon from Pittsburgh has been rescinded.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed a Cabinet!

The Delaware Legislature rejected the secession overtures of Mississippi.

Governor Banks, in his valedictory, denounces secession, and advocates the repeal of the Personal Liberty laws.

Governor Jackson, of Missouri, in his inaugural, advocates a convention, and co-operation of Southern States.

Senator Baker concluded his speech on the 3rd, and Douglas then spoke, and said the issue was compromise or war. He preferred compromise.

The troops at Leavenworth are ordered by General Scott to be in readiness to proceed to Fort M'Henry, at a moment's notice.

The message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered on the 2nd, denounces secession and rebellion, but recommends that the statute books of Pennsylvania be purged of unfriendly legislation, and suggested the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line to California, and favours allowing masters security, while passing through the state, in regard to the services of their slaves.

It appears from the Washington reports that there was a new Cabinet yesterday, Thompson and Thomas having resigned. General Scott was then appointed Secretary of War. This created great indignation among the secessionists, who are aware that Scott is in favour of extensive military preparations. Subsequently the differences of the Cabinet were reconciled by the withdrawal of Scott's name.

It is said that Thompson will now stand by the President, and that troops have been ordered to Charleston.

In the Missouri Legislature, the Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats fused, and divided the offices. Thomas M. Cufee (Breck.) was elected Speaker. Governor Steward's message reviews the grievances of the South, but recommends an adjustment in the Union, if possible.

Washington dispatches indicate a change of policy on the part of the Administration towards South Carolina. It will be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws.

The sloop-of-war Brooklyn and another vessel are ordered to Norfolk to be in readiness for immediate action.

In the Senate, on the 2nd, the President sent in the nomination of William C. M'Intire, of Pennsylvania, for the collection in the neighbourhood of Charleston Harbour. The Republicans wished to go into executive session, but the Democrats, except Latham, Bigler, and Powell, carried an adjournment.

Private accounts from Charleston say that one thousand negroes were employed in the erection of fortifications at the mouth of the harbour, which has been obstructed by sunken vessels, and the Governor has received an offer of ten thousand volunteers out of the State.

Movements are on foot in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Vermont, to put the militia on a war footing, to aid the Federal Government.

The Evening Alta of the 22nd publishes some startling news from the other side. It was telegraphed for that journal to Fort Kearny, two days after the pony left St. Joseph with the regular mail, and, therefore, contains news to the very latest moment. From it we learn that the secessionists in Georgia and Alabama had taken the Federal forts within their borders, and that the Florida Convention will, beyond doubt, declare for secession. If this news be correct, there is no further necessity for speculation. To a moral certainty, five, at least, of the Cotton States will attempt to sever their connection with the present Confederacy, and it is just as well that the public mind should be made up for that event. Sympathy may drag after them Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. It seems, too, that the rumour of a combination to seize Washington and prevent the inauguration of Lincoln is beginning to excite alarm in official circles, for we find that General Scott had been directed to protect the Federal Capital, and the troops at Fort Leavenworth were, at last dates, under marching orders. If such an attempt should be made, nothing under heaven can save this country from a bloody civil war. As for our part, we do not believe that there are any number of men in the South crazy enough to engage in a scheme so wild and impracticable; more especially as the movement is reported to have originated in the border slave States, which, we have the most ample evidence, are in favour of the maintenance of the Union, if their just rights are guaranteed therein. The alarm, probably, has no better foundation than the idle vapourings of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. The marching of an army (says the Alta) to Washington, and the seizure of the capitol, is not a new idea with him. If our memory serves us correctly, he got it off as long ago as 1856, during the campaign which resulted in the elevation of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency.

RUMOURED SLAVE INSURRECTION IN GEORGIA.—The following dispatch, dated at Macon, Ga., on Thursday, December 27, is copied from the New York Tribune:—"Rumours of a rising among the slaves in the south-western part of the States, prevail here. It is impossible to say with certainty whether an insurrection has really taken place, or is only threatened. The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated reports are whispered aloud in this town to-day. There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumour of fighting at Charleston makes them restless and very dangerous. I am told that some planters are hastily getting all things ready to send their wives and young children to the North."

THE BORDER STATES BEING DRAWN INTO THE VORTEX.—Upon the naked question of Union or Disunion, not one hundred thousand votes out of half a million could be obtained in the Border Slave States in favour of the latter, but gradually they are being drawn into a position where they must join hands and demand certain things, by way of concessions from the North. While the demand may have reasonableness and justice at its back, the implied threat of secession in case it is refused will operate very much towards preventing any satisfactory response from the Northern States. Thus it is not unlikely that the whole fifteen Southern States may be arrayed, before the 4th March, in opposition to the incoming administration. But South Carolina and Alabama, and possibly Mississippi, are acting upon a supposed impossibility of ever returning to recognise the present Federal Government, in any shape. It is due to their courage to state, that the determination to sever their connection with the Confederacy which they have shown since the election of Lincoln is perfectly consistent with their threats before the election; and, looking at the case with an impartial eye, it really seems as if many years will be required to bring them back to that degree of allegiance to the general Governmen which they used to feel. Within the last few weeks, the sentiment of the Border States has flowed directly in the current of Southern co-operation. There are exceptions on both side to this general rule. Some notable instances are found of prominent men opposed to leaving the Union at all—like John Bell and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; and others in the Border States in favour of immediate secession, without waiting for co-operation—like Henry A. Wise and Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia. The secessionists have calculated well upon the strength of the pro-slavery sentiment of the Border States. When you appeal to a man's love of the peculiar institution, and his desire to have his slave property recognised everywhere as his other property, you strike a wonderfully keen cord of sympathy, and, within a few weeks, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Mobile (Delaware is regarded as of no account), have been dragged into a position of asking for such a recognition of slave property as the North can never give, with the avowed design on the part of the leaders of quitting the Union, in case such a recognition is refused.

CALIFORNIA.

WE are indebted to Captain Ahlmann, of the Otto, for San Francisco papers to the 22nd of January, being fourteen days later than previous advices.

Concerning the Governor's message to the State of California—which is the most important news to hand—the Daily Alta California of 20th January remarks :—The Governor's message, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has been well received in this community. It is generally regarded as a concise, straightforward, patriotic, and business-like State paper. So far, objections have been urged against portions of it, only in two quarters. The Times commends it generally as a "very sensible document, a plain practical one, stating the actual conditions of the affairs of the State in a clear matter-of-fact manner," but objects to that portion of it which treats of "federal relations," in which that journal asserts the Governor attempts "to convey the idea that all the political troubles in the Union are to be attributed to the North," and that the "obstructions to the Fugitive Slave Act and the Personal Liberty Bills of some of the Free States are their cause." All this was to be expected. The Governor and the Times are not of the same way of thinking on matters political, and it would therefore be impossible for him to give satisfaction to that journal in that particular. To sustain its position, the Times delves down a little deeper into the past, and asserts that if the Governor desired to point to the true cause of all the trouble, he should have referred to the "violation of the Missouri compromise perpetrated by the South, which lighted the firebrand anew, and to the Kansas villainies, which flung the firebrands forth into the hurricane and stubble, and set the whole continent on fire." In the present unfortunate state of the country, crimination and recrimination can be productive of very little good. There is a new state of things before us altogether. The question is not which party or section is the most in fault, but how we shall preserve the rich inheritance left us by the fathers of the republic. It can hardly be denied that both sections and all parties have been at fault, and such being the case, the great question which the people of the United States have now to determine is the amount of concession on both sides necessary to secure the perpetuity of the Union, and to enable us to hand it down unimpaired to posterity. It is not with the past we have to deal, but with the present, and that present is big with the fate of the nation and the future of the American name and race. If the Times should go back to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it will be competent for the political friends of the Governor to turn over some more of the pages of history, and, among other things, point to the repeal of the laws by which, as a matter of courtesy, citizens of the Southern States were allowed the right of transit with their slaves through the North, and to the fact that Massachusetts, as far back as the year 1643, was the originator of the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and that Vermont—the State which a few months ago refused to repeal its personal liberty bill—had upon its statute books at the time of the formation of the Constitution, a law somewhat similar in its character, and was forced to expunge it in order to obtain admission into the Union. The discussion, however, of all such matters at the present time, is nothing but a waste of precious time. Our country lies before us in the throes of revolution, and the only subject which can properly come before us for consideration is the best means to carry her through the crisis safely.

Adverting to the financial state of the country, the same journal, on the 19th, remarks :—That California has always had too much credit, in one sense of the word, for her own benefit, we believe; but it has been the credit of being able to raise money to an unlimited extent, and to get rid of all the merchandise that can possibly be sent here. As to her ability to pay for what she justly owes, we think too much credit cannot well be awarded her. In the recent crisis, she has gone beyond that. For two months past, she has been paying in advance, for obligations hereafter, probably, to arise. A speedy termination of this extra demand on her resources would as speedily reinstate her in her late healthful financial condition. Steamer-day has passed over rather quietly, all things considered, though there was a good deal of requirement for money on the street, there always being some deferred engagements on such occasions, no matter what the previous preparation. Bankers, however, seemed to have fewer applications than had private capitalists, and the business for the most part seemed of an outside character. Indeed, the drafts on the money resources of the country have been so heavy for the last two months, that many of the regular dealers are not now touching anything but the most undoubted security, and to this they are prompted by the fact of materially lessened available capital. This accounts, too, for the high rates we occasionally hear of. Not an insignificant cause of the present stringency however problematical the statement may at first seem, was the easy state of the money market for many months preceding the late financial troubles East, which troubles gave rise to an unusual demand for money here. Money had become so abundant, and its investment in short-time loans so difficult and unprofitable, that many persons sought other avenues for its disposition. Among these, mining stocks and real estate elicited no inconsiderable amounts of the spare cash of the country, and in these are now locked up a great deal of money that would otherwise have been available to meet the current want. It is an inauspicious season for the sale of the former, and as to the latter, parties who have thus invested do not find sufficient motive for attempting to realise, were it practicable. But we have heretofore expressed the belief, and we think there is ample reason for it, that the money tightness recently, and still measurably felt, must soon pass away. It has had no legitimate origin in our own necessities, but in those of others, and as the latter have in all probability been greatly mitigated ere this, the drain on our resources must probably cease with the reception of advices now to be looked forward to. It should be regarded as not a little flattering to the financial condition of our State that, notwithstanding the heavy and unexpected drain adverted to, there has been little if any real monetary trouble among our business men; and we say this with the full recollection of the sad event which occurred on the morning of last steamer-day. By that termination of a disastrous speculative career, heavy individual losses were incurred, but these gave rise to no inability on the part of the sufferers to meet their engagements. There was no "row of bricks," leaning on each other, to be prostrated by the catastrophe, and hence no shock resulting to the credit of the business community. Even the capitalists, we believe, who had furnished the means to carry on a series of ruinous speculations, suffered little, if at all, their collateral covering everything, except the heavy interests they had received, furnished from the pockets of confiding friends. Indeed, for months past, we may say for the past year, business failures have been exceedingly rare, and at this moment, notwithstanding the heavy money pressure we have recently passed through, we believe the commercial credit of California stands upon a par, to say the least, with that of any business community on our continent.

THE WEATHER AND THE FLOOD.—Of late, the suddenness and completeness of the changes in the weather here cannot fail to strike the visitor. Last Thursday afternoon a heavy storm gathered in the south-west, and passed over the town with a perfect hurricane of wind and dust. Instead, however, of a passing shower, as every one expected, the clouds remained, and we have since suffered such a pluvial visitation as does not often fall to our lot. The rain has swamped our streets, flooded our creeks, put a stop to business, and given the town a fit of the blues. Communication with the country is very precarious, and the roads are reported almost impassible. Teams are stuck at various points upon the road, and in short, the whole machinery of our commercial life is out of joint. The river presents the appearance of a mill race—the stream rushing under the wharf with a seething sound strongly suggestive of insecurity. A large quantity of timber is being carried down by the water, bringing to remembrance the great flood of 1857.—Maryborough Chronicle, March 14.

LAKE MACQUARIE.—We are informed that the settlers on the banks of this lake, and others interested, are about to petition the Legislature for deepening the entrance to the lake, so as to admit vessels of large tonnage to navigate it. At present it is only navigable by small vessels, and the traffic is consequently very small. If the Legislature sanctions the required improvement the result will be that about 300 miles of water frontage will be opened up through a tract of country which comprises valuable coal fields, agricultural and timber lands, at present inaccessible. The coal seam at Minmi is found to be eleven feet in thickness, and runs along the shores of the lake. For several years the Lake Macquarie coal mines were in operation, but owing to no vessels of sufficient paying tonnage being able to enter the lake, the traffic has ceased. A suitable entrance is easily effected—the only obstruction being a sand bank, which could be removed at a small cost.—Maitland Ensign.

FIRE AT TABLE-TOP.—The Albury Banner, of 14th instant, reports :—A fire broke out yesterday morning at Mr. Edward Mitchell's station, Table-top, which entirely destroyed two sheds, twenty tons of hay, and one ton of potatoes. The amount of damage done is estimated at £300.

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THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

By the Jeddo.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.

FROM 19TH FEBRUARY TO 20TH MARCH, 1861.

19th to 22nd February.

THE Government are in something of a fix. The Upper House has rejected the Tariff Bill, by a majority of nineteen to four, so that the duties which have been made on the strength of its passing will have to be refunded. The Colonial Treasurer was questioned last night by Mr. Parkes, as to how, under present circumstances, it was proposed to supply the deficit in the general revenue, but the former gentleman declined to answer, without notice, a question having so wide a scope.

The disorders at Lambing Flat, too, through a want of sufficient firmness on the part of the Government, have assumed an alarming aspect. Mr. Cowper told the Assembly an evening or two ago, that there was nothing going on there to justify the reports which were going about. Telegrams, however, came, which shewed that there were between five and six thousand men banded together to sustain each other in violating the law by forcibly expelling the Chinese. Although there is a strong police force now on the ground it is wholly inadequate to preserve order amidst so lawless a rabble. Soldiers are needed. And we are now told that if the next news shows a continuation of riotous and illegal action, a military force is to be sent, to consist of 40 men of the Royal Artillery, with three twelve-pounders, 130 men of the 12th Regiment, and 20 of the Mounted Patrol.

The Melbourne cricketers have returned to their homes once more victorious. Prior to their departure they were fêted in every possible way. They have carried with them, too, many little tokens of respect from our citizens in the shape of presentation bats, &c. Some who distinguished themselves on the Sydney side have also similar marks of approbation. Mr. Cunningham, of the Commercial Hotel, presented to the victorious eleven a handsome cup, made for the purpose by Messrs. Clarke and Ghost.

On Tuesday afternoon a single horse omnibus called "the Volunteer No. 2," was being tried by the owner, when the britching came loose, and the horse, after having kicked violently, bolted at a tremendous pace, and brought the vehicle into contact with a lamp post near the Union Bank. The post was broken, and the vehicle considerably damaged, but a lady and gentleman, who were inside, escaped unhurt, and even the driver was not seriously injured.

The usual periodical meeting of members of the Church of England Sunday School Institute was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Dean of Sydney, when a paper was read by the Rev. G. H. Moreton on "the dwellings mentioned in Scripture."

A child named Amelia Carroll, about four years of age, was knocked down and run over by a hansom cab on the South Head Road, last Monday, and has since died. The accident was found, however, to have been unavoidable by the cabman. It is a wonder that these sort of accidents are not more frequent. We have often seen little children scamper across the road in question right in front of an omnibus in such a manner as to render a stoppage in time scarcely possible.

Some models illustrative of Mr. Bell's recent invention in railway construction were exhibited at the new reading room of the School of Arts, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. John Taylor has been appointed a licensed surveyor.

The Rev. William Chaucer, of Newcastle, has been committed to take his trial for having unlawfully celebrated a marriage between Samuel Thompson and Ann Katheridge, the latter being a minor, and having married without her parents' consent. She stated to the minister that she was of age; but neither she nor her husband swore to this declaration, or were asked to do so.

There have been several robberies at the Glebe of late. Not only in that quarter, but in all the suburban municipalities, the want of efficient police protection is strongly complained of.

The annual meeting of the Trinity Parochial Auxiliary to the Church Society was held on Monday evening. The gross receipts for the past year of this auxiliary were £117 11s. 6d.

There have been some unusually heavy thunderstorms in the southern and western districts.

Mr. Tysoe's inn at Armidale has been entered by thieves, and an iron safe (by Milner) abstracted. The safe was afterwards found with its contents, which were very valuable, still secure. Some rough but unavailing attempts had been made to force the lock. A few other articles of value were, however, carried off.

There have been some more floods in New England, and a considerable quantity of farm produce has been destroyed.

The people at Cowra do not seem to appreciate the respectability of the Lambing Flat diggers so well as Captain Zouch and other Government officials. Some time ago a number of these diggers came to Cowra, and after drinking pretty freely, commenced to kick up a row. There was but one constable in the place, and they set him at defiance, but the Cowra men came to his aid, and four of the rioters were locked up. Some of their companions subsequently attempted a rescue, but were beaten off. They then indulged in various blackguardisms until the Cowra men, to prevent a recurrence of such scenes, have formed a "Vigilance Committee."

The ladies of Parramatta have presented volunteers of that town with a splendid set of camp colours.

A public meeting has been held at Waterloo, to devise measures for increasing the strength of the local company of Volunteers.

The owners of the racehorse Mainstay have obtained a verdict against the Railway Commissioners, with £500 damages, for the injury inflicted upon that animal by a collision on the line near Homebush. Some questions of law have still, however, to be determined in connection with this case, particularly as to the force of a by-law made by the Commissioners, and set up in defence, to the effect that the conveyance of such animals must be at the owners' risk.

Mr. J. Hannell, M.L.A., has been elected mayor of Newcastle; Mr. P. Dignam, mayor of Goulburn; Mr. Byrne, chairman of Waterloo; Mr. Humphries, chairman of Paddington; Mr. Thompson, chairman of Woolahra; Mr. St. Julian, chairman of Waverley, Mr. G. Waring, mayor of Wollongong; Mr. H. Moss, mayor of Shoalhaven; and Mr. Dawson, chairman of Randwick.

Mrs. Caroline Chisholm delivered, on Thursday evening, the first lecture of the season before the St. Benedict's Catholic Young Men's Society. The principal subject of her discourse was the early closing movement, which she warmly supported.

Mr. Crouch delivered the same evening, at the Temperance Hall, a lecture on the adulteration of beer, and on the evils resulting from its use.

Mr. Weekes, the Colonial Treasurer, was yesterday afternoon struck full in the eye, while in the refreshment room, by a cork from a soda water bottle. He was severely hurt—too much so to resume his duties in the Assembly, but it is hoped and believed, that he will sustain no permanent injury.

A man of colour, named Irwin, has died very suddenly at Newcastle.

Mr. Charles Watt, who is acting as Professor of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy at the Sydney University, in the absence of Dr. Smith, delivered the first of a course of lectures upon chemistry, on Thursday evening.

A complimentary dinner has been given to Mr. District Justice Owen by the members of both branches of the legal profession practising in his district.

The dead body of a man, name unknown, has been found in the bush near the station of Mr. D. Wilson, of Coonong.

The committee of the Co-operative Baking Company have issued a circular, explaining the causes and principles of their organisation. The company is to be registered under the Limited Liabilities Act; the number of shares to be issued is a thousand, at one pound per share, of which only 10s. is to be called for in the first instance.

The aldermen of Wollongong have given a dinner to Mr. George Hewlett, their late mayor.

A social tea meeting was held on Thursday evening at the Paddington Congregational Church. Several ministers and laymen delivered addresses; and it was determined to adopt the weekly offering system, and abolish pew rents.

Friday, 22nd February, to 1st March.

THERE has been no lack of stirring events during the past week.

The news from Lambing Flat continuing to show a state of great disorder, and an armed organisation for the expulsion of the Chinese, efficient military aid has at length been despatched there. Of the Royal Artillery, two officers and forty-two men, with two 12-pounders; and of the infantry, seven officers and 123 men, besides twenty-one of the mounted patrol. The arrival of these at the diggings would increase the armed force there to 290, viz., 116 police and 174 military. But of the artillerymen one has been sent back with a broken leg, occasioned by the wheel of one of the cannon having passed over it; and there is a possibility that bad roads and half-broken horses may detain the artillery for some time behind the rest of the force.

The infantry were despatched to Campbelltown by rail, and having camped there for the night were conveyed onward by ten of Howard's busses chartered for the occasion, so as to increase the speed of their advance. It was reckoned, in fact, that by these means the troops would probably arrive at "the Flat" in eight days.

Having despatched a military force, the next question which arose was as to who was to be entrusted with the chief command. The Premier himself has assumed this difficult task. In asking leave of absence for his chief, Mr. Robertson gave an explanation of the reasons which had induced the Cabinet to decide upon the unusual course o despatching the Chief Minister of the Crown to the scene of disorder, in the midst of a parliamentary session. They had determined upon two guiding principles. First, that although all difficulties were to be settled, if possible, without bloodshed, the law was to be upheld at any cost, and without pandering to the demands to any particular body of men. Secondly, that under all the circumstances, the supreme conduct of affairs at these diggings should be entrusted to a civilian. It was necessary, too that the person so appointed should be one possessing a large share of public confidence. But although on looking around them they saw many gentlemen who might be safely entrusted with this task, they could not well see how they could ask one of these to undertake the heavy responsibilities which must attach to such a post. As the active direction of affairs must rest with the Ministry it was desirable for this reason, as well as because they ought rather to retain the responsibility themselves than to cast it upon the shoulders of others, that they determined to send one of their own number. Having arrived at this conclusion, it became clear that Mr. Cowper was the fittest man, not only because of his position and ability and of the large share of public confidence which he enjoyed, but because he was the Minister to whom belonged the administration of justice and police and the direction of the military, so far as the latter belonged to Colonial authorities at all.

The emphatic announcement of Mr. Robertson that while the Government would make every effort to settle matters peaceably they were determined to uphold and enforce the law at all risks, was received with cheers from both sides of the House. But there was not one word of comment.

Mr. Cowper started on Monday evening, and as he is travelling rapidly, it is expected that he will reach Lambing Flat by Saturday evening. Sunday is the great day for miners' gatherings, and at these gatherings on Sunday next they will hear that the Chief Secretary has come among them. On Monday they can lay their grievances before him, if they have any, and may listen to his remonstrances. Let us hope that he may succeed in re-establishing the dominion of law and order without having to permit the use of lead or steel.

But the affairs at Lambing Flat have not been the only source of excitement. There has been another escape of Cockatoo Islanders from Woolloomooloo gaol.

These men were working together in one yard, and managing to discover a soft stone in the wall the great body of them huddled together and kept up a noise by singing, &c., while some of their number picked this stone to pieces. A narrow way was thus opened through the outer wall, near the Court-house, and through this seventeen prisoners successively emerged. But as this was early in the afternoon, and in full view of a busy thoroughfare, the hue and cry was soon raised, further escape prevented, and a hot pursuit of the fugitives entered upon. Being in the gaol dress they were for the most part easily hunted down. Twelve of them were captured ere nightfall, and two others subsequently, but there are still, we believe, three of them at large. And of the two men who escaped some time ago and reached Kurrajong one is still uncaptured. Thus of nineteen who have latterly succeeded in breaking out of Woolloomooloo gaol four have, as yet, retained their liberty. A strong inducement this to strive for a voyage from Cockatoo Island to Sydney. We believe that the remainder of the "Islanders" are to be sent back to-day.

The departure of the soldiery has led to a necessity for placing some of the Volunteers on duty. The guards for Government House, the Mint, and the Commissariat Stores are furnished from this body. Eighteen privates and three non-commissioned officers being taken daily from each company in turn. The soldierly steadiness with which this duty is performed is highly creditable both to the volunteers and their trainers. And their employment will have a twofold advantage: It will have more effect in teaching them steadiness and discipline than any amount of ordinary drill, and the public, seeing them for some time doing actual duty as soldiers, and doing it well, will respect them in that character. The Mounted Rifles have undertaken the duties of the Patrol, and the Volunteer Artillery are on guard at the Fort.

On Saturday last, there was a social gathering and a series of pigeon matches at Vaucluse, and although rain set in during the afternoon, people managed to enjoy themselves. The best shooting was by Mr. Whitfield and by Mr. Kirk—the latter from Melbourne.

The long contemplated exhibition at the School of Arts, was opened in due form on Monday evening, by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government. It is a decided success.

Good conduct medals, with gratuities of £5 each, were presented, on Monday morning, at the Barracks, to corporal J. Armstrong and privates A. Hart, J. Kennedy, and J. Henfrey.

It has been decided to invite Sir John N. Dickinson—late Acting Chief Justice—to a public dinner.

On Tuesday evening, was held, at Newtown, a public meeting of the local branch of the Wesleyan Church Sustentation and Extension Society.

A new association for the spread of total abstinence principles has been organised at the Sydney Bethel Church.

The Journeymen Bakers having failed, notwithstanding all past efforts, to obtain a shortening of their hours of labour, and having decided upon the establishment of a co-operative baking association for this purpose, that association was inaugurated at a large public meeting in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening. The chair was filled by the Rev. Dr. Woolley. The speakers were the Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson; Mr. Windeyer, M.L.A.; the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe; Mr. Parkes, M.L.A.; Mr. Lucas, M.L.A.; Mr. Dalgleish, M.L.A.; Mr. Fife, and Mr. Lewis.

There have been several heavy thunderstorms in the interior. At Dungog a steam mill belonging to Mr. Kermode was said to be set on fire by lightning, and entirely consumed.

The first anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. W. Slatyer at the Redfern Congregational Church was celebrated on Monday evening, by the clearing off a debt of £150.

The body of a man, since ascertained to have been that of one James Drake, a blacksmith, aged thirty, was found floating near the Phœnix Wharf, but no one could ascertain how he came into the water. He had been for some time wandering about in search of employment, and was said to have been somewhat deranged.

The members of St. Mary's choir, Balmain, assisted by the Misses Howson and Mr. Sussmilch, gave a concert on Monday evening.

The Volunteer Artillery have presented a purse of twenty guineas to Sergeant M'Ewen, their instructor.

The new Hall of the Mechanics' Institute at Goulburn has been opened with a soirée, upon a rather extensive scale.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore (of the Botanic Gardens) have had a narrow escape recently, at Bedlam Ferry. Returning in a gig from a visit, Mr. Moore drove the horse to the edge of the river in order to cool his feet, when the animal plunged forward into deep water. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were rescued, with some difficulty, but the horse and gig sank.

Dr. Neild delivered on Thursday evening a lecture at the Temperance Hall in connection with the New South Wales Alliance for the suppression of intemperance: subject—"A Plant and how it grows."

A lecture on "Progress," in connection with St. Benedict's Catholic Young Men's Society was delivered on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Forrest.

No. 6 Company of the Volunteer Rifles have presented a purse to their staff-sergeant—Steed.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Jewish Orphan Society was held on Thursday evening.

The Waterloo Company of Volunteers have presented Captain Layer, adjutant of the N. S. Wales Volunteer Rifles, with a complimentary address, and a very handsome gold pin.

A meeting has been held, and a committee has been formed, to agitate for the erection of a bridge across the Parramatta River.

The pending dispute between the Bishop of Sydney and the Rev. George King has assumed a new aspect. The Bishop has cited Mr. King to appear before him, and to show cause why his (Mr. King's) license should not be revoked for canonical disobedience. Mr. King appeared before the Bishop yesterday, at his office, and having denied the power of that prelate to act judicially, went on to contend that all the existing difficulties had been caused by the course which the Bishop himself had taken. The Bishop stated that he would give judgment next week, and when prepared to do so would send Mr. King notice.

It has been officially announced that Mr. District Justice Owen, who retires, is to be succeeded by Mr. Purefoy, the present Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates; and that Mr. Cheeke, now Judge of the Metropolitan District Court, has agreed "upon certain conditions" to take the Chief Commissionership. We understand these conditions to be that the salary shall be £1200 per annum, and fixed by Act of Parliament instead of being subjected to an annual vote. Mr. Blake, it is reported, has been offered the District Judgeship of the Metropolis. This again, is contradicted, and Mr. Holroyd, who fulfilled the duties during Mr. Cheeke's absence, is mentioned as the probable appointee.

Friday, 1st to 8th March.

THE state of affairs at Burrangong (Lambing Flat) is the great topic of the day. The troops are advancing rapidly, and will probably be on the ground ere the week is out. In the meantime Mr. Cowper is going about among the miners, without escort, and has been well received. He has very properly declined to hold communication with any of those who have led the late movement against law and order, but has expressed his willingness to meet the miners as a body, and to listen to such complaints or suggestions which they may have to offer. Everything is very calm just now, but there is great reason to fear that any attempt to restore the Chinese, or to apprehend and punish the principal rioters, may lead to a collision with the troops. A few days more and we shall see.

The prospectus of the Miners' Protective League has been issued. They demand the expulsion of the Chinese, and call upon men of all nations, except China, to join with them for this purpose. They also demand a repeal of the gold duty, better police protection, a casting open of public lands, protection to native industry, a parliamentary representation of mining interests on a population basis, and the promulgation of the Word of God throughout the mining districts of the colony. Judging from what has passed, the sincerity of the last of these demands seems very doubtful.

In Parliament, everybody has been pretty quiet. Mr. Buchanan, indeed, has made an onslaught upon the Judges in connection with the reprieve of the convict Swan, but he was unsupported. The Land Bills are slowly progressing, and the Pitt-street Tramway Bill has passed the Assembly. As to this latter measure there has been a good deal of discussion out of doors. There have been meetings and representations, both for and against it, but the supporters of the measure have been in the majority, and are likely to see their wishes accomplished.

There has also been a public meeting for the purpose of urging upon the Government and Legislature the expediency of completing the line as originally intended, to a terminus in Darling harbour. It has been shown by reliable data that there is great need for this work, and that it will not materially interfere with the projected communication by the Pitt-street tramway with the Circular Quay.

Mr. Bencraft, of Melbourne, has manufactured oatmeal equal in quality to any of the imported samples, and has visited Sydney for the purpose of opening a market for this article. Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Co. are his agents.

The formation of a private company for the construction of a railway from Maitland to Morpeth has been initiated.

The Maitland and Morpeth volunteers, having determined to have a band, a number of gentlemen have offered their services for this purpose, and nearly £100 have been subscribed.

A fancy bazaar has been held at Ryde in aid of the fund for the enlargement of St. Ann's church. The sum realised was £150 13s. 4d.

The Darlinghurst Mutual Improvement Society has commenced operations by opening an excellent reading-room.

A girl named Dunlop, residing near Pine River, about thirty miles from Brisbane, has died from lock-jaw, the result of having had a splinter in her foot.

A young man named Cornwall (of Richmond) has been accidentally shot by a companion as they were mounting their horses, gun in hand, on a sporting expedition.

The petition to the Queen from the Clarence, praying for annexation to Queensland, was forwarded, through his Excellency the Administrator of the Government by the last mail. It has been signed by 528 persons. The Richmond petition has received over 350 signatures there, and is now in course of signature at the Clarence. The petition from the same quarter for the formation of a new colony, instead of annexation to Queensland, is also, it is stated, being largely signed.

A young man, named Thomas Meldrum, a native of Aberdeenshire, has been drowned while boating on the Fitzroy River.

The usual monthly meeting of the Church of England Teachers' Association was held on Saturday last. A lesson on the "Early history of Great Britain" was given on that occasion by Mr. Whitehead to a class of boys who had assembled from the different schools for this purpose.

The Cockatoo Island men, with the exception of a few desperate characters, have all been removed from Darlinghurst gaol to their own proper quarters. The three men who escaped are still at large, and there is a report of their having been seen near the Macdonald River.

A public meeting of members of the Church of England opposed to the Synod Bill was held at the Temperance Hall on Monday afternoon, and a petition to Parliament against that measure was agreed upon.

A shingler, named Patterson, has died from sunstroke, the result of his lying down to sleep in Hyde Park under the full blaze of the mid-day sun.

William Dyer, aged thirty-eight years, has died from the kick of a horse. He imprudently stood behind the horse when unharnessing, and received a kick on the head which fractured his skull.

Patrick Leahy, an elderly man, has died from injuries received by a dray wheel having passed over him when on the road between Picton and Camden.

A quarterly meeting of the Operative Painters' Association was held on Monday evening. The object of this society is to promote mutual good will, and, when necessary, to relieve its members, and not in any way to interfere with the regulation of wages. It is working very well.

The Government have announced their intention to bring in a bill for the amendment of the Customs law, and to make provision, in this measure, for the establishment of courts of appeal, as in England.

The monthly lecture in connection with the Church of England Sunday School Institute was delivered by the Rev. G. H. Moreton, on Tuesday evening. Subject—"The Christian Church of the first three centuries."

A tea meeting in aid of the City Mission was held on Tuesday evening in the Mission chapel, Sussex-street, and was well attended. The receipts for this mission during the last year have been £107 7s. 4d., and the disbursements £132 8s. 2d., leaving a loss of about £25, which has fallen wholly upon Mr. Pidgeon, the city missionary. It was proposed to relieve him by subscription from this loss, and we doubt not that the necessary amount will be easily collected. The mission, which is non-sectarian in its character, is said to have worked much good.

There have been some heavy rains in the Hunter district, which have caused the river to overflow its banks in many places. Besides the damage which has been done by this means to many of the properties near the river, one life has been lost, that of James Collins, aged sixty-four, who has been drowned in attempting to cross at Elderslie.

Judgment was given on Tuesday, by the Bishop of Sydney, upon the question as to whether or not the license of the Rev. George King should be revoked. It will be remembered that the Bishop summoned Mr. King to show cause why his license should not be revoked for canonical disobedience, the act of disobedience relied upon being the exclusion of the Bishop from St. Andrew's church. Mr. King appeared, but disputed the Bishop's authority. The judgment of the Bishop was that the license of the rev. gentleman should be revoked, but it was intimated that if he chose to apply within three days a new license would be granted, although with a reservation of the Bishop's right to use the church as a temporary cathedral. The license, with this proviso, has been to-day applied for and granted, and the dispute is thus happily at an end.

One of the series of annual meetings now being held in the different chapels of the Primitive Methodist connexion was held at their Newtown chapel, on Tuesday evening. A similar meeting was held at the Crown-street chapel on Thursday.

A fine collection of Italian sculptures and similar works of art has been recently disposed of at auction.

The people of Illawarra are making efforts for the establishment of a direct trade with Melbourne.

Two hundred fine horses have been shipped to New Zealand by the Light of the Age.

Mr. Robert Campbell, of Dapto (aged sixty), has committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

A child of six years old, named William Wagstaff, has been killed at Harper's Hill, by falling from a tree.

Arrangements have been made for a return complimentary pigeon match to Mr. Whitfield.

The first concert of the season of the Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society was given in the Castlereagh street schoolroom on Thursday evening, when Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," was performed with great success.

The members of the Albert Cricket Club have appointed a sub-committee to make arrangements for the introduction of a first instructor from England. A salary of £200 per annum, with inducements in the shape of private tuition and other matters belonging to the game, were considered sufficient to procure the services of an efficient person.

A great deal of discussion has taken place during the past week in reference to a case at *nisi prius*—Sempill v. Anderson and another—which was tried a short time since before Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four. As parties are not quite agreed either as to the facts or as to his Honor's ruling thereon, we will briefly recapitulate both, as we understand them. The principal question at issue was as to the operation of the insolvent law upon a transaction between one Barron, since insolvent, and the defendants. The plaintiff was the official assignee of Barron's estate, and claimed to recover, first, the value of certain flour alleged to have been taken by defendants from out of Barron's possession; secondly, a sum of money which had been paid by Barron to the defendants within sixty days before the latter sequestrated his estate, and when he was in insolvent circumstances. There was some variance, but not much, between the statements of Barron and of the defendants, as to what took place between them; but the following facts were pretty clearly established:—Barron had first purchased maize and bran from one of the defendants, which he (Barron) had himself removed from the wharf, and subsequently he had purchased flour, which the defendants delivered. The sale in each case was—either by actual bargain or tacit understanding—a sale for cash. A day or two afterwards a bill was sent in for the whole. Barron was unable to pay, and intimated that if immediate payment for the whole was insisted upon, they must take back the goods, or some of them. The partner who pressed for immediate payment consulted with the other member of the firm as to whether they should take back the goods, and next day all the flour (with the exception of one bag, which Barron had used after it came into his possession) was taken back. Barron paid for this bag of flour, as well as £24 on account of the other goods—the corn and bran. The ruling of Mr. Justice Wise was, in effect, that the flour had become the property of the purchaser by delivery, and having been transferred back to the vendors within sixty days of the sequestration, the transfer was void under the 8th section of the Insolvent Act. As to the payment made by Barron, this was a payment—uncompelled by legal process—of a sum in which he was indebted to the defendants; therefore, if the jury believed that he knew himself to be insolvent at the time he made this payment, the money was recoverable by the official assignee for the benefit of the estate, under the provisions of section 12 of the Insolvent Act. This ruling was based on the judgments of the Court in the cases of Wilson v. Beattie, and Perry v. Hart, decided, respectively, in September and December, 1858. The whole question as to the effect of a sale for cash on delivery was discussed, and decided in a recent case—(we believe Gilchrist v. Peters)—the decision being that in such bargains the obligations of delivery and payment are concurrent; neither being a condition precedent to the other. In other words, that the operations of delivery and payment should be simultaneous. According to this principle the vendors would have had a decided lien upon their goods after sale, and need not have delivered without payment, but having actually delivered—given up their possession wholly, and left the goods at the full order and disposition of the purchaser—they had abandoned their lien. It was admitted at the trial that the operation of the insolvent law was harsh and oppressive, particularly in the absence of any such provision as was comprised in the English bankruptcy law for the protection of bona fide payments. But the questions at issue, although argued upon by counsel in reference to their commercial bearing, were treated by his Honor as questions of plain law. It is admitted on all hands that the insolvent law needs a thorough revision, and, upon the whole, perhaps, this case comes rather opportune as a guide and a warning, if the ruling of Mr. Justice Wise is right. If it be wrong it can be set aside by a new trial motion.

The exhibition at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts continues to be largely visited.

The foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic church has been laid at Raymond Terrace, by Archbishop Polding. Offerings to the amount of £80 were, on the invitation of the Archbishop, laid upon the stone by the assembled congregation.

A meeting of the Sydney Literary Association was held in the Scots Church on Wednesday evening, when the question was discussed as to "Whether members of the Legislature should be paid or not." The negative was carried by seven to three.

Friday, 8th to 15th March.

THE Burrangong (Lambing Flat) difficulties seem to be in a fair way of being all settled without bloodshed. The military are on the ground and have, it is said, been well received. Nay, it is even asserted that the officers have dined with the diggers; but the report of anything (under the circumstances) so extraordinary requires confirmation.

The Premier has returned. He has succeeded in coaxing the miners into submission—at all events for a time. He distinctly told them that the law would be upheld, and the Chinese at present in the country protected from aggression at any cost; but he assured them, at the same time, that he and his colleagues regarded the celestials as "pests," and would use every effort to keep them away. They (the miners) seemed satisfied with this pledge, and have not only passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry, but have given the Premier a dinner. He, therefore, returns in triumph.

But how will it be if the promises of Mr. Cowper lead to nothing definite? The bulk of the diggers have a notion that the Government is all powerful, and will clear the whole of the Chinese off the goldfields in a very short time. Now, even if the bill of Mr. Lucas pass both Houses in its integrity, it will not have the effect which the diggers are looking for. Will the Government introduce a still more stringent measure for this purpose? And, if so, will Parliament adopt it?

It will be on the miners becoming aware that their expectations cannot be fulfilled, that there will be the greatest danger of an outbreak.

These doings at Burrangong will be rather expensive in any case. The cost has been estimated at £16,000 by the Ministry, but it may be rather more ere the affair is over. Already is there one claim for compensation by a Chinaman, to the amount of £300, for property destroyed by the rioters. Other claims of like nature will come in, and we do not see how they can be evaded. And there may be other riots. The miners are clamorous for, among other things, a repeal of the gold duty, but it will be found, we doubt not, that their own conduct has rendered this impossible.

In the meantime, the voice of the Sydney mercantile interest has been raised, we are glad to say, in support of law, order, and honesty, both Houses of Parliament having been petitioned for justice to the Chinese.

The discussions with reference to the case of Sempill v. Anderson are dying out, but they have awakened commercial men to a sense of the necessity for a thorough reform of the Insolvency Law. Such a necessity has, indeed, been long felt, but a strong expression of opinion upon this subject has now been drawn out. The Trade Protection Society has petitioned both Houses for such an Act as will effectually reform the law. The Chamber of Commerce has chosen several of its members to give evidence upon this subject before the select committee of the Assembly now sitting for its consideration. We are at length, therefore, in a fair way to obtain some practical legislation upon this most important subject. But it is one which involves so many considerations and so many difficulties, that a considerable time will, we fear, elapse ere this expectation will be realised. The Government, we presume, will take the matter up. But the Government moves slowly in such cases. For instance, it is now nearly a year since it was understood that a bill for the amendment of the Municipalities Act of 1858, was to be introduced almost immediately; but, much needed as this measure is, it has not yet made its appearance.

The School of Arts' Exhibition is as well attended as ever. It was to have closed to-morrow, and no intention of prolonging it has yet been notified, but as there are numbers who have not yet had an opportunity of visiting it, the committee have been strongly urged to keep it open for another week, and it is probable that they will comply with this request.

The first Battalion of the New South Wales Volunteer Rifles was reviewed in the University Paddock, on Saturday afternoon, by Colonel Kempt, as Inspecting Field Officer. The volunteers acquitted themselves well, but an awkward accident occurred after the review. Some of the men whose rifles had not gone off were ordered to discharge them, and one of them fired off his ramrod also. This penetrated the buttock of a sapper named Macfarlane (connected with the Mint), who was looking on. His hurt, however, did not turn out to be at all dangerous.

A series of United Prayer Meetings have been held during the week in the various Protestant Churches at Newtown.

A single innings match was played in the Domain, on Saturday, between the Albert Club and the Denison Club. The Alberts had a very easy victory, scoring 116 with three wickets to fall, while the Denisons scored but 29.

A lecture on the Ancient and Modern Ballad Music of Ireland was delivered at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening, by Mr. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., and was well attended. The proceeds are to be devoted towards the erection, in Wynyard-square, of a residence for the parish priest.

A correspondent of the Bathurst Free Press states, as a proof of the rising value of land at Hartley, that 100 acres of land there were sold at auction, on the 5th ultimo, for a little more than £500, which same land was purchased a short time ago for £1 per acre. There have, however, been some improvements made upon it.

An apple, weighing eighteen ounces, has been grown this season in the garden of Mr. Fulljames, at the Old Township, Goulburn.

Further complaints have been made of the inequality of sentences in the Police Courts, and even in the Superior Courts—the former especially. Every one who has watched the administration of justice must admit that there are strong grounds for these complaints. One case especially mentioned is that of a woman who is said to have been convicted, at the Sydney Police Court, under the Vagrancy Act, for having used bad language towards her husband—not in a public place, but between themselves.

Patrick Phelan, of Louth Park, whose injuries by a ploughshare, has been described in former notes, expired in a few days afterwards. His case was hopeless from the first.

A black snake has been killed at Twofold Bay, in the body of which twenty young snakes were found. Thirty young ones were taken from the body of a brown snake killed at Ingalba.

The road through Bargo Brush is so bad that on one occasion as the troops were proceeding through it, thirty-six bullocks had to be attached to one of the guns to extricate it from the slough in which it had sunk.

A cabbage, weighing twenty-four pounds, has been grown in the garden of the Gold Diggers' Home, Braidwood.

A Chinaman named Gus, or Jimmy, has poisoned himself, at Mudgee, by taking a heavy dose of opium in brandy.

It has been shown that the wild cotton of the Figian Archipelago is worth ten-pence per lb. in the London market, if properly got up. Skilfully cultivated, therefore, it would doubtless command as good a price as the finest American samples.

Public attention has been called in the City Council to the various nuisances in Hyde Park—the resort there of vagrants and the use of bad language by others. The Mayor promised to bring these matters under the notice of the Inspector-General of Police.

The erection of the Windsor School of Arts is progressing rapidly.

Great preparations are being made for the presentation to-morrow of a set of camp colours to the Balmain volunteer rifle corps.

The Border Post states that the Chinese are buying up arms.—No wonder.

A meeting was recently held at Pennant Hills, at which two propositions were discussed: Whether the Field of Mars Common should be kept as it is, or whether it should be surrendered to the Government in exchange for roads and bridges (over the Parramatta river). The latter proposition was carried unanimously.

A lease for nine months of the tolls to be collected at the Pyrmont Bridge, Darling Harbour, and at the Blackwattle Bay Bridge, near the Glebe, has been purchased at auction by Mr. J. S. Pacey, for the sum of £245 per month.

A public meeting was held at Ashfield on Saturday evening, at which the proposed discontinuance of the half-past six o'clock train on the southern line was strongly remonstrated against.

The Bathurst and Maitland Circuit Courts are both sitting. At Bathurst Sir Alfred Stephen received at the opening a congratulatory address from the magistracy of the district.

There have been several accidents during the week, one of which has produced a fatal result. This occurred on Wednesday. A heavy cart-horse, belonging to one Lawrence, bolted from Clarence-street into King-street, where it ran foul of a group of men, broke the leg of one (named Ship), and severely bruised another (named Button). Immediately afterwards it ran against Mr. Goldsmith, the landlord of the Grafton Arms, George-street, with such force as to overturn both man and horse. Mr. Goldsmith's skull was so severely fractured by the fall that he never spoke afterwards, but died the same night. On Thursday a horse bolted with a dogcart, which after a time capsized, and a lady and gentleman who were in it were severely, although, we believe, not dangerously, hurt. On the same day, a runaway horse knocked down the blind man who usually stands near the Waterloo Stores, and severely injured him; he was removed to the Infirmary. On Wednesday a little boy named Adams was run over by a horse ridden by a butcher, but happily only received some flesh wounds in the head.

A choice specimen of wood carving—"Cupid Chained"—has been produced by Mr. Archibald Murray for the School of Arts Exhibition.

It has been decided to open the new Freemasons' Hall on Tuesday, the 23rd of April.

The movement at Wollongong, to establish a direct trade between that place and Melbourne has ended in nothing.

An American named Moses H. Spooner, aged twenty-seven, chief mate of the Hawaiian schooner Micronesia, was found drowned on Monday, having, it was presumed, fallen out of the boat in attempting to reach the vessel on the previous evening, being then somewhat the worse for liquor.

A public meeting of members of the Church of England was held on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Bishop of Sydney, in St. Michael's schoolroom, Surry Hills, to devise measures for liquidating the debt due upon that building. £270 were owing, and the Diocesan Society having offered an aid of £30, on condition of the whole debt being paid off within a year, this offer was accepted.

On Thursday evening Mr. Parker gave one of his attractive entertainments, called an "assaut d'armes," at the Lyceum Theatre. It was very successful, and well attended.

Mr. Billing, of Watson's Bay, who has recently imported two zebras from Melbourne, caused some sensation by driving them through the city in a light tandem on Thursday. They appeared perfectly docile in harness, but rather slow.

The branch bank of New South Wales at West Maitland has been robbed of £1727 in notes and gold, by Waltham F. J. Beardmore, a junior clerk. Beardmore absconded, but has since, it is stated, been taken.

It is reported that there is a great quantity of fine limestone between Maitland and Lochinvar.

A man named James Brown, residing at Balmain, died on Thursday from the effects of intemperance.

A meeting of cricketers was held at the City Wine Vaults on Thursday evening, when a handsome silver cup was presented to Mr. H. Newcombe, in acknowledgment of his exertions at the late intercolonial cricket-match.

A confine in Parramatta gaol, named Thomas Farebrother, has been committed to take his trial for a brutal assault upon one of the turnkeys of that establishment.

The completion of the new Turkish bath was celebrated by a sumptuous *dejeuner*, on Thursday. The baths are to be permanently opened to the public on Monday.

A committee of the Assembly has been formed to take into consideration the claims of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, in connection with the gold discovery. This was done without any application from the rev. gentleman himself.

A Miss Mary Darrington, of Penrith, has deliberately poisoned herself by taking a quantity of strychnine in honey.

Some human remains, evidently those of aborigines, have been discovered at Bellambi, in cutting through a sandhill to form a branch tramway.

A man named Luke Reilly has been killed, near Mudgee, by the kick of a horse.

Friday, 15th, to Wednesday 20th March.

A handsome set of camp colours, made by the ladies of Balmain, were presented on Saturday to the Balmain Company of Volunteer Rifles, in the presence not only of the remainder of the volunteer force, not otherwise on duty, but of a large concourse of spectators. The presentation was made, [illegible] fair donors, by Mr. T. W. Smart, M.L.[illegible] main, and a suitable reply was made by [illegible] Jacques, on behalf of his company.

The united meetings for prayer recently held [illegible] various places of worship at Newtown were so attended, that it has been determined to hold meetings for the same object during the present week.

The complimentary dinner to Sir John Nodes Dickinson, on Saturday evening, was largely attended. No man has ever left these shores carrying with him a greater amount of good wishes, or leaving behind him a larger share of respectful remembrance than the late acting Chief Justice.

Daniel Duggan, the blind man who usually stood near the Waterloo stores, and who, as mentioned in our last notes, was injured by a runaway horse on Thursday, has since died. No blame could be attached to any one in connection with this fatal accident.

Inquests have been held upon the bodies of an old man (John Oakham), and of two infants who have died from natural causes.

Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co. of the Sydney Foundry and Machine Works, Barker-street, have latterly completed some very heavy castings under a contract to supply the machinery for a steam dredge, now being built for the Queensland Government.

The Committee of the Northumberland Jockey Club have accepted tenders for clearing the racecourse at Rutherford, and for fencing the ground with a two-rail fence. The work to be completed by the middle of May.

The two men who escaped from Berrima gaol have been captured.

There are about 300 Chinamen, chiefly from Lambing Flat, at Mulgunnia, and more are arriving. It is supposed that a valuable reef exists in that vicinity.

The next exhibition of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Goulburn has been fixed for the 3rd of April.

The Pastoral Times records the appearance on Monday week of a splendid meteor—large and brilliant as the sun itself. It appeared early in the forenoon, and the sun was shining fully at the time.

The Volunteer Band, which is now well organized, made its first public appearance on Saturday, at the presentation of colours already mentioned, and that appearance was decidedly a success. At its full strength this band will number from thirty-five to forty members.

The School of Arts Exhibition Committee have agreed to keep the exhibition open for the present week. It is as well attended as ever. On Tuesday evening Sir Charles Nicholson gave there an interesting *viva voce* lecture, explanatory of rare new and valuable collection of illuminated missal now exhibiting.

A tea meeting was held on Monday evening in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, for the purpose of raising funds towards liquidating the debt upon that institution. The collection amounted to about £30.

The annual banquet by which it has been customary to commemorate the festival of St. Patrick took place on Monday evening, in Clark's Assembly Rooms. From 180 to 200 guests were present, and a number of ladies graced the gallery as spectators. The chair was filled by the Hon. the Speaker, and the vice-chair by Mr. D. H. Deniehy. The whole affair passed off admirably.

The new Turkish Baths were permanently opened to the public on Monday.

A woman was seen on Sunday forenoon to lay down something in Crown-street, Surry Hills, and then run away. It turned out to be a new-born female infant, and quite naked. It was taken to a house, wrapped up, and removed to the Benevolent Asylum.

Captain Baker, of the Newcastle Volunteer Rifles, has died from *delirium tremens*, and has been buried with military honours.

The return match between the Illawarra Club and the Albert (second eleven) terminated on Tuesday, the Alberts winning, with twenty runs to spare.

The next annual exhibition of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales has been fixed to take place at the society's grounds, Parramatta, on the 16th and 17th of April next.

A man named James Kinnock has died at Molong, from the absorption of animal poison.

There is said to be a great demand for building ground at Newcastle, and a consequent increase of its price.

A fine boy, nine years of age, the son of Mr. Joseph Eckford, of Campbell's Hill, West Maitland, was drowned while bathing in a lagoon formed by the late rains.

At a special meeting of the committee of the Benevolent Society, held on Monday, the resignation of Mr. H. H. Browne, J.P., as treasurer, was received. The services of this gentleman have been honorary, and have been rendered with great zeal and assiduity. His departure from the colony for a season rendered his retirement necessary. The fact was received by the committee with deep regret. Mr. Morris Alexander, at the unanimous request of the committee, has become treasurer.

Mr. Sedgwick Spelman Cowper, A.B., the youngest son of the late Archdeacon, has been selected from a large number of applicants to fill the office of secretary to the New South Wales Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

There was a meeting at Newtown on Friday evening to consider the propriety of having it municipally incorporated under the Act of 1858, but there was so much noise and confusion that consideration of any kind was out of the question.

A social tea meeting was held on Tuesday evening at St. Matthias church, Paddington, under the presidency of the Bishop of Sydney. The proceeds are to be applied towards the completion of the church.

A lecture on Nineveh was delivered on Tuesday evening in the room of the Church Institute, Phillip-street.

A rich specimen of copper recently received from Mr. Manton's mines, at Rockhampton, has been exhibited at Mr. Fenton's, George-street.

Mr. Cowper has resumed his place in the Assembly. He looks remarkably well.

Telegrams from Lambing Flat inform us, that the Chinese are flocking back, but are kept by themselves and are interdicted from fraternising with the general body of diggers. Notwithstanding this restriction, however, the latter are dissatisfied, and still long to exclude the Celestials altogether.

The addition to St. Mary's cathedral, prepared from the plans of Archbishop Polding himself, has been opened for Divine service. It is of itself a fine structure, and brings out very strikingly the size and capability of the old building. The High Mass at the opening was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean Sumner, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Curtis.

The nett proceeds of the late bazaar in aid of the funds of St. Vincent's Hospital was £633 3s. 1d.

Mr. T. S. Mort has continued his invitations on several days during the past month, so that visitors might inspect his beautiful selection of water-colour drawings, oil paintings, &c. The house (Greenoaks) and the charming grounds are also thrown open. In future, Mondays and Saturdays are fixed upon for the above purpose. Tickets are obtainable, free of charge, of Mr. Clarke, bookseller.

RECEIPT OF GOLD BY ESCORT.

	January, 1859. oz. dwts.	January, 1860. oz. dwts.	January, 1861. oz. dwts.	February, 1859. oz. dwts.	February, 1860. oz. dwts.	February, 1861. oz. dwts.
WESTERN.						
From Stoney Creek	547 15	473 17	810 5	903 0	566 9	353 [illegible]
Bathurst	517 7	1153 19	3274 18	360 18	1621 17	1778 15
Sofala	2418 15	2731 4	3350 11	2377 5	2173 3	2140 9
Tambaroora	1621 10	1330 4	2295 5	1850 0	1723 0	1474 19
Hargraves and Windeyer	2239 15	1557 10	1849 [illegible]	2874 6	2308 11	2400 6
Mudgee	1185 6	648 11	969 [illegible]	1011 12	598 7	397 12
Orange	239 [illegible]	910 15	91 15	403 8	215 0	60 3
	8914 6	8749 [illegible]	12,682 2	9630 7	[illegible] 6	8960 19
SOUTHERN.						
From Braidwood	41 10	3164 6	6765 10	3312 10	3494 4	2885 15
Adelong	3043 15	3639 7	3519 1	3481 6	3646 18	......
Goulburn	519 0	494 5	836 5	948 2	360 16	......
Kiandra	......	......	[illegible] 10	......	64 0	1572 14
Yass	......	......	[illegible]	......	......	211 14
Tumberumba	......	......	308 [illegible]	......	......	......
	3607 5	7297 16	[illegible] 1	7741 18	6565 18	7431 3
NORTHERN.						
From Rocky River	4157 7	2160 12	736 4	3553 7	2982 1	637 5
Tamburra	......	2311 7	515 17	......	2254 17	......
Nundle	......	......	1389 9	......	......	456 11
Tamworth	......	......	475 15	......	......	114 2
	4157 7	4471 19	[illegible] 5	3885 7	4236 18	1226 18
Totals	16,708 18	20,515 15	[illegible] 11	20,927 15	19,980 2	17,[illegible] 0

No gold arrived from Adelong or Goulburn during the month.

It will be seen by the table that the escort returns for the two months this year of January and February show an increase of 15,7[illegible] ozs. over 1857, and 14,409 ozs. over 1860.

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FAREWELL BANQUET TO SIR J. N. DICKINSON, KNIGHT.

The public dinner given in honour of Sir John Dickinson, on the occasion of his departure from Sydney, after a faithful and laborious service of seventeen years in the Supreme Judicature of the colony, took place in the Great Hall of the Exchange, on Saturday, 16th instant. The event was, in every respect, worthy of the distinguished guest—the company numbering gentlemen of every shade of political opinion, and including likewise many of our oldest and most esteemed colonists. The hall was tastefully decorated on the occasion, being hung around with the flags of various nations, while the truly elegant manner in which the tables were laid out contributed not a little to the brilliant nature of the festivity. Amongst the company (which numbered about one hundred and fifty gentlemen), were the Acting Governor-General, Colonel Kempt; the hon. the Speaker; Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.; the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. the Minister of Lands, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works; Mr. Love, M.L.A.; Mr. Robey, M.L.C.; Mr. Parkes, M.L.A.; Dr. O'Brien, M.D.; Mr. Irving, M.L.A.; Hon. Dr. Douglass, M.L.C.; W. R. Piddington, M.L.A.; Mr. G. Allen, M.L.C.; Mr. Blake, M.L.A.; his Worship the Mayor; Mr. R. Johnson, M.L.C.; Dr. Mitchell, M.L.C.; Mr. Thomas Holt; Mr. Hay, M.L.A.; Mr. Isaacs, M.L.C., Mr. Egan, M.L.A.; Mr. J. P. Mackenzie; Mr. Walsh, M.L.A.; Mr. Justice Milford; the Water Police Magistrate; the Hon. the Attorney-General; Mr. Want, M.L.C.; Mr. John Fairfax; Dr. Wilson, M.L.A.; Mr. W. G. Pennington, and many other gentlemen connected with the learned professions. The Acting Governor, we may mention, was received at the Hall by a guard of honour selected from the Central Company of the Volunteer Rifles. His Excellency, who was attended by his aide-de-camp, Captain Pitt, R.A., was cheered on arriving at the building.

Previous to the company entering the banqueting hall, an address, of which the following is a copy, was presented to Sir John Dickinson in the outer or southern chamber. Having bespoken the attention of the gentlemen present, Sir Charles Nicholson, who was deputed to make the presentation, read the document as follows:—

Sir John Nodes Dickinson, Knight.

Sir,—As members of a community which, for the last seventeen years, has enjoyed the advantage of your judicial labours, and the example of your private character, we cannot permit you to leave us without conveying to you the expression of our respect and regard, mingled with regret at our loss. Happily for the British nation to which, although colonists, it is our boast to belong, the highest judicial attributes have now become so invariable a possession of her judges that they have ceased to form any individual distinction. This consideration, however gratifying in itself, restricts our use of the language of panegyric on this occasion. Perhaps, indeed, we may rather say that it renders it of itself a sufficient panegyric to declare that you have worthily exemplified in this remote dependency the true character of an English judge. You have thus done your part in maintaining that moral identity of the British and colonial judicatures which has so happily prevailed to the present time. The loss of this, whatever other change of circumstances, or institutions may occur, would be the greatest calamity which could befal us; but so long as it continues to be realised in judges of high and unsullied character, it is our duty and privilege to cherish its possession by that personal respect and attachment which we now desire to express. As regards the more private relations in which, as a citizen, you have stood towards us, we believe that in characterising your demeanour as that of an English gentleman, we as compendiously express our estimate of your social worth, as, by the designation of an English judge, we have represented your judicial qualities. In bidding you farewell, we desire to include in our good wishes Lady Dickinson and your youthful daughter, trusting that wherever your future lot may be cast you may unitedly enjoy health and happiness, and cherish no unpleasing remembrance of a colony where so many will retain grateful recollections of your residence among them.

We remain, Sir, your faithful servants.

(Signed by Sir Charles Nicholson, the various ministers of the Crown, the members of the legal profession, and a large number of influential citizens.)

Sir John Dickinson, who was sensibly affected by this manifestation of friendly feeling, then made the following reply:—

To the Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray, her Majesty's Ministers for New South Wales, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., and the other gentlemen signing the address.

Gentlemen,—The address upon my retirement from the public service of this great colony, which you have had the kindness to present to me, is the greatest honour I have ever received. I am deeply grateful for such an expression of your good opinion, and the record of it I shall always carefully preserve as a testimony that my conduct as a Judge, and a member of society in New South Wales, has obtained for me the approbation and friendship of those among whom the best years of my life have been passed, and with whose important affairs my public service has been so closely associated. The great compliment now paid to me is the more valuable, as it emanates from a body of gentlemen I sincerely respect and esteem, on account of their official, professional, and personal worthiness, and as being members of a community towards which I entertain the most devoted feeling of gratitude and affection.

The high judicial attributes you so justly describe as being the invariable possession of British judges, would prevent me from arrogating to myself any merit as a judge, if I had the idle vanity to imagine that I deserved it. I thank you heartily for your assurance that I have done my part in maintaining that moral identity of the British and Colonial Judicatures which has so happily prevailed to the present time. I beg you to accept, at the same time, my grateful acknowledgments for your kind mention of my conduct as a private member of the distinguished community in whose bosom I have passed so many happy years.

I am much gratified by your kindness in including Lady Dickinson and my daughter in your good wishes. The former of those members of my family will ever regard this colony with profound interest and affection as the place of her child's birth;—as the spot where she has gained, and, for the present, leaves many kind and valued friends; and as the home of a people who have treated her husband with constant kindness and liberality, and have regarded his shortcomings with magnanimous indulgence. The younger member of my household will be carefully educated to regard with pride and affection the noble country of which she is a native.

In bidding you farewell, gentlemen, at all events for a few years, believe me that I bear in my heart the warmest gratitude for the kindness that has been shewn to me on all occasions by the inhabitants of New South Wales;—a high sense of the honour conferred on me on this occasion, and the most fervent hope and confident expectation of the welfare and advancement of this splendid colony.

His Honor's remarks were listened to with marked attention, and were warmly applauded at the close. After this portion of the proceedings had concluded, the company adjourned to the dinner table, Sir Charles Nicholson leading the way, followed by the guest of the evening, the Ministers of the Crown, and the other gentlemen in succession. Full justice having been done to the good things provided,

The Chairman (Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.,) proposed successively, "The Queen," "The Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal Family;" and "The Administrator of the Government." To the last toast Colonel Kempt responded in appropriate terms.

The Vice-Chairman (the Hon. the Speaker) gave "The Army, the Navy, and the Volunteers."

This toast was spoken to by Colonel Kempt, Mr. A. Hodgson, and Captain Harbottle, of the Volunteers.

The Chairman then called upon them to fill a bumper for the toast of the evening. (Long continued cheers.) They were all as Englishmen conscious of the proud boast of their country that the administration of justice had long been beyond the very breath of suspicion; that the administrators of the law had long been men of the highest character, and of the greatest integrity, learning, and ability; and that amidst all the struggles of faction or of party, no one had ever dared to challenge the honesty and integrity of the Bench, occupied as it had been by men whose names were now associated with the history, and formed no small portion of the glory of our common country. In speaking of the Army and Navy in terms of eulogium, the hon. vice-chairman had well said that their value was not so much felt in the maintenance of our national greatness, as for purposes of self-defence; but there was a greater and ulterior object in these forces, which was to preserve the purity of the administration of justice, and the perfect freedom of the administrator of the law; as if ever the liberties of a people were assailed, the attack would first be made by violating the sanctuary of the law. It was the glorious attribute of these forces that they were ready to defend their country, when needed, but were yet prepared at all times to maintain the unsullied purity of the ermine; and he was glad to say that in this colony these glorious attributes had been perpetuated. Amongst the many eminent men who had filled the highest legal offices in this colony, and who had been distinguished for their learning, their ability, and their undoubted purity,—amongst all these, he would specially refer to his honorable and dear friend Sir John Dickinson. (Cheers.) He should be unwilling to indulge in anything like fulsome eulogy of his hon. friend. It was unnecessary that he should do so, for the attempt would be as distasteful to the meeting and to his hon. friend as it would be to himself; but he might be permitted to say in all earnestness and sincerity, that his hon. friend had been distinguished for sound learning, for patient industry, and for strict impartiality; and that for the long period of seventeen years, during which he had occupied the bench, the conduct and career of his hon. friend had been all that the most exacting could have wished or desired. (Cheers.) This was an opinion that had been endorsed by the whole community, as well as by all here present. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk amidst prolonged cheering, repeatedly renewed. Air—"Fine Old English Gentleman." Band.

Sir J. Dickinson, on rising, was received with repeated bursts of cheers. He said: Mr. Chairman, I thank you most sincerely for the kindness with which you have been pleased to speak of me, and you, gentlemen, I thank most heartily for the manner in which you have received the toast of my unworthy self. I am deeply gratified by the demonstration of this evening: allow me to recall this expression. Gratified is a term hardly appropriate, when such a party as this is assembled to pay a compliment to so insignificant a personage as myself. When I look round me and see at this table her Majesty's representative, responsible Ministers of the Crown, members of both branches of the Legislature, and many of the foremost persons of this city and of this colony, it is impossible for me to presume to say that I am gratified,—in fact, I am confounded at your kindness and astonished at the elevation to which I have been so suddenly raised. I have no words to express my feelings, and gladly would I have availed myself of the chance of saying that at so late an hour I would not trespass on your time, but that when so large a number of gentlemen have assembled to pay me a compliment, I find it incumbent on me, however unnerved I may be, to screw my courage to the sticking point, and to give utterance to that which I sincerely feel. Two years have scarcely elapsed since my hon. colleague and friend, Mr. Justice Therry, received an ovation from your hands; and only a year ago, your estimable Chief Justice and learned and efficient public officer, was feasted in this hall; and when I remember the elegant and polished periods of the one, and the powerful but chastened diction of the other, I feel myself in the position of the poor player spoken of by the great dramatist when he says:—

As in a theatre, the eyes of men,
After a well graced actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his prattle to be tedious.

So gentlemen, I feel that, with reference to the orations you have only so recently heard, I come before you under great disadvantage, offering you only a few plain words, and utterly unable to do full justice to the occasion that calls for them. I have cast in this colony not exactly a period of seventeen years, as your Chairman has said, but something very near it, as I am now in my seventeenth year of service. These I may say have been the best days of my life, because in these days only have I been extensively employed, whether professionally or otherwise. This, then, is the scene on which I have played my part, and on which, whether deservedly or not, I have received general encouragement and kindness. For that I am deeply grateful, and feel that, perhaps, I ought to say that as this has been the stage on which hitherto my part has been played, so it shall be the place on which the part shall be played out. The indulgence with which you have received the toast of the evening I attribute to no merit of my own. I am aware of my shortcomings, though I am conscious that through those shortcomings I have always endeavoured to do my duty—(cheers)—and in endeavouring to do that I have done my best. (Cheers.) Such as it is, you have it. Be it great or be it small, I have given it to you, and I do not see how I could well avoid doing so; because, as has been well remarked, though others may do their duty by deputy, a judge must do his by himself, and consequently for his own credit sake he will always do his best. Thus, whilst other men may be flattered, condemned, or appreciated, according to circumstances, a judge is always sure in the long run of getting estimated at precisely his true price. In the discharge of a judge's duties there is no shirking or shamming. He is surrounded by pretty vigilant observers, who will take care to keep him up to the mark. There is a public press whose eye is never off him; there is a learned bar, to keep him right when the interests of their clients are in that direction, and I am afraid to lead him astray if his interest tends that way. (A laugh.) Thus in a very short time a pretty accurate measure is obtained of a judge's fitness for his employment; and therefore in receiving this testimony of your approbation, I feel that you are satisfied that I have endeavoured to do my duty, that you wink at my shortcomings, and that you magnanimously reward the intention rather than the success that has attended it. The situation I have filled in the Supreme Court emboldens me to hope that I may be permitted to make a few observations on the duties of that court, and on the manner in which they have been performed. I have read in the newspapers an opinion from the mouth of no less a personage than the Lord High Chancellor of England to the effect that a defeated suitor is always unjust. Now this was rather a hard way to put it, but it must be confessed that it is an extremely natural one; for when it is considered that a person may be for a long time suffering under what he conceives to be a grievance, that he is himself satisfied that he is in the right, that he has legal opinions to confirm him in that impression, and then that he finds that an appeal to the law terminates contrary to his expectations, and in a matter in which perhaps both his feelings and his interests are both deeply engaged, it is not to be wondered at, that he should give expression to very strong ideas upon the subject. It must be a natural consequence then that the judges should be found fault with occasionally, but unless there be something radically wrong in their conduct or some glaring ignorance displayed, it will always be the general bent of their conduct that in the long run will be considered, and in striking the balance the public will give their testimony of approval or disapproval on the side to which that balance goes. We have here, as elsewhere, the conduct of the judges made the subject of public comment; and I may here say that with regard to the observations which have appeared in the public newspapers. I do not complain of them; but on the contrary, that I regard the liberty given to the Press to make such comments, to be tantamount to an expression of public opinion on the conduct of the judges; whilst to check such liberty, and so in a manner to check public opinion, would result in this, that no court would be able to carry on its business with comfort to itself or with satisfaction to the community. It is moreover of importance that the conduct of the judges should be canvassed by the Press, and for this reason that no person is infallible, and that consequently a Judge may make a mistake. Now when a judge makes a mistake it is a much more serious matter than when another makes one; and it is therefore a great advantage that his conduct should be watched, that his shortcomings should be observed and pointed out, and that he should thus have an opportunity given him of remedying any mischief that may ensue, or of satisfying the public that the observations made respecting him are incorrect, because I am perfectly satisfied that no respectable newspaper would ever willingly misrepresent the conduct of a judge. If the meeting would not consider me tedious, I would desire to make a few remarks upon the proceedings and the business of the Supreme Court. (Hear.) In the first place it has been said that our proceedings have been very protracted, and we have been blamed for allowing counsel to make such long speeches as they have been accustomed to do. With regard to the long speeches, the judges cannot help that, nor ought they to be allowed to help it, because nothing was of more importance to the due administration of justice than the liberty of speech at the bar, because it is of great importance that all the bearings of a case should be brought under the notice of the Court, and that it should be thoroughly sifted; and it is impossible that any case can be decided with satisfaction to the community, or with anything approaching to validity of adjudication unless it were so. Besides, let us look at this question a little nearer. Complaints of the time wasted over causes before the Court are very general I will admit; but I never yet heard any man complain that his own case took up too long a time. No doubt when a suitor has his case at the bottom of the list, he desires that all those cases which precede his should be summarily disposed of—swept away in fact, and is greatly indignant at the long speeches of counsel engaged in them; but the instant his own case is called on the feeling at once changes, and nothing about it can be too long, or occupy too much time. The speeches of the counsel, particularly his own, cannot be too lengthy, or too minute, the cross-examination cannot be too rigid, and he listens with delight even to the summing up of the judge, particularly if it should happen to be on his side of the road. Considering that courts of law are not established for the amusement of the public, but for the convenience of suitors, it may be very well worth while to enquire whether it would not be better for all parties that cases should be leisurely tried. This reminds me of an anecdote told in relation to a very excellent pleader and the first real property lawyer of the day, named Preston, who was particularly long-winded in his addresses to the Court. Having a case to argue before the Barons of the Exchequer, he occupied the whole day; the learned Barons, knowing what was before them, sitting with exemplary patience until four o'clock struck, when they at once started to their feet. "When," asked Mr. Preston, "will it be your lordships' pleasure to hear me again?" To this the learned Chief Baron answered, "It will be our duty, Mr. Preston, to hear you again on Saturday next; as to pleasure, that has long since been out of the question." (Laughter.) This anecdote will give you an example of the style in which business is conducted even in England, though it may, perhaps, be matter of consideration whether it was quite consistent with the duty of a Judge to make a remark of that character to a lawyer who, after all, was only doing what he conceived to be his duty to his client. Another matter of complaint is the arrears of business in the Court; but this I think will easily bear explanation. They have been the accumulation of five years, and under these circumstances when I first took my seat upon the bench, the arrangement was that eighteen days of each session of the Court should be appropriated to the hearing of *Nisi Prius* cases, one Judge only sitting to dispose of them. In 1855, however, owing to the very great increase in the business of the Court, it was found necessary to have two Courts sitting; and the consequence has been that since then two Judges have been sitting for nineteen days in each session for the disposal of *Nisi Prius* cases; so that the Court now sits virtually for thirty-eight days to transact business which was before done in eighteen days. The business of the Court has thus been doubled, and as matter of course the new trial motions have been doubled also, whilst in the latter case the power of dealing with them has remained the same. Under such circumstances, it is hardly astonishing that the business should have got into arrears. When Mr. Wise was promoted to the Bench, he could not, on account of his having been engaged as counsel on one side or the other, in most of the cases then pending before the Court, take a part in their decision before the full Court; and the result was that Mr. Justice Milford and myself held a sitting for the disposal of new trial motions, whilst Mr. Justice Wise sat in another Court for the hearing of jury cases. By this lucky accident we were happily able to bring down the number of arrears, and I only attribute the fact of our being able to do so, to the circumstance of the cases having been taken before a weakened Court. Another matter of complaint is that these new trial motions frequently take place from the misconceptions of the judge who tries the cases, either in his direction to the jury, or from his improperly admitting or rejecting evidence. Now, it must be remembered that these Nisi Prius Sittings detach a judge from his colleagues and from his benefit of their opinions, and thus he is more liable to make mistakes. Of course, it follows naturally that parties who have lost a case will, in the event of an error of this kind, move the Court for a new trial; and then, if it be found that the judge has in any way erred, a new trial is granted. It has been stated that such mistakes must be a great opprobrium to a judge, but I beg to say that they are nothing of the kind; that they are incidental to the law, and are inevitable at some time or other to the best judge. The law is an infinite science, and it is absolutely impossible that any lawyer can know so as to have them at his finger's ends—one thousandth part of the decisions of the Court to which it is necessary that he should refer. The reports of these decisions are contained in something like twelve hundred volumes, and additions are being made to them daily, thus it is impossible that any single judge can be perfectly accurate upon all points that may arise during a trial, and upon which he has to decide at once. Some of these are of great nicety, and require the full consideration of the whole Court before judgment can be given on them. This is not an inconvenience peculiar to the colony, but it is felt at home, and there are several cases given in the law books in which the greatest judge of modern times has deliberately receded from a judgment, which he himself had only a short time before pronounced. To such cases courts of law will always be liable, and to such extent that there is now a standing head in the digest of the law courts at home of "Judgments overruled." When I received the invitation to attend this banquet, I determined to lay before the citizens some observations which appeared in the Edinburgh Review, and which though I have desired it, I have not before had an opportunity of doing; so that if hereafter it is suggested to you that mistakes occur here, you will be able to see that they occur without necessarily casting any reflection upon the judges, and that this is not the only place in which such mistakes exist. The article in question refers more particularly to the Courts of Scotland, and that there is no part of the British dominions in which the law is more completely expounded than in Scotland, any gentleman acquainted with the Courts there will willingly bear testimony. Lord Stair's work is the best book upon legal science that we have extant, and some of their judges have been the brightest luminaries of the law; and yet it is about such men as these that I would now address you, for it is to them that the article refers, in order to show that if mistakes occur in such high quarters, it is not to be wondered at if they occur to humble individuals like myself. The passage occurs in the eighty-third volume of the Edinburgh Review, page 207, and is as follows:—

"No judgment pronounced by the Supreme Criminal Judges, whether sitting collectively as the High Court of Justiciary, or singly, at circuits, is liable to any process of legal review, even before that court itself. Every judgment is final and irreversible. This may be right, or it may be wrong. But this at least is certain, that wherever judgments are irreversible, courts should have ample time to consider them before they are delivered. The Scotch court has ample time for this, where the point to be disposed of occurs before the jury are sworn, or after they are discharged—that is, before or after trial. But if it occurs during trial, then, as there is no power of reserving it, it must be finally settled on the spot. It may be argued, but this must be done at the moment. The consequences are that the trial is obstructed; legal questions may be ill discussed, and ill decided; and even when well decided, the judgment loses the authority imparted by thought and consultation. The impossibility of having these, often reduces courts to the greatest pain and alarm. No counsel can have his loins alway girt up. They are all liable to be taken short. And no judge's head is always clear, or his memory always loaded with a full and accessible cargo of authorities. Both are necessarily impatient; for the trial is stopped. The hour of liberation is deferred. Brevity is the only tolerated virtue. His lordship attempts to quash the bar by a sudden snow of apparent knowledge; and the bar strains itself to paralyse him by precedents, which, on the instant, he cannot appreciate, or sophistry which he cannot at once detect. Ammunition is rushed for into the arsenal of the adjoining library; and should a learned pundit chance to appear, he is like to be torn in pieces for an opinion, by both sides. All this only thickens the caldron. The poor distressed judge perspires, and tries to look wise and easy. But he can do nothing, and groans inwardly, when the bar at last stops, compelled them to do something, he first makes a struggle to evade deciding; which failing, he endeavours to escape behind some general maxim; which, also failing, he relieves himself by a desperate plunge, and decides; conscious, however, that he would perhaps have been as right if he had decided exactly the opposite way. Nor are the throes of a court, consisting of several judges, less severe. The wisdom that is in the multitude of councillors, only exists when they have time to consult. Without this, multitude only multiplies doubts, or confirms rashness. And during this irritating parenthesis, what are the jury doing? Yawning and forgetting, and joining the audience in its surprise at the curious niceties on which men's lives depend.

The remedy for all this, is, to empower the Court to reserve points of law, and to receive verdicts and to pronounce sentences, subject to this reservation. We have heard of objections to this; but none that any man would state, none that any child could not refute."

By the force of legislation the judge has, in criminal cases, the power of reserving points of law, and the trial proceeds subject to the determination of the points so reserved; but there is no power of reservation in civil cases, and it is therefore necessary that the judge should decide upon them at once, off-hand, and without that reference to authorities which is so essential. Thus, it is a most inconsiderate thing to reflect upon the Court for the number of new trial motions; particularly as it had been shewn by an able article in one of the local journals, that of the number of cases tried, in which afterwards new trials were moved for, there was only a very small proportion in which new trials were granted. These are the principal observations that have been made about the business of the Court, though, it must be confessed, that there has been a general system of animadversion pursued against the Court altogether. To this of course I do not feel called upon to reply, particularly as I am afraid that I have already been tedious; but at the risk of being so, it seemed to me to be a matter interesting to the whole community, especially as when objections are occasionally made with some show of reason, it is as well that they should be explained away at once, and shewn to be only matters that always must be incidental to the business of a court of law, and that they are not peculiar to this colony only, but exist in all the courts of law throughout the world. I do not say that there is any very general disposition to find fault, nor do I complain at the public Press, for I must say that every individual on the part of the Press, with whom I have come into contact, has shown the greatest disposition to uphold the independence of the judges, and to maintain the respect due to the court. Thus, in making these observations and explanations, I would wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not intend to complain of anything on the part of the Press; for I admit that it is quite right that when the Press perceives anything in the conduct of the Court that they may conceive calls for animadversion, that they should bring it before the public, in order that it may be discussed. My esteemed friend, your Chairman, in remarking upon the number of years I had spent in this colony, has alluded to the possibility of my returning to it. Some time ago, if I had been asked a question upon this point, I could have safely said that on my return to England, so great was the interest I felt in that country, from all my friends and connections being there, that I should never again leave it to return here; but I have since then received such great kindness, so much friendship, and such large consideration from the friends whom I see around me that I now candidly confess that I must reconsider that determination; and without saying how the matter may ultimately turn out, the only resolution I have formed, if indeed it can be called one, is that if ever I should decide upon not remaining in England, whether on account of climate, or of health, or of family circumstances, I shall not, after having seen the great cities and beautiful countries of Europe, wish to settle down amongst any of them, or to become a citizen of any other country. There is no place to which I shall retire to pass the remainder of my days than that in which a British community is located; and that being so there is hardly one I could find so appropriate as that in which I have spent so many happy years. I would have said something in reference to the prospects of the colony, but as I find that I have to propose a toast to which these remarks will be more appropriate, I shall reserve them till then. (The learned gentleman sat down amidst renewed applause.)

Sir John Dickinson then rose and said he had a toast to propose which he was assured would be received with heartfelt enthusiasm by those present. He was aware that they could not all adopt, in its full sense, the beautiful line of Sir Walter Scott, which he saw emblazoned on a flag at the end of the Hall ("This is my own, my native land,") but nevertheless, it was commonly admitted that we are all bound to praise the bridge which carries us safely over; and therefore, he had no hesitation in calling upon the company to drink with all the honours and applause which such a toast deserved at their hands, "Prosperity to the colony of New South Wales." The toast was drank amid great cheering, the band playing "Money in both pockets."

Mr. Sutton, M.L.A., responded, in a suitable speech.

The Vice Chairman proposed the next toast, "The Judges," and Mr. Justice Milford returned thanks.

The Attorney-General proposed the next toast—"Lady Dickinson and the ladies of the colony." This toast, he remarked, was fraught with feelings of interest both to themselves and their worthy guest. It was the last, indeed, which they would drink, at any rate for some years in honour of Sir John Dickinson; and he felt assured that no toast could more appropriately waft his Honor from our shores. Nothing could awaken in his heart a greater feeling of pleasure and delight than to know the high respect and admiration which is entertained for the beloved partner of his sojourn amongst us. Proud as we all are of Sir John Dickinson, and deeply as we regret his leaving us, we nevertheless feel more keenly the loss of a lady whose hospitable and gentle manners have endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and in whose welfare we must always feel the deepest interest. He called upon them for a bumper in honour of "Lady Dickinson and the ladies of the colony." The toast was drunk with three times three, the band playing an appropriate air.

Sir John Dickinson returned thanks. During the period he had spent here it had been his good fortune to make the acquaintance of many of the ladies of the colony, and he had certainly never been associated with ladies more distinguished for dignity, grace, and elegance. To the end of his life he should retain the highest respect and admiration for the ladies of this colony, and he felt much obliged to the company for associating with this toast the name of Lady Dickinson. This colony had become to her a place of the deepest interest, and it would be a source of delight to her to know that on such an occasion as this, her name was thought worthy of being included in the toast such as that which had just been so warmly and enthusiastically received. Lady Dickinson was, of course, naturally desirous of revisiting the scenes of her youth, and of joining her aged mother of eighty years; but she would never fail to cherish the liveliest sympathy with the welfare of that society of which she had been so long a member. If he might refer to another member of his family, he would just remark that his daughter, who was a young lady of the colony—(cheers)—thought it was a great shame that she should be taken away. (Cheers.) She said that this was her country, and that if we do not bring her back, when she is nineteen years old, she will marry some gentleman who will. (Laughter and cheers.) He begged in conclusion, to thank them on behalf of the ladies of the colony, amongst whom he could assure them Lady Dickinson was proud to be numbered. (Cheers.)

The last toast given was the health of the Chairman, which was proposed in a neat speech by Sir John Dickinson. His Honor referred to Sir Charles Nicholson's long career of usefulness, to his steady and successful efforts for the promotion of education, and to his well-known liberality as a private gentleman. He (Sir John) had never felt more gratified than he was on first learning that her Majesty had been pleased (for the first time in the history of this colony) to bestow the distinguished honour of a Baronetcy on that gentleman. The toast was drunk with much applause, the band playing "He's a jolly Good Fellow."

Sir Charles Nicholson returned thanks. He said that he esteemed it a great privilege to share in the proceedings of that evening; and certainly could not think of appropriating to himself the merit which his friend Sir John Dickinson was disposed to award him. All he could say was, that he had always felt, and should continue to feel, a warm interest in the welfare and advancement of this colony and the happiness of its people. He thanked the company most sincerely for drinking his health in the manner they had done. (Cheers.)

This brought the proceedings to a close, and the company separated at a few minutes past eleven o'clock.

EXHIBITION AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.

An exhibition of works of art and industry at the School of Arts was opened on Monday evening, February 25th, to inaugurate the completion of the new building, or rather of the first portion of the alterations, which have been commenced for the purpose of uniting the available parts of the old premises with the new and elegant stone front. The improvements, though at present incomplete, have added a great deal of space to the building, and the institution is now, both as regards appearance, size, and accommodation, much better adapted to its important objects than it has hitherto been.

The exhibition was opened by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, who, on his arrival at the institution, was received by Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., the Hon. G. K. Holden, M.L.C., the Rev. Dr. Woolley, and other members of the committee, and conducted to the picture room, where Mr. G. K. Holden, the president of the institution, read the following address to his Excellency:—

To His Excellency Colonel Kempt, &c., &c., &c.

The Committee of the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, in soliciting your Excellency's presence at the opening of their new building, and of the Industrial Exhibition by which it is inaugurated, have been prompted by the consideration that the Governor of the colony has been, during several administrations the recognised patron of their institution, and by a desire to convey, through your Excellency, their grateful acknowledgment to the Executive and Legislative authorities for the aid rendered by Government towards their important undertaking.

The Committee venture to hope that the objects of science and art here collected, while they afford evidence of the interest taken in their institution by those who have generously contributed them for public exhibition, will excite a corresponding interest among all classes of visitors, and will not only contribute to their pleasure and instruction, but stimulate them to afford, with a liberal hand, the additional pecuniary aid still required to equalise the private and Government contributions, and by their combined expenditure to complete the building on a scale yet more worthy of the city and the colony.

His Excellency made a few appropriate remarks in reply, after which, accompanied by some members of the committee, he made an inspection of the exhibition, and expressed himself much gratified with the paintings and other works of art, and also with the specimens of colonial produce and manufacture.

The principal portion of the exhibition consists of a collection of oil paintings. There is a great variety in these, both as regards their artistic merit and their value, but taken as a whole, the collection is pronounced by good judges to be a very superior one. A few of the paintings are by Italian masters; and in the catalogue of the pictures the names of Tintoretto, Murillo, Barocchio are attached to some fine paintings; some very good paintings of the Dutch school are believed to be by Holbein, Rembrandt, and Hamskirk. Among the English artists whose works are exhibited are Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Morland, Drummond, A. W. Williams, H. B. Willis, W. C. Thomas, Conrad Martens, B. Webb, and Bentley. Two of the most noticeable paintings first appeared at the exhibition of the Royal Academy, in London: "The Battle of Waterloo," by Drummond; and "Rivalry," by W. C. Thomas. The pictures number about a hundred and fifty, and include a few water colours, chromo-lithographs, and etchings. Several paintings of considerable merit are exhibited by colonial artists; there are some good sketches of Australian scenery by Mr. Terry and Mr. Gill, some sea pieces and portraits of horses by Mr. Fowles, and some fine oil paintings by Mr. Noble and the late Mr. Dexter.

With respect to articles of colonial produce, the Exhibition is very meagrely supplied. The most striking specimens of raw material exhibited are those of coal placed at the entrance of the building. One of these is a large block of steam coal from the Bellambi mine near Wollongong, the seam of which is nine feet high. Another lump alongside is from the new mine just commenced working at Wallsend; the depth of the seam is 8 feet 10 inches. A third sample is from the mine at Tomago, on the Hunter; exhibited by Mr. Williamson. There are a few specimens of copper ore from the Canoblas and other mines in the Western districts, exhibited by Mr. S. Samuel and Mr. J. L. Nichols. Some specimens of quartz, from the Peel River, are exhibited by Mr. Michael. A case containing copper ore, from the Burra Burra Mines, in South Australia, is exhibited by Mr. Wiley. Of animal produce, in its raw state, there is not a single specimen, except that of silk, which is not an article of export. Almost the only articles in vegetable products are some mangel-wurtzel, maize, wheat, and carob, grown at Camden, and exhibited by Sir W. Macarthur.

The manufacturing industry of the colony is much better represented at the exhibition than its raw material; although, as an exposition of works of colonial industry, the display is very incomplete. The art which, from the collection of works now exhibited would seem to be carried on here to most perfection, is that of cabinetmaking. The cabinetware at the entrance of the lecture-hall is exceedingly admired by visitors, both for the elegant design and for the skilful workmanship. A table inlaid with various colonial woods, of which there are 331 pieces, is very beautiful. The beautiful varieties of colonial woods are illustrated by thirty-six specimens exhibited by Messrs. Goodlet and Co. The specimens of graining by Mr. Kidman in imitation of the principal varieties of woods and marbles are extremely clever; some of the imitations might pass for the woods they represent. Next to the cabinetware, the leather work is the most noticeable of the colonial manufactures exhibited. Messrs. Hall and Alderson have sent some of their best leathers; and Messrs. Lobb and Bovis exhibit boots and shoes of their own manufacture; those made of kangaroo skin are very beautiful, and have the additional recommendation of being entirely colonial. The specimens of saddles and harness are also excellent, and will serve to maintain the character of the colonial saddlery. Some handsome articles in jewellery are exhibited by Messrs. Hogarth and Erichsen, by Messrs. Flavelle, and by Messrs. Brush and Mac Donnell. The other specimens of colonial industry are mostly of a miscellaneous character. The manufacture of type is represented by a small case containing specimens of type and ornaments cast by Davies Brothers, of Chippendale; along with the type are shown some of the punches used in the manufacture. The specimens of colonial bookbinding, by Messrs. Sherriff and Downing, are very creditable, and must be pronounced equal to those of a similar description produced in England. Mr. Scott exhibits some of his manufactures in fireworks. An assortment of various articles in confectionery is exhibited by the manufacturers, Messrs. Biddell, Brothers.

A large number of useful models are exhibited, the most interesting of which are two models of railway lines which might, their advocates contend, be adopted with advantage for the future railways through the interior of this colony. One of these is a model of Mr. Bell's proposed railway, which is to have for rails hardwood logs with iron plates upon their inner-edges; the wheels of the carriages are to be of iron, and to run upon the iron rails, but the driving wheels are to be of wood, and to run upon the wooden rails. The model shows how these wheels and rails would be constructed; and weights are suspended below the frames resting severally on the wooden, and the brass wheels, to prove that even upon an elevation of one in eight, or ten, an engine would take up twice its own weight without any sliding of the wheels, the adhesion of the wooden wheels to the wooden rails being so great. Upon a table adjoining is shown the manner in which the rails are to be put down, with points and sidings—a rim of cedar being substituted for the metal rail. The other model is that of Palmer's suspension railway. Instead of vehicles of ordinary construction fixed upon wheels, it is proposed to suspend, in pairs, the carriages or trucks from the axle of a single wheel grooved like a pully, and travelling upon a single rail, which is to rest on beams, supported on a succession of posts. The obvious analogy suggested is that of panniers upon a donkey's back; whence the line has been called by some the "pannier railway."

Amongst the number of curious relics, all of which attract much interest, is exhibited a coat that was worn by Lord Nelson—part of his naval uniform. It was evidently worn by Nelson after the engagement off Teneriffe, where he lost his right arm, as there is a lappet or loop attached to the end of the sleeve. The orders upon the coat are:—those of the Bath, the Crescent, St. Ferdinand and Merit, and St. Joachim.

A geological specimen, exhibited by Mr. Keene, Government Inspector of Coal Mines, has excited much speculation and discussion. It consists of a tortoise and the fragments of the rock from which it was taken, at a railway cutting near Stoney Creek, a few months since. Mr. Keene firmly believes that the tortoise he exhibits, and which lived for two or three days after it came into his possession, was taken out of the rock which accompanies it. The latter is a kind of shale, and the cavity presents a surface corresponding with the shell of a tortoise. This is the second tortoise found under like circumstances. The first is still alive at the Museum in Sydney.

The success which has attended the Exhibition, in a pecuniary point of view, has been extraordinary, and has surpassed the largest expectations of its promoters. It was at first intended to keep the Exhibition open only for a fortnight, but the number of visitors increasing towards the close of that period rendered that intention undesirable, and the Exhibition is still open, and its attractiveness to the public appears undiminished. The daily receipts for admission have averaged above £30, and it is probable that, in the event of the committee being able to keep the Exhibition open for a few days longer, nearly £1000 will have been obtained towards the building fund.

Not the least interesting feature of the Exhibition is a collection of rare and valuable illuminated Missals and Manuscript Books, the property of Sir Charles Nicholson; having been principally made by that gentleman during his recent absence from this colony in Europe. In the first case is an English Missal of the 12th Century, with large initial letters very beautifully illuminated. In the Litany, it will be observed, the names of several of the old Saxon Saints are invoked. Besides the foregoing, the case referred to (the westernmost one) contains two small Illuminated Missals of the 14th Century, and another Missal (very beautifully illustrated by the monastic limner's art) of the 15th Century;—*Horæ* the fifteenth century, with a marginal border of blue and red flowers; a very fine Sacramentale of the same age—originally the property of "Gulielnus de Monte Laugduno Albis;" a large missal of the 16th century; a MS. copy of St. Paul's Epistles, in Latin; and, lastly, a very elaborately illuminated Mass Book of the 14th century, with the original binding, on which is inscribed in Latin—"For the honor of Christ I have bound this volume." The last MS. in this case is a Latin version of St. Augustin's Treatise, "De Civitate Dei—dating from the 12th century. In the second (midmost) case the attention of the visitor may be agreeably occupied with a MS. copy of the Book of Genesis, of the 15th century, upon paper;—Aristotle's Ethics, a MS. of the same age on vellum, written in a clear, square-shaped character; a latin MS. (religious) of the 14th century, in a small and beautiful hand; the Book of Isaiah (YSAI), a Latin MS. of the 14th century, in a fine, large, bold character, with notes; the Epistles of St. Paul in Latin, of the 15th century, written in a cursive character; a Latin Version of Boëthius, with a French translation, of the 14th century,—having, on the last page the will of a former possessor of the volume; and, lastly, Porter's Chronicle of the Kings of England, in English—a MS. of the time of Henry the Sixth. At the back of this case is a large sized MS. version of the New Testament, in Latin, of the 14th century, apparently once used by the deacon at high mass. In the case next the entrance, are the following:—A Latin MS. of the 15th century, the Epistle of St. Jerome to Eustochius, in a minute Gothic hand; another copy of the same, made in the same century by an Italian scribe; an Illuminated German Missal of the 15th century; a Flemish Missal of the same epoch, with arabesque borders on each leaf; a MS. of the year 1410 (De Sancta Concordia Pisani Summa) and other early manuscripts of the 13th and 14th centuries—formerly in the Abbey of Pebley, in the county of Suffolk; an Inspeximus copy of Magna Charta (tempore Edwardi Primi) from the same place as the preceding documents; an Illuminated Missal of the 14th century, containing portraits of the family to whom it originally belonged; and, lastly, a Bible of the 12th century, with 114 initial letters illuminated,—59 of which contain portraits. In addition to the foregoing splendid collection, a MS. Latin Version of the Commentaries of St. Athanasius has been furnished by Mr. Piddington.

THE NEW TURKISH BATH.

About eighteen months since, Dr. Brereton, a medical man who had recently arrived in the colony, and who had taken a conspicuous part in the establishment of Turkish baths in England, determined on opening a similar institution in Sydney. For this purpose he rented a small building, formerly an inn, in Spring-street, and by the construction of a heating, washing, and other apparatus, was enabled to administer Turkish baths, though the rooms were inconveniently small and otherwise ill-adapted for the purpose. The bath soon became well patronised, and the more so as patients after taking a few baths gave the most explicit testimony to the cures they had by the use of the bath experienced of long standing and disabling complaints. The bath at length obtained such popularity and extensive use that it was resolved to erect a new building, in which every appliance could be introduced requisite to carry out the system in the most efficient manner. That resolution has been very successfully carried out, and on Monday last the new Turkish bath was permanently open to the public.

The new building in Bligh-street, though small in its dimensions, presents a rather imposing appearance from the street, the elevation consisting of four Doric columns supporting a well-proportioned pediment. The effect is somewhat singular, as this style is seldom adopted except in large structures; it is, however, in keeping with the institution, as, although the Turkish Bath is modern in its application in England, it is essentially a revival of the ancient Roman bath. Within the portico there are on entering two small apartments, one of which is intended for a consulting room, and the other for a waiting room. Passing through a glass door, above which the designation of the establishment is handsomely illuminated, and descending a few steps, the Frigidarium is entered. This apartment, which measures thirty-five feet by twenty-five, is to be used by visitors first for unrobing, and afterwards for cooling themselves when the bathing process is completed. The floor is paved with slabs of marble, and the windows consist of panes of blue glass frosted. At either end of the room are small curtained compartments furnished with pegs for suspending the clothes upon. A number of couches extend along the room, being so constructed as to allow the bather to recline in the most luxurious posture while cooling. The Frigidarium is separated by a thick brick partition from the heated rooms in order to prevent the assimilation of the atmosphere of the different portions of the building, for which purpose there are also two doors. These doors open upon the Lavatorium. The principal apparatus in this apartment consists of a framework of lead pipes perforated at very short intervals, and forming imperfect rings, so arranged that while the bather stands within them the water is thrown with considerable force upon every part of his body. There are two of these shower baths, besides the other requisites for a complete ablution. To the left along the end of the building is the Tepidarium, the room into which the bather enters from the Frigidarium. The temperature maintained in the Tepidarium is about 120 degrees, sufficient to produce moderate and gradual perspiration, after which the bather passes on to the Calidarium or Sudatorium, where he is subjected to an average temperature of 170 degrees, remaining there until a profuse perspiration, assisted by drinking frequent glassfuls of cold water, is obtained. The two heated chambers are each twenty-seven feet in length, and are divided by a brick partition, the passage between them being kept open; both are plentifully furnished with seats. The floors of these rooms are also of marble and consequently so retain the heat as to be rather painful to the feet of those not inured to the sensation. Accordingly wooden slippers are provided for the bathers. As in the Frigidarium, the windows of the heated rooms are of blue glass. The gas-burners are enclosed within lanterns of stained glass, sending down a subdued and agreeable light. The shampooing tables, upon which the bather reclines while the attendant rubs and kneads his body to remove superfluous particles from the skin, are of marble, and are placed in the Lavatorium.

One great essential to comfort in the Turkish Bath is the maintenance of thorough ventilation in the heated rooms, and this is at the new Baths successfully accomplished. The hot air enters at the furthest corner of the Sudatorium, and after passing through the Tepidarium finds vent in an aperture in the ceiling of the Lavatorium through which it rushes with great force. There are also two four-inch pipes—one in each of the heated rooms—which assist in promoting the ventilation, there being a constant current of hot air from the furnace to these apertures. This mode of ventilating the rooms was discovered and first applied by Dr. Brereton, and is a great improvement upon the plan previously adopted.

The floor above is also fitted up with seats and couches for use as a Frigidarium; being partially open at the sides, a constant and abundant draught is afforded. One great recommendation of the upper Frigidarium will be, that refreshments will be supplied, in the form of fruits, confectionery, ices, and temperate drinks, while those who patronise the weed will be able to enjoy a comfortable smoke. Many bathers who can afford the time will be induced to prolong their stay in the upper Frigidarium.

The lower floor is devoted principally to apartments for the bath attendants. The furnace is, of course, immediately underneath the Calidarium, and in addition to the stream of hot air introduced through a pipe into the room, the floor is heated by a series of flues running immediately underneath it. There is also on the lower floor, adjoining the furnace, a small chamber, in which a private bath may be taken by persons who do not wish to bathe in company.

In addition to the Turkish bath, a room is fitted up on the lower floor for supplying either a sitz, a plunge, or a shower bath. These will be available for those who may be sceptical as to the advantages of hot air bathing, and the pleasurable and invigorating processes will no doubt be frequently indulged in.

The Turkish Bath has been erected by a small company, established about a twelvemonth since. The cost of the building is about £5000. It is calculated that a hundred persons will be able to bathe at one time. The charge made for the baths is at the rate of six for a pound. The building has been carried out under the immediate supervision of Dr. Brereton, from designs prepared by Messrs. Weaver and Kemp, architects. The principal portion of the work has been contracted for by Mr. Lavers, of Newtown.

The opening of the bath was on Thursday, the 14th instant, inaugurated by a sumptuous *déjeuner*, in the upper Frigidarium. The repast included almost every delicacy that could be desired; but as it is not in accordance with the hydropathic treatment to indulge in wines and malt liquors, it was deemed desirable to dispense with fermented drinks on the occasion; their absence was supplied by ices and iced syrups, in great variety. About a hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen accepted invitations, sent by the directors of the company—the number comfortably filling the seats provided. The guests comprised several of our more wealthy and influential citizens.

At the termination of the repast, Mr. T. Holt, the Chairman of the Turkish Bath Company delivered a brief address remarking on the obligation the public were under to Dr. Brereton for his efforts in the introduction of the Turkish Bath into the colony; and concluded by calling upon various gentlemen present to step forward and state their experience of the effects of the bath. Several patients of Dr. Brereton who had been cured of long-standing complaints by the bath, responded to this summons. Before doing so Dr. Brereton addressed the company, referring to the progress of the Turkish Bath in Great Britain, and dwelling with great satisfaction that the bath had become a platform of reunion upon which medical men could meet without regard to the differences of opinion that separated them elsewhere. Serjeant Gibson of the XIIth Regiment stated that he had suffered from rheumatic fever so acutely that for eleven months he could not raise his hand to his head, but after bathing for two or three months he had been able to resume his duties as a soldier; for the first two or three baths he was obliged to be carried, but after taking ten or a dozen he was able to walk, and he had been perfectly well ever since. Mr. P. J. Pigott, from Queensland, stated that for many months he had had upon him a severe attack of sciatica of so painful a character that he was reduced to the necessity of using crutches, but the Turkish baths, combined with the medical advice of Dr. Brereton, had returned to him a state of health which he must confess he had begun to entertain strong doubts of ever again enjoying. Mr. W. F. Jenkins, a member of the medical profession, had been for many years a martyr to rheumatic gout; he had been laid up for seven weeks at a time with gout in his eye; he had taken the Turkish baths, and had obtained the greatest relief from them. Mr. Hercules Watt had been troubled with the gout for upwards of thirty-five years; he had been embedded in flannel, and could scarcely ever go out without catching cold; but the baths had done him so much good that he had thrown away the flannels which he had worn for forty years. Mr. Collie had been for the last ten years a severe sufferer from dyspepsia, to which the doctors' medicines instead of arresting only aggravated; but after the first bath he felt scarcely any pain, and after the third bath he was perfectly free from pain. Mr. Davy stated that in the middle of last October he tried the bath for rheumatism, and found it of the greatest benefit; since then he had tried it for congestion of the lungs; it had restored him to perfect health, and had put him in a better state for enduring fatigue than he had ever been in before. Mr. T. S. Mort also offered a few observations in praise of the Turkish bath, stating that he had assisted at its establishment in London, and that he had a small one in course of erection at his residence. The Rev. J. West and Mr. Garran also added their testimony to the value of the bath.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The recent additions to the street improvements of the metropolis have been few in number, but some of the new buildings in the principal thoroughfares now approaching completion possess considerable architectural beauty in addition to being well adapted for the purposes for which they are erected. There is at present little activity in the various branches of the building trades, in consequence partly of the apprehension that the recent depreciation in the value of house property may further continue, and also of the more inviting investments afforded in the high interest given by the banks, and in the large dividends paid by most of our public companies. The low rates of labour present inducements to building speculations, and we hope next month to be able to report the commencement of some new and important works.

The Freemasons' Hall, in Clarence-street, a spacious brick structure, with a very ornamental stone front, is on the verge of completion, and will be publicly opened in a month's time. The hall is large and commodious, and will supply a want long felt—that of a concert or assembly room capable of accommodating a very large audience. It is likely to be in frequent request for that purpose.

The large building hitherto used for Immigration Barracks is about to be converted into public offices. The lower floor will be fitted up for holding the District Court, and the rooms above will be devoted to the various branches of the Department of Public Works. The sum required for the alterations has

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been voted by the Assembly, and the works will very shortly be commenced. When these are finished, the present building used for the District Court will be taken down, and a road made through to the Domain, with entrance gates corresponding with those at the other entrances to the Domain. It is not improbable that thus a carriage road may ultimately be made to connect King-street with the north end of Woolloomooloo.

The Bible Hall, in New Pitt-street, will also be ready for occupation in about a month. The building is in the Italian style, and has a very light and pleasing effect; but unfortunately, like too many of our finest public edifices, it stands by itself, and seems likely to continue to do so for some time.

The new Turkish Bath has been completed and opened to the public during the past month. A full description of the Bath, also of the proceedings at its inauguration, will be found in another column.

Some commercial buildings opposite the Oriental Bank in New Pitt-street are progressing rapidly, the walls being nearly finished to the second story. The buildings attract much notice on account of the novelty of the style, the elevation being different to that of any other structure in Sydney. The elegance of the design and the richness of the details promise for the buildings when finished, a very handsome exterior as well as great suitability for public offices or stores. The houses belong to Mr. Charles Newton, and are being built from the designs of Messrs. Stafford and Stevens.

A block of three stone buildings is in course of erection nearly opposite the Royal Hotel in George-street. On the ground-floor will be shops, and on each of the three upper stories will be triple arched windows. The design is Italian in its chief features, and the cornices, as well as the enriched mouldings and brackets, will be very elaborate and handsome. Upon the front elevation the houses will be divided by a line of rusticated quoins. The shops will have spacious plate glass fronts; and the general details of the plans appear to combine solidity and architectural beauty, with adaptation for commercial premises. The houses are being built for Mr. Morris Alexander; the work is being carried out by Messrs. Alston and Bishop, under the direction of Mr. Hilly as architect.

Two large and commodious three-storied houses have just been completed opposite the Central Police Court, in George-street, and have contributed to improve that portion of the city. The houses extend back for a depth of about fifty feet, with a width of twenty feet. The shops on the lower floor have plate-glass fronts, and have a very light and elegant appearance. An admirable contrivance in these houses for the purpose of ensuring complete ventilation, deserves to be noticed. In the ceiling of every room a flower is fixed, apparently as an ornament, but covering an aperture which communicates between the joists with a small flue, provided in the brickwork, through which the foul air passes to the top of the house, the flue being sheltered at the top, to keep out the rain; the one flue ventilates the two houses. Both of the houses—the one of which belongs to Dr. Houston, and the other to Mr. Hardy—are already occupied. The entire work has been executed by Mr. B. Dyer.

Several buildings of a superior character in progress are deserving of notice, as improving the appearance of the principal thoroughfares. Two stone fronted houses with shops, on Brickfield-hill, have recently been finished for M. A. Hordern. Near these a block of three houses, of a similar description, is almost ready for occupation. In William-street, Woolloomooloo, additions are being made to the row of lofty handsome buildings recently erected. Some improvements are about to be made on the north side of King-street, between George and York streets, by throwing back some of the houses to the required distance from the kerb, and by giving them modern and attractive fronts.

Designs for Council Chambers for the municipality of Waverley have been prepared by Mr. J. Rowe. The structure is to be in the gothic style, with two offices on either side of the entrance, each fifteen feet by twelve, and a council chamber above, thirty-five feet by fifteen. The cost of the building is to be about £500. This will be the first edifice in the colony erected exclusively for municipal purposes.

TELEGRAPHS.

During the past month the Estimates for telegraphic extensions have been under the consideration of the Assembly. The only new works authorised are the extension from Deniliquin to the frontier of South Australia, at a cost of £25,000, and the extension from Goulburn to Braidwood at a cost of £4000. It is intended very shortly to call for tenders for the latter work.

A large proportion of the extensions proceeded with under the votes of last year is completed, and within the next three months there will be about eight hundred miles of wire available for telegraphic messages, in addition to a thousand miles of wire already in use.

The northern extension, from Maitland to the frontier of Queensland, is being carried out in two contracts. The first of these terminates at Murrurundi, where the second commences. Three weeks ago a telegraph station was opened at Singleton, a distance of thirty miles from Maitland; the wire is now stretched as far as Muswellbrook, and a line for the posts is cleared to within the neighbourhood of Scone. Only about twenty-four miles of clearing remain to be done, and there is every probability of the contract being finished within two months.

The second contract for the northern extension commences at Murrurundi, and terminates at the township of Maryland, about twenty-eight miles on this side of Warwick. The length of the line will be nearly three hundred miles; of this 160 miles are completed, and the ground is cleared for thirty-five miles beyond. The contract will no doubt be finished within the contract time, which will expire in July next.

The line constructed by the Queensland Government to connect our northern extension with Brisbane is in progress, but it is not likely to be ready on the completion of our wire to Maryland. The length of the line will be about a hundred and forty miles, and it has been contracted for by Messrs. Brown and Sherry for the sum of £38 15s. per mile. The portion of the line from Brisbane to Ipswich is announced to be opened on the 1st of next month.

Upon the western extension which will connect Bathurst with Mudgee, a great deal of progress has been made. This line will pass the extensive and rich gold field of the Western district, and will bring them into direct communication with Sydney. The country which the line passes through is extremely rough, presenting great difficulties to the driving of the posts. The wire is, however, stretched as far as Wyndeyer, leaving only about twenty-three miles yet to be done; and the contract will probably be completed about the 1st of April.

A station was recently opened at Tumut, upon the line from Gundagai to Kiandra, which was completed about six months since.

The Southern extension which will unite Gundagai with Deniliquin by way of Wagga Wagga, and thereby connect Sydney with the South Australian system at Echuca, is completed for a length of eighty-eight miles. As the length of this extension will be about 220 miles, and as the contractor has only another month to complete it in it is not possible to be finished within the stipulated period.

A second wire was, last year, stretched between Sydney and Albury upon the promise of the Victorian Government that they would stretch a second wire from Albury to Mount Gambier, thereby facilitating communication between the capitals of the three colonies. Another Government having however come into office that intention has been abandoned. Our portion of the wire would not have been commenced but for the reliance placed on the good faith of the Victorian Government, and it is much to be regretted that any occasion should be given for distrusting such promises in future.

Separation.—The First Fruits of the Agitation.—Those who attended the meeting on Tuesday last at the Court-house, Deniliquin, could not possibly fail to see the first fruits of this agitation. Some three years since Mr. Cowper charged our respected member, Mr. Hay, with being the representative of gum trees. It is only three months since that the same Minister told Mr. Morris, the honorable member for Balranald, that he was the only white man of that great district—a district in itself larger than the colony of Victoria. But lo! how soon comes the change! The Government recognises that we, here in these distant parts, who are toiling and sweating under a tropical sun, that we are really Englishmen! Two months since the magic word "Separation" was started by the Pastoral Times—the leading journals of Sydney seized on it, and the Melbourne Argus "accepted Separation as a great fact." From Moreton Bay to the city of Adelaide it is seen how that the Press and the people recognise the principle that self-government is the best of governments, and that separation after all is the precursor of federation. Now, had Mr. Cowper been a statesman, or had Mr. Robertson been "heaven-born," surely they, or one of them, ought ere this to have recognised the advanced intelligence of the age, even in the secluded bush of Australia. Did it never occur to them that scattered throughout these districts are men of intellect, of education (who have made this country their own), and of political worth, such as the members of the Sydney Assembly cannot surpass! Did our colonial leaders never for a moment consider that amidst the thousands of men engaged in humble callings in this pastoral country might be found persons whose hearts beat as freely as those of any Englishman at home or abroad! If these Ministers did not, and we are sure that they did not, then is it not clear that Mr. Cowper and Mr. Robertson are unequal to the emergency; that they know nothing of the pastoral interior; and, therefore, failing to govern us, we must of necessity govern ourselves.—Pastoral Times.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 20th February, petitions were presented against the proposed alterations in the tariff, one by Mr. Deas Thomson, signed by 1504 residents in Sydney, and another from Windsor by Mr. Johnson.—Mr. Want resumed the debate on the Customs Bill, and was followed by Mr. Docker, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Hill, all in opposition to the measure. The Attorney-General having replied, a division was called, and the second reading of the bill was refused by a majority of 19 to 4.

On Thursday, 21st, the "Assent" was received to the Census Act for 1861.—The House went into committee on the Church of England Synods Bill, and proceeded with it so far as clause 16, inclusively.

On Wednesday, 27th, the bill to enable Coroners to grant bail in cases of manslaughter, was passed through committee. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Johnson, with a view to extend the operation of the law to cases of murder, but this was withdrawn, on its being pointed out that the English law conferred no power on coroners to grant bail in cases of murder; and further, that parties could suffer no injustice, as it would always be open to apply to the Supreme Court where the circumstances of a case might seem to warrant bail being granted.—The Criminal Lunatics Bill of 1861 was also considered in committee, but the further consideration adjourned on the third clause as to the mode by which the sanity or insanity of any party whose discharge may be applied for shall be ascertained, Dr. Douglass proposing that it should be on medical certificate of the party having been sane for a certain period, while the Attorney-General wished the means of ascertaining the fact to be left to the direction of the Colonial Secretary for the time being.—The Scab in Sheep Act Bill was read a second time.—The Common Law Procedure Act Extension Bill (Assembly) was gone through in committee, and reported without amendments.

On Thursday, 28th, the enquiry, proposed by Captain Towns, into the working of the pilot establishment, was agreed to without discussion.—The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Church of England Synods Bill. A long discussion took place on the 17th clause—"Synod may establish a tribunal." The clause was ultimately passed, after having been verbally amended. The remainder of the bill was gone through, and the bill was reported with amendments.—The Scab in Sheep Act Bill was gone through in committee, and with some unimportant verbal amendments agreed to.—The Common Law Procedure Act was read a third time and passed, and sent back to the Assembly.—The Temporary Acts Continuation Bill was read a second time.—The Proof by Declaration Abolition Bill was also read a second time.

On Wednesday, 6th March, the Attorney-General gave the following reply to Mr. Docker's question in reference to Mr. Cowper's mission to the gold-fields:—"It having become absolutely necessary to send a large military force to Burrangong to maintain law and order, it was considered proper that a gentleman of greater experience and public confidence than the Gold Commissioner should proceed there and take general control, in the hope thereby the civil authorities might be enabled to avoid the necessity of a final appeal to the military, and it was thought that although it was not unobjectionable for a Minister of the Crown to go on such a mission, still, considering all the circumstances, and considering also the great experience, moderation, and ability of Mr. Cowper, his going was the best course open to the Government."—The Criminal Lunatics Bill was postponed.—The Temporary Acts Continuance Bill was gone through in committee, and reported without amendment.—The report of the committee of the whole on the Coroners' Bail Bill was adopted.—Mr. Isaacs' bill for the appointment of an additional Judge of the Supreme Court was postponed.—The Church of England Synods Bill was re-committed for some verbal amendments, which were agreed to without debate, and the bill was again reported.—The Scab in Sheep Bill was also recommitted for verbal amendment, and again reported.

On Wednesday, 13th, the House went into committee on the Criminal Lunatics Bill, and was occupied with the discussion of the several clauses.—The orders of the day standing between this last and the Tolls Amendment Act Amendment Bill were postponed.—The House went into committee on this last mentioned bill, when Mr. Johnson handed in a number of amendments, and moved the Chairman out of the chair to report progress.

On Thursday, 14th, the motion, by Mr. Deas Thomson, for the third reading of the Church of England Synods Bill, was opposed by Mr. Bourn Russell and Dr. Macfarlane, but was carried by a majority of thirteen to four, Mr. Russell giving notice of his intention to protest against the passing of the bill.—The Scab in Sheep Bill of 1861 was advanced a stage.—The Sydney University Incorporation Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, without opposition.—The Criminal Lunatics Bill was referred to a select committee.

THE ASSEMBLY.

On Tuesday, 19th February, in answer to Mr. Windeyer, the Colonial Secretary said the Government did not intend to take any steps to ascertain the right by which Mr. James holds possession of certain registration documents. The law officers were of opinion that a mandamus could be issued to compel Mr. James to allow the documents to be searched when required.—Mr. Daniel moved for a committee to inquire into the management of the Domain, and especially the recent fencing in of a portion for cricket. After some discussion the motion was passed, and the committee appointed by ballot.—On the motion of Mr. Wilson, the House went into committee on the Church and School Lands' Bill. Sir William Manning and Mr. Alexander Gordon were admitted to the bar, as counsel for the Bishop of Sydney, against the bill. Mr. Darvall and Mr. Dalley were admitted to the bar, as counsel for the Archbishop of Sydney, against the bill. Sir William Manning addressed the committee for the space of nearly three hours. The opinions he was there to advocate were the same he had expressed, as Solicitor-General, in 1846, and as Attorney-General, in 1856. The bill he now appeared to oppose was simply a declaratory bill, and therefore the points that arose were peculiarly points of law. These Church and School lands were granted under the charter of incorporation, which contained a power of revocation, but only for the purposes of religion and education. He contended that there was no illegality in the grant, as had been alleged in the report of the committee of the late Assembly. The Act of Union between England and Scotland had nothing to do with the matter. No doubt, originally, these lands were granted for the use of one church, and if they remained so, grave objections might be rested on grounds of policy. As under the power of revocation reserved by the original charter, they reverted to the Crown for the special purposes stated, so Sir Richard Bourke, whose liberal sentiments were well known, set them apart as it were for the use of the four great sects that were supposed to represent the colony. But the trust that they should be used for the purposes of religion and education was always intended to be held inviolate. The Crown could, beyond doubt, became a trustee, and he had the authority of Lewin on Trusts in support of this opinion. The Crown could not be compelled to be a trustee; nor could any private person. But would any one deny that the Crown could make itself a trustee? And this it had done under its great seal in the present case. But, supposing the charter had never existed, who was master of the situation? The Crown had absolute power to do what it liked with the lands of this colony, Lord Glenelg in his despatch of 1835, as the mouthpiece of the Sovereign, declared these Church and School Lands dedicated to the general purpose of religion and education. This was confirmed by a chain of subsequent proceedings. Then, and for years after, the Crown was absolute master; the right of the colonial Legislature did not arise till of late years, full power being conferred only by the Constitution Act. Successive Legislatures in making provision for religion and education admitted the revenues in aid of these grants. The Constitution Act, it was true, gave the Legislature control of the Waste Lands; but these were not Waste Lands, or where was the necessity of a bill to declare them to be such? The Constitution Act could not—the Crown itself could not—give what was already held in trust. Still less could it be given without consideration. On the contrary, the Constitution Act cautiously preserved all existing rights. The case of the Clergy Reserves in Canada was entirely different. This bill, indeed, was opposed to the fundamental principles of the Constitution Act, and he submitted it could not be passed into law. Mr. Gordon followed in support of the case of the Bishop of Sydney. Mr. Darvall addressed the committee on behalf of the Archbishop of Sydney, arguing in support of the validity of the original grant, and of the Royal intention, which, from first to last, was to dedicate these Church and School lands to the purposes of religion and education. Mr. Dalley also appeared for the Archbishop of Sydney. The Chairman then left the chair, and reported progress.

On Wednesday, 20th, in answer to Mr. Hannell, the Colonial Secretary said the endowment to the municipality of Newcastle had not been paid, because the Corporation had not formally complied with the law. It would, however, be paid on this occasion, but not afterwards, unless the law was strictly conformed to.—The House then went into Committee of supply.—Mr. Cowper moved the Estimate of £3000 to defray the expenses of sending products to the International Exhibition of 1862. Passed.—On the motion of Mr. Arnold, the sum of £4167 was proposed for the establishment of the Secretary for Public Works. Mr. Lucas moved that the Secretary's salary be reduced to £1200, which was negatived by 34 to 8. The sum was then voted.—The sum of £3602 was proposed for salaries of the Railway branch. A motion to reduce the salary of the accountant to £400 was negatived. After some further discussion the sum was passed.—The sum of £44,725 for the establishment of existing railway lines, and for working expenses, was proposed. The item of £350, for the salary of traffic inspector, was omitted the casting vote of the Chairman, after a division of 25 to 25. Other amendments were negatived, and the estimate was then passed.—The sum of £1300 was voted to provide for the valuation of land required for railway purposes.—The sum of £7020 was proposed for work in progress, and, after some discussion, was voted.—The chairman left the chair, and reported progress.

On Thursday, 21st, the House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Arnold proposed the sum of £20,000 for the construction of a railway from Maitland to Morpeth. This railway, if not constructed by the Government, would be carried out by private enterprise, which was the best guarantee that it would be profitable. The traffic by way of Morpeth was already so great that it would return a fair interest on the proposed outlay. The line had been surveyed at private expense, and the estimated cost would not exceeds £20,000, as it would extend over a level plain. As this short line would be fed by the Great Northern line, it would be more economical for the Government to undertake it, and thus secure themselves from private competition. After a debate, the motion was negatived by 35 to 15.—The following sums were then passed:—£15,490 for the Electric Telegraph Branch, without discussion; £29,000 for new telegraph lines from Deniliquin to the eastern boundary of South Australia, and from Goulburn to Braidwood; £2880 for the general establishment of roads; £7493 for the field establishment of roads; 87,450 for the construction and maintenance of the main roads; £100 for repairing Menangle Bridge; £5175 for the Colonial Architect's establishment; £379 for fortifications; £5000 for the establishment of Glebe Island; £1800 for grassing the Sand Hills and erecting entrance gates to the Domain at the top of King-street; and £58,202 for public buildings.—Mr. Hart moved the postponement of the item of £25,000 for court houses and gaols, under the District Courts Act, which was negatived by 25 to 5.—The item of £6000 for additions to the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek was postponed, at the suggestion of Mr. Parkes.—The sum of £1439 for fortifications was voted without discussion.

On Friday, 22nd, Mr. Hay brought up a report from the Elections Committee, in the case of Moffat v. Smart, stating that T. W. Smart, Esq., was duly elected for the Glebe.—On the motion of Mr. Wilson, the House went into committee for the further consideration of the Church and School Lands Bill. Mr. Wilson thought the argument of Sir William Manning, at the bar, had been disingenuous, and the attempt to weaken the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Martin was unfair. Mr. Martin still held the same opinion. Little had been said by counsel to shake the convictions of hon. members; the arguments in favour of this bill remained untouched. In 1831 the Crown, by letters patent, revoked all the original conditions of the charter of the Church and School Corporation, and the terms of revocation were very distinct. The corporation itself was dissolved in 1833, after these conditions had been so revoked. How, then, could the land revert to the Crown in trust, on any such conditions? And what became of the argument that these lands must be dedicated to the purposes of religion and education, when part of the revenues derived from them had already been devoted to emigration? The papers on the subject had been collected by a Government adverse to his bill, and there was reason to suppose that those favourable to it had been suppressed. But the very despatches of Lord Glenelg which had been quoted against the bill, clearly stated that there was no reason why these lands should be treated differently from other waste lands. Mr. Cowper thought the member in charge of this bill had neither argument nor fact, nor a shred of legality to support him. He denied that there had been any garbled publication of the despatches on the subject. As had been argued by Sir William Manning, the colonial Legislature had no power to deal with these lands at the time when they were finally set apart in trust for religious and educational purposes. To pass this bill, he repeated, would be an act of confiscation and spoliation. And he could not see any useful end that would be answered by this bill, for, if it was merely desired that the land should be sold, the bill would give the Government no more power than already existed. The Speaker, having been chairman of the committee on whose report this bill was based, he desired to say that his opinions were unchanged. Those who opposed the bill, he thought, had not calmly considered the subject. It was doubtful whether the petitioners against the bill were properly entitled to be heard by counsel, though he thought it was well that that indulgence had been extended to them. The parties interested were the people of the colony, and who had a better right to decide for them than their representatives? He for one denied that the Crown ever had an absolute right to do what it pleased with the lands of this colony—it had held these lands only in trust for the people. As to the charge of repudiation, how could there be any repudiation when this bill could only become law with the concurrence of the Sovereign? He dissented from the principle of making provision for education by grants of land, which were always subject to circumstances of fluctuation and uncertainty. Mr. Rusden proposed an amendment to the first clause, to the effect that the land should be sold by appraisement and that the proceeds should be set apart for religious and educational purposes. The Chairman ruled that this amendment could not be put at this stage, as it was substantially a new clause. Mr. Rotton moved a proviso to the clause preserving existing contracts. Mr. Allen should vote for the second reading of the bill. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Caldwell supported the bill. Mr. Egan and Mr. Redman opposed it. Mr. Cowper had never seen the legislature in such a state of inexplicable confusion before. Every principle on which the advocates of this bill first rested it had been abandoned, and he could not understand how hon. members would continue supporting it. Mr. Rotton made some remarks in support of the bill. On the motion of Mr. Dickson, and after division of 29 to 15, the Chairman left the chair, and reported progress.

On Tuesday, 26th, Mr. Hoskins asked the Colonial Secretary whether the direction of the military sent to Burrangong would be confided to a civil or military officer. Mr. Cowper, in reply, said he had, previously his coming to the House, purposed to make a short to explanation of the circumstances alluded to. The case was a very distressing one, and the Government had acted with the greatest reluctance. Near midnight, on Friday, he received telegrams, the tenor of which induced him at once to communicate with Colonel Kempt, and after an official consultation, early on Saturday morning the commanding officer was requested to despatch to Burrangong all the available military force. It was felt that the disorganised state of things which existed required them to act in the most effective manner. The force sent away on Monday night consisted of twenty-one mounted police, forty-two artillerymen, and two officers, and 123 men and seven officers, of the 12th Regiment, making altogether 177 military besides police. This, with the men already on the gold-fields, would make a total of 290 men. Two nine-pounder field-pieces were despatched with the artillery. The reports published in the newspapers gave a fair representation of the disturbances that had taken place. The reports to the Government represented a settled determination to drive off the Chinese. There was an apparently sworn enrolment of men for that purpose. They had paraded themselves armed with revolvers, guns, and bludgeons, headed by a band of music and many horsemen. His latest telegram from Mr. Zouch, at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, reported the continued existence of a determined feeling to expel the Chinese. During the absence of the military the Volunteers had cheerfully consented to mount guard. It had not yet been decided what officer should have the direction of the military; he would leave Sydney in time to overtake the troops, and most probably would not be a military officer.—In answer to Mr. Parkes, the Colonial Secretary said it was quite true that seventeen prisoners had on the previous day escaped from Darlinghurst gaol, three of whom still remained uncaptured. Had it not been for the accident that the acting gaoler saw twelve of them outside, a much larger number would probably have escaped.—Mr. Lucas obtained leave to introduce a bill to regulate Chinese immigration, which was subsequently brought up, read a first time, ordered to be printed.—On the motion of Mr. Walsh, the Supreme Court Verdicts Bill was read a second time, and passed through committee.—On the motion of Mr. Blake, the Property Law and Trustees' Relief Bill was read a second time.—Mr. Blake moved that the Colonial Bank of Australasia Bill be read a second time. After a few remarks, the bill was read a second time.—The Rolls Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Wednesday, 27th, in answer to Mr. Parkes, the Secretary for Public Works said it would depend upon the progress of other measures whether the Government would introduce a bill to subsidise a line of steamers from Sydney to Panama. They were, however, desirous of doing so.—In answer to the same member, the same Minister said the Government had arrived at no determination as to the establishment of a Militia Force in the colony. It was considered best to see first the working of the volunteer principle.—In answer to Mr. Parkes, the same Minister stated that the Government had some time back ordered a further supply of 2000 Enfield rifles from England.—In answer to Mr. Rotton, the Secretary for Public Works said the railway extensions would not be completed in the time first stated, because the contractors had not fulfilled their contracts. The Government had not decided upon the steps necessary to be taken in the matter, But it was hoped that, as a new agent of the English contractors had arrived in the colony, some more satisfactory arrangement would be effected.—Mr. Arnold moved that the House go into a Committee of Supply. The following votes were passed:—£3460 for the Engineer's Department for Harbours and River Navigation; £4480 for the steam dredge Hunter; £3674 for the steam dredge Hercules; £1410 for the Glebe Island Punts; £4125 for various public works; £15,265 for wharf in Woolloomooloo Bay; £20,000 for improving the Clarence and Richmond Rivers; £3000 for improving the Moruya River; £5000 for extension of wharf at Newcastle; £3250 for purchase of steam crane; £5000 towards construction of northern breakwater at Newcastle; £8135 for the Fitzroy Dock establishment; and £52 as compensation to the family of the late Mrs. De Courcy.

On Thursday, 28th, Mr. Robertson, in moving that leave of absence for a fortnight be granted to Mr. Cowper, said it would be unwise to enter into any discussion of the circumstances that had called for the presence of the Colonial Secretary at the Burrangong gold-field. Still some explanation was felt to be necessary. The Government desired to send some gentleman in whom they had entire confidence. They were anxious that, while law and order were preserved, there should be no unnecessary spilling of blood. They had looked round for such a person, and they saw gentlemen who would be fully equal to this duty; but at the same time they felt that they had no right to throw so grave a responsibility upon a private person. They felt that a Minister ought to undertake it. Having thus decided, it appeared that, for many and obvious reasons, Mr. Cowper was the best qualified person for the arduous duty. The motion was then passed.—Mr. Arnold moved, "That the Pitt-street Tramway Bill be read a second time." After a lengthy discussion, the House divided, and the bill was read a second time by 35 to 16. The House then went into committee on the bill. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd clauses were passed. The 4th clause, vesting the land of the tramway in the Commissioner of Railways, was opposed by Mr. Dalgleish on the ground that the control of any part of the street should be vested in a Government officer. Mr. Windeyer proposed an amendment, providing that the Municipal Council should have power to open any part of the water or sewerage works, over which the tramway was carried, on giving twenty-four hours notice. Mr. Hay and Mr Arnold thought the absolute control of so much of the street as was occupied by this tramway should vest in the general Government. Mr. Walsh, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Sutherland contended that the Municipal Council ought to have absolute control over all parts of the city. A discussion, extending over a considerable period, took place, in which Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Piddington, and other members took part. On the motion of Mr. Robertson, the Chairman left the chair, and reported progress.

On Friday, 1st March, in answer to Mr. Hoskins, the Secretary for Lands said the officers of the Water Police denied that any application was made to them by the lascars of the Norna to prefer a charge against Captain Crawford, which application was suppressed. With regard to the lascar named Budeen, who had been in the Sydney Infirmary, a telegram received from Newcastle (where the ship was lying) reported him to be recovering, and anxious to return by the ship. A report from the Water Police on the whole circumstances had been received, and was considered satisfactory.—In answer to Mr. Lewis, the same Minister said the duties of Mr. Keene were to inspect coal mines—to see that accidents were not unnecessarily caused, and to enforce necessary precautions.—Mr. Parkes moved that the Sydney Revenues Improvement Bill be read a second time. This bill had been framed by the municipal authorities, and had been entrusted to him simply as one of the members for Sydney. This city was something more than the metropolis—it was the only great seaport of the colony, where nearly the whole trade of the colony centred; and as it contained nearly one-third of the population, it paid one-third of the general taxation. The present municipal body undertook the government of this great and growing city in 1857, at which time a debt of £200,000 had been contracted for water supply, and a further debt of similar amount for sewerage works. The works for which this loan was contracted had proceeded too far towards completion for the new body to do anything more than proceed with them according to the original design. While they were burdened with this enormous debt for works ill-conceived and ill-executed, they had to provide for the exigencies of an immense city. The general municipal revenue was derived from four sources—the city rate, which, at 1s. in the £, gave £38,000; the city endowment of £10,000, and rents and fees estimated last year at £9500: making a total of £57,500. The expenses of the city government were estimated at £8900, or £400 in excess of the total revenue derived from rents and fees, leaving some £48,000 for the necessary works of the city, and for interest on the debt. If they considered that the metalling of George-street a short time ago alone cost upwards of £40,000, they would see that the present municipal revenue was entirely inadequate to the wants of the city. Yet the citizens were taxed to the utmost the law allowed, and he believed to the last point of endurance. In this state of things it was clear enough that some relief must be afforded. By the bill he asked the House to read a second time it was proposed to afford relief in the following manner; first, to endow the Municipal Council with certain lands situated within the boundaries of the city, some of them to be devoted to purposes of ornamentation and public health, and some of them to purposes of revenue, the total extent being about twenty-nine acres, estimated at the value of £40,000; 2nd, to give the Council power to reclaim land at the head of Darling Harbour, to the extent of about twenty-five acres; 3rd, to empower them to assess for the city rate all buildings used for Government purposes, which hitherto had been exempt from assessment; 4th, to empower them to increase the charge for water to 7s. 6d. per room, and to levy a general rate for water on those who now paid nothing; 5th, to enable the Council to enforce payment of the sewerage rates; 6th, to empower them to tax unoccupied land at the rate of 1d. in the £. Now, none of these provisions embodied suggestions of his, but he had suggested to the municipal authorities the inexpediency of increasing the charge for water. He had always objected to making the water supply a source of revenue, and had contended that this chief element of life should be provided at the bare cost. But it was urged that the present rate did not cover the cost of supply. The city properties, if taxed, would yield a revenue of £11,500, and their exemption from the assessment had therefore been a saving to the Government of £1500 in excess of the city endowment. He felt that this bill would from the reasonableness of its provisions command the support of the House. Mr. Robertson was disposed to concur in much that had been said in favour of affording relief to the Corporation of Sydney, though he feared too much was asked for by this bill. He thought the best course would be to refer it to a select committee for their consideration and report. He begged to move as an amendment that it be referred to a select committee. Mr. Parkes assented to this amendment, which was put and passed.—On the motion of Mr. Walsh the Registration of Deeds Bill was read a second time and passed through committee.—On the motion of Mr. Wilson, the House went into committee on the Church and School Lands Bill. The committee divided on the first clause, which was carried by 32 to 4. The preamble was then verbally amended. The Chairman left the chair, and reported the bill with amendments. The House divided on the adoption of the report, which was carried by 32 to 5.—On the motion of Mr. Arnold, the House went into committee on the Pitt-street Tramway. Mr. Parkes moved a proviso to the 4th clause, preserving the lawful authority of the Municipal Council to make all necessary entrances for the maintenance of the sewerage and water works in the street, which was passed without a division. The other clauses were passed, and the Chairman left the chair, and report the bill with amendments.

On Tuesday, 5th, the third reading of the Commissioner at Newcastle Appointment Bill was postponed, by 32 to 6 votes.—The Registration of Deeds Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Inquests concerning Fires Bill, was also read a third time and passed.—The report on the Pitt-street Tramway Bill, was adopted.

On Wednesday, 6th, in answer to Mr. Parkes, the Colonial Treasurer said that, though the Government had no exclusive means of information as to the fate of the bills to raise the duties on spirits, still they had satisfied themselves that those bills were not likely to pass into law during the present session. The expediency of proposing some other measure to increase the public revenue, and the question of repealing the export duty on gold, were now under the consideration of the Government, and their decision would be communicated to the House as soon as it was arrived at. The increased duties were levied on the passing of the resolution of the Assembly—from the 1st to the 20th of February. The extra duties so charged would now be refunded.—The House then went into Committee on the Crown Lands Alienation Bill. The 16th clause, defining the form of measuring lands free selected was submitted, and passed. The 17th clause, defining conditions of residence, improvement, and payment, in cases of free selection, was submitted. Several amendments to this clause were moved, but negatived by large majorities. The clause ultimately passed with amendment as to the 5 per cent. on deferred payment.

On Thursday, 7th, the Pitt-street Tramway Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House then went into committee on the Crown Lands Alienation-Bill. The 18th clause, providing for the sale by auction of lands abandoned by the free selector, was proposed. Mr. Morris objected to the Executive being the authority to decide in these cases. Mr. Robertson explained that the Executive did already decide in all cases relating to pastoral leases. Why not in this? The clause was then passed. The 19th clause, providing for additional election by the free selector up to the maximum of 320 acres, was submitted, and passed with verbal amendment. The 20th clause was proposed, providing for the sale of land by auction at upset prices of £8 for town land, £2 for suburban, £1 for good country, and 5s. for back and inferior lands. After considerable discussion, the committee divided, and the clause was amended, fixing the upset price of all country lands at 20s. by successive divisions of 26 to 24, 28 to 23, and 30 to 21, the numbers on each occasion being received with cheers. The clause as so amended was passed by 33 to 18. Clauses 21, 22, 23, and 24 were passed without debate. The 25th clause, providing for appraisement, was passed. The 26th and 27th clauses were passed. By the 28th clause it was proposed that the Act should commence on the 1st of January, 1862. Carried by 35 to 5. The Interpretation clause being proposed, Mr. Robertson moved an amendment exempting the Church and School Lands from the operation of the bill. Mr. Wilson opposed the amendment.

On Friday, 8th, Mr. Lucas moved that the bill to regulate Chinese immigration be read a second time. Chinese immigration would never have been stopped by a tax of £3, as proposed by Mr. Cowper's bill of 1858. It was known that shiploads came here at that time prepared to pay that amount of tax. His bill provided that the tax should be £10, and that ships should only bring one passenger to every seven tons burden. He believed there were at least 19,000 Chinese in Victoria, and 18,000 in this colony. Such an enormous number of one sex must lead to immorality. There was in fact abundant evidence to prove that the Chinese were addicted to the most filthy and vicious practices. This bill provided that those who arrived over the border from the adjacent colonies should pay a tax of £15, as they would not be subject to the other regulations affecting those arriving by sea. And he intended to introduce a new clause to withhold a digger's license from all Chinese who had not a certificate that he had paid the tax. The revenue thus derived he proposed to appropriate entirely to purposes affecting the Chinese part of the population. A brief debate took place, and was subsequently adjourned to a future sitting.—The Supreme Court Verdicts Bill was read a third time, and passed.

On Tuesday, 12th, Mr. Wilson obtained leave to bring in a bill to limit the liability of Mining Partnerships, which was subsequently introduced.—Mr. Shepherd moved for a committee to consider the claims of the Rev. W. B. Clarke. Soon after the discovery of gold, Mr. Clarke was employed by the Government to explore the interior, as a practical geologist. The sum of money voted for this purpose at the time, left Mr. Clarke out of pocket, besides which his health was much injured. He thought Mr. Clarke had a strong case for enquiry. Mr. Robertson said Mr. Clarke had not been so much injured as was supposed. A sum would be placed on the estimates for a mining geologist, and it was intended to offer the appointment to Mr. Clarke. He did not, however, object to the proposed inquiry. Mr. Hoskins did not concur in the eulogiums passed upon Mr. Clarke, and was not sure that that gentleman had rendered very important services in discovering new gold-fields. English diggers had made such discoveries, but they had never been rewarded by the Government. Mr. O'Brien contended that the claims of Mr. Clarke had really been understated, and should vote for this committee. Mr. Dickson remarked that Mr. Clarke had been largely instrumental in indicating the existence of gold, and approved of the motion. Mr. Parkes thought the claims of Mr. Clarke was a very fit subject for enquiry. He should himself, however, be glad to be left off the committee. After a few words from Mr. Shepherd, the motion was carried, and the committee appointed by ballot.—The debate on the second reading of the Chinese Bill was resumed by Mr. Gray. He was as reluctant as any one to interfere with the freedom of immigration, but they had to consider whether injury was likely to be inflicted on their own country. The Chinese were not a colonising people, and it was time that they were met by some check. He did not, however, sympathise with the abusive terms applied to the Chinese. Macaulay's picture of the Highlanders was as bad as any picture of the Chinese, who were as capable of improvement as were the Scotch or the Irish. He would not exclude them altogether. Mr. Robertson said it was right to consider that these people came from the most overpopulated country to one of the least populated in the world, and that it was an ordination of God that his people should occupy the earth. Still he should regard the question not as a citizen of the world, but as a citizen of this country. He did not believe the calumnies that had been cast upon the Chinese, the dense population they supported within the small area of land they possessed, was a proof of their civilisation. But they were a people hostile to us and never likely to unite with us, and there really was a danger of their swamping us altogether. The high tax proposed by the bill would go towards meeting the heavy expenditure necessary on their account; the Lambing Flat affair would cost at least £16,000. Mr. Dickson did not believe that the time was come to prohibit the immigration of any person who paid his own passage. This question was raised three years ago—what evil had accrued from the bill not passing at that time? He was willing to regulate Chinese immigration so that interpreters might be engaged to make them acquainted with our laws, and other means employed to civilise them. He had no fear of being overrun by them. We were not justified by the principles of Christianity in excluding them, as was now proposed. Mr. Love thought the question was—whether this should be a Chinese or a British colony. There was nothing in their Christian religion to prevent them from taking the course that was best for the colony in the matter. He should support the bill. Mr. Allen said the best way would be to pass a law that no alien should be permitted to dig for gold, and then declare that Americans and others were not aliens within the meaning of such Act. The tax of £10 would not stop Chinese immigration. Mr. M'Arthur was of opinion that the introduction of the Christian element had led to the expression of very unchristian sentiments. He doubted that the Chinese on the gold-fields were worse than any equal number of the lower class of Europeans. He should vote for second reading with the view of altering the bill in committee. Mr. Markham could bear witness that the Chinese were not the quiet docile people they were represented to be. On the northern gold-fields they were addicted to pilfering habits. If they were excluded from California and other countries, why should they not be here? The bill was then read a second time, without division. On the motion of Mr. Lucas, the House went into committee on the bill. The 1st clause, or interpretation clause, was passed, with amendments. The 2nd clause, requiring masters of vessels to deliver lists of Chinese passengers, was passed, with amendments, after some discussion. On the 3rd clause being proposed, declaring the number of passengers to tonnage, an amendment was moved by Mr. Cowper, jun., that it be one person to every twenty tons, was carried. The penalty in same clause was fixed at "not more than one hundred, nor less than twenty pounds." The clause as amended was passed. The fourth clause, declaring the rate to be paid for Chinese, was proposed, and an amendment by Mr. Terry to fix the tax at £20, was negatived, where upon £10 was carried. The chairman then left the chair, and reported progress.—On the motion of Mr. Parkes, the Wilson's Settlement Investment Bill was read a second time.

On Thursday 14th, the House went into Committee of Supply. The sum of £6182 was proposed for the Colonial Treasurer's office. Mr. Dickson said he noticed two increases of salary and he should take the sense of the committee on any increase of salary over £300. The committee divided on the first increase of £25, which was refused by 28 to 19. The second increase was refused without a division. The reduced sum of £6132 was then put and carried. The House having resumed, a message was received from the Administrator of the Government, signifying that the Royal assent had been given to the Common Law Procedure Act Extension Bill.—The House again went into Committee of Supply. The sum of £23,794 was proposed for the Customs Department. Mr. Lucas moved that the item of £530 for chief clerk be omitted. A Government Board had reported that this office was unnecessary. Mr. Weekes explained that the omission of this salary would seriously impair the efficiency of the department. Captain Moriarty thought a Government Board might be got to report anything. He believed the person in this case was a most efficient officer. Mr. Hart thought the last speaker had more severely reflected upon the Government than he ever intended. Mr. Parkes could not see how hon. members could come to the conclusion that a chief clerk in such a department as the Customs, where there were so many officers performing clerical duties, was unnecessary. The committee divided, and the motion to omit the salary was negatived by 33 to 6. Mr. Terry moved that the item be reduced by £80. The Chairman ruled that as the committee had decided that the sum should not be omitted, it could not now be reduced. Mr. Piddington doubted the correctness of this ruling. Mr. Terry moved that the Chairman leave the chair and report the point to the House. The committee divided, and the motion was carried by 20 to 18. The chairman reported the point in dispute, and ruled that the amendment could be put. The House again went into committee. Mr. Terry moved that the salary of the chief clerk be reduced by £80. On division, the motion was negatived by 32 to 7. A motion to reduce the salary of the cashier by £80 was negatived by 33 to 6. Mr. Dalgleish moved that the salary of second clerk be reduced by £25, being the amount of proposed increase. Mr. Weekes explained that the duties of the Customs clerks had been much increased by recent arrangements. After some remarks from other members against the proposed increases, Mr. Weeke said he was willing to accept what appeared to be the feeling of the committee against the increases on all the clerks' salaries, which were then successively put and negatived. Mr. Dalgleish moved that the item of £200 for extra clerk be omitted, which was negatived by 40 to 3. Mr. Weekes proposed that the salaries of the landing waiters also should be reduced by the amount of the proposed increases. Mr. Lucas desired to be informed what remuneration the landing waiters received for overtime, Mr. Weekes said this amounted to from £5 to £25. Mr. Lucas was surprised at this answer. He found, from a return in his hand, that the extra pay in some instances amounted to £100 and upwards. As the vessels discharging had to pay this, it amounted to a great hardship. After some further remarks from members, the subject dropped, and the proposed increases of landing waiters' salaries were all negatived. The proposed increases of tide surveyors' salaries were also negatived. Mr. Weekes said there was *one* increase—that of the warehouse keeper's salary—which, if the committee were not inexorable, he thought ought to be carried. This officer held a very responsible situation, and his salary with the increase would only be £400. The committee divided, and the proposed increase was negatived by 23 to 18. The reduced estimate of £22,210 was then put and passed without division. The sum of £2190 was proposed for "colonial distilleries." Passed. The sum of £14,032 was proposed for the Sydney Mint. After some further discussion, the reduced estimate was put and passed. The sum of £300 for gold receivers was put and passed. On the motion of Mr. Weekes the Chairman left the chair, and reported progress.—A message was received from the Legislative Council transmitting the Church of England Synod Bill, which, on the motion of Mr. Douglas, was read a first time.

On Friday, 15th, Mr. Parkes brought up the Bill to Incorporate the Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company, which was read a first time. The House went into committee on the Colonial Bank of Australasia Bill. Mr. Weekes pointed out that the bill contained no provision that the required amount of capital be paid up; and, after some remarks from Mr. Blake, the chairman left the chair, and reported progress. The House then went into committee on the Impounding Bill. Mr. Robertson said the House had decided to go on with this bill, and as he had not had time to consider the bill, he desired to say that the Government could take no responsibility in the matter. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd clauses were put and passed. The 4th clause, giving to the Justices in Petty Sessions the appointment of poundkeepers, was proposed. Mr. Hoskins proposed, as an amendment, that the appointment of the poundkeepers be given to the Executive. Mr. Leary opposed the amendment, and thought, if the magistrates were not fit to make these appointments, they were not fit for their other duties. Mr. Robertson approved of the amendment. The magistrates being identified with the landed interest, were about the worst parties to have these appointments. Mr. Walker and Mr. Suttor opposed the amendment. Mr. Cowper, jun., and Mr. O'Brien supported the amendment. Mr. Walsh supported the amendment, and believed the country benches in many cases had acted corruptly in these appointments. Mr. Piddington and Mr. Redman opposed the amendment. Mr. Hoskins knew many cases where poundkeepers had acted most oppressively, and he believed that, if the power of appointment lay with the Executive, it would tend to remedy the evil. Mr. Meston thought the magistrates were the proper parties to make these appointments. Captain Moriarty did not see how the Executive were to obtain the necessary information to make appointments of this kind. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Thomas Garrett supported the amendment. Mr. Parkes thought no reason had been shown for the change proposed, and he had strong objections to any change that would increase the patronage of the Crown. Mr. Robertson again urged the danger of leaving such appointments to the magistrates. Mr. Lucas thought it was high time that the magistrates should resign in a body, if they were deemed unworthy to make these appointments. Mr. Markham should vote against the amendment. Mr. Arnold said as they had just passed a clause giving to the Governor the power to appoint pounds, it was absurd now to withhold the power of appointing poundkeepers. He should support the amendment. The committee then divided, and the amendment was negatived by 25 to 15. Mr. Walsh moved another amendment. Mr. Hay thought this amendment would lead to a very anomalous state of things. Pounds not properly within the limits of municipalities would come under their direction. Mr. Dalgleish moved that the chairman leave the chair, and obtain leave to sit again that day sixmonths, which was negatived by 21 to 18. Mr. Walsh's amendment was then put and passed by 20 to 19. The clause, as so amended, was passed without division. The 5th clause, giving to the justices power to remove poundkeepers, was proposed. Mr. Arnold said they were arriving at a beautiful division of responsibility; the Governor was to appoint the pounds, the municipalities to appoint the poundkeepers, and the justices were to dismiss the poundkeepers. After some further remarks, the clause was passed by 24 to 12. Mr. Dalgleish moved that the chairman leave the chair, which motion was negatived by 19 to 3. The 6th clause, providing that the appointment of poundkeepers be notified in Gazette was passed, after some discussion. After considerable discussion, the 7th clause, providing for the erection of pounds, was put and passed. The 8th clause, defining the fees to be charged, was proposed. An amendment to substitute fixed salaries for fees was negatived by the casting vote of the chairman, the division being 18 to 18. The clause was then put and passed by twenty-four to sixteen. Mr. Cowper, junior, moved that the chairman leave the chair and ask leave to sit again that day fortnight. Several members spoke in opposition, and several in support of the motion for adjournment, which, on division, was negatived by twenty-three to fifteen.—The ninth clause was put and passed without debate. On the motion of Mr Watt the chairman left the chair, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday. Mr. Wilson moved that the Mining Partnerships Limitation Bill be read a second time. The present state of the law discouraged the employment of capital in mining enterprise. This bill, which was a copy of an Act successfully working in Victoria, would limit the liability of partners in such undertaking. Mr. Robertson should not offer any opposition to the

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...he bill was then read a second time. ...tion of Mr. Wilson the House then ...ommittee for the consideration of the bill in detail. Mr. Hay objected to going on with so important a bill with so little preparation. The Chairman then left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. Mr. Terry moved that the Public Ferries Law Amendment Bill be read a second time, which motion, on division, was negatived. The order of the day for the further consideration of the Chinese Bill, was postponed till Tuesday. The Commissioner of Newcastle Appointment Bill was read third time and passed. The other orders of the day were postponed. Some other business of a formal nature was postponed. Leave of absence for a fortnight was granted to Mr. Daniel. The House adjourned at fourteen minutes before twelve o'clock.

OUR GOLD FIELDS.

The last mail that quitted our shores for England, left us, apparently, on the brink of insurrection. The threatening attitude that the diggers on the Burrangong Gold Field had assumed towards the local representatives of the Government, and the violent expulsion of the Chinese from the different digging localities on this field were briefly sketched by us in our last summary for home. Since then the storm has thickened, has threatened for a time to burst, but has at last, to a great extent, passed over; though its murmurings are still heard, and its black clouds yet hang about our social horizon.

It would seem that the telegrams received by the Government from their officers at Burrangong, were of even a more sombre and threatening character than those which reached us from our special correspondent at the Lambing Flat. From some of these, quoted by the Colonial Secretary in the Assembly, it would seem to be the impression of the officials that there was a fixed and determined, and at the same time a general purpose to set law, order, and authority at defiance, and to uphold only the law of the strong hand. So great were the fears entertained of an outbreak, that urgent appeals were made by the officials to the Executive for the aid of the military.

Acting upon the information thus forwarded, the Executive, on the first receipt of the startling intelligence, directed the concentration upon Lambing Flat of all the available mounted force of the Western and Southern districts, amounting to some seventy troopers; and, subsequently, as the telegrams became more pressing, put themselves into communication with the officer in command of the troops, requesting him to furnish military assistance. This request was at once acceded to, and a force, consisting of two officers and forty-two men of the Royal Artillery, with two 12 lb. field-pieces, seven officers and 123 men of the 12th Regiment, and twenty-one mounted police, was despatched on Monday, the 25th ultimo from Sydney by a special train as far as Campbelltown, *en route* for the Lambing Flat. Explanations were of course demanded in the Assembly after the departure of the troops, as to what course the Government intended to take in regard to them; and Mr. Cowper confessed that the Government experienced some difficulty on this point, in consequence of the impossibility of finding a competent person willing to undertake so serious and responsible a duty. Next day, however, it appeared that the Government had solved this difficulty, for Mr. Robertson then announced to the House that Mr. Cowper himself was about to leave Sydney that evening for the Lambing Flat, and to take upon himself the offices of mediator and director of the troops.

In the meantime every telegram received in Sydney brought intelligence of the continued spread of the lawless combination which had been designated the Miners' League, of monster meetings, of attacks upon, and not unfrequently robberies of, the Chinese, of threats to individuals who ventured to sell them supplies, of drunkenness and violence, and as a natural consequence of so much lawlessness, of robberies, and violence, in some cases narrowly verging upon murder. The Chinese, quietly submitting themselves to the force of numbers, withdrew from all parts of the diggings; but in doing so they showed a far greater appreciation of the power of the law than the British, for though they retired they at the same time sent their bosses down to Sydney to lay their case before Parliament, and also to take legal advice in the matter. A petition has since been presented to the Legislature from one of them, praying to be compensated for property destroyed by the Europeans during the riots.

Mr. Cowper having left Sydney on the 26th February, arrived at the Lambing Flat on the following Saturday, the 2nd instant. The miners were fully prepared for his presence, as the electric telegraph which had considerably excited them by announcing the fact that the military had started, also allayed that excitement to some extent by proclaiming the departure of Mr. Cowper. That gentleman on his arrival was well received by the miners, both at Stoney Creek, and at the Lambing Flat, and by going freely amongst them, and by conversing with them confidentially, endeavoured to get to the bottom of their grievances. He was also greeted with the prospectus of the Miners' Protective League, issued, we believe, only on the very day of his arrival. The objects dealt with in this document are first and chiefly:—Expulsion of the Chinese from the gold-fields, to effect which the League call upon men of all nations to join them. Then follow demands for police protection, repeal of the gold duty, unlocking the lands, promulgation of the word of God, protection to native industry, and increased representation of mining interest.

On the Monday following his arrival, Mr. Cowper took the first decided step towards fulfilling his mission. On that day he received a letter from the secretary of the Miners' Protective League, requesting to know when he would receive an address from the Burrangong miners. He replied that he should first require to know the nature of the address before receiving it; whereupon, the secretary of the League submitted an address which was signed by seven individuals, four of whom were the known leaders of the League. Mr. Cowper objected to receive this address, first, because the persons named were not authorised to represent the diggers; and, next, because four of them were men who had shown themselves opposed to the Government, to law, and to order. Under these circumstances, he declared his intention of putting himself in direct communication with the diggers themselves. To that end, a meeting of the miners was called for the following day, Tuesday, at Lambing Flat. The meeting was numerously attended, and Mr. Cowper chiefly addressed himself to refuting the statements made in the manifesto of the League, and to showing that the miners had no good cause for assuming the attitude they now took up. His speech was loudly cheered, although when he alluded to the Chinese, some very riotous cries were uttered. He was followed by one of the leaders of the League, a Mr. Spicer, who used language of so seditious and inflammatory a character that Mr. Cowper withdrew. To the credit of the diggers be it said, that they so far disapproved of this conduct of Mr. Spicer, as to direct the chairman of the meeting to apologise to the Premier for it. On the following Saturday, a monster meeting, at which about 2000 persons were present, was held at Stoney Creek, when Mr. Cowper once more addressed the miners, telling them pretty distinctly that the Government must and would uphold the law at all risk, and that so long as they continued to defy the law the Government neither could nor would do anything for them; at the same time he informed them that the Government had always been and were still inimical to Chinese immigration. He concluded his address amidst the greatest uproar and confusion, though he was loudly cheered on leaving.

The military arrived at Lambing Flat on the Monday following the meeting, and were remarkably well received by the diggers, the officers being invited to a banquet, with which Mr. Cowper was favoured by the miners, and at which a vote of confidence in the present Ministry was unanimously carried amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Believing that he had thus smoothed away all difficulties, the hon. Premier has returned to Sydney, under the firm impression that quiet and order are restored. The danger having, according to Mr. Cowper, disappeared on the one side, threatens to arise upon another, since it is reported by the Border Post that the Chinese throughout the interior are openly providing themselves with fire-arms for their defence, so that should they be subjected to any future attack, a collision will be likely to ensue that will end in a serious loss of life.

The result of all these monster meetings, and of this demagogic agitation, has been that the yield of gold has suffered considerably, social and political disquisitions have taken the place of actual work, and the hardy miner has suffered his ear to be charmed by vapid figures of speech, instead of by the harsher but more honest rattle of the rocking cradle. Thus, though the escorts have not fallen off, they are not by any means so large as, from the number of miners on the ground, might have been expected. New ground has been opened in one or two localities, and of those actually at work, there are none who make complaints. With the real restoration of peace and quietness, which the presence of the military is most likely to bring about, we may look for a much larger yield of gold than we have yet had.

Kiandra is being fast deserted, for the more glaring attractions of Lambing Flat. Nearly all the storekeepers have cleared out, and there are not above 250 actual diggers left. These, however, are doing well, the greater part of them being at work at the New Chum Hill, which is reported to be growing richer and richer every day. The tunnelling parties here have come upon some very rich wash dirt.

The Braidwood gold-fields still maintain their old reputation, the yield of gold keeping up to the regular average, notwithstanding the fluctuations of the population caused by many recent rushes. A very large number of Chinese have settled themselves upon these diggings, and maintain their position chiefly by reason of their greatly exceeding in number the European population.

From the Northern and Western gold-fields the news is meagre and unimportant, but the amount of gold sent from them by escort still keeps up in quantity.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

Since our summary of last month, the arrivals from New Zealand have brought us but little news of importance.

The rebels have evacuated their strong position at Huirangi, feeling that the utmost of their skill was not sufficient to allow them to contend successfully against the scientific approaches of our engineers. An inspection of the ground and defences which surrounded the work has shewn in this, as on former occasions, how utterly reckless, if not hopeless, would have been any bold and open attack upon a position covered by such complicated works, and defended by a garrison so brave as all agree in allowing the Maories to be. Rifle pits, constructed with great care and ability, and placed with consummate judgment, guarded every approach to the *enceinte* of the works, which the pah may be taken to be, enfilading every accessible route, and in many instances exposing an attacking force to a deadly cross fire.

Falling back from Huirangi, the rebels have now taken up a position at Te Arei, a large pah of the chief Hapurona. The *locale* of this new work, at which the Maories have for a time made a stand, is thus graphically described by a correspondent of the Taranaki News:—

"At the base of a wooded and precipitous cliff the river runs some fifty feet below, between banks and varied bush, so thick as almost to exclude the light. The northern bank is one gently undulating range of high steep cliff, covered from the water's edge to the summit with dense bush, except where, here and there, a land-slip has disclosed a bare front of the deep red earth, or a substance which wears the appearance of chalk, and forming a strange contrast with the rich and varied foliage around. The near or south bank of the river, from this point up stream, is of the same character as below Matarikoriko, a flat of apparently the most rich and fertile land almost level with the river, surrounded on the right by a belt of higher ground gradually rising to the plain of Pukerangiora. Looking from No. 7 redoubt in the direction of Hapurona's pa, a deep gully extends from the forest to the river, and traversing our line of approach. From this point the difficulties of our advance appear to increase at every step, both as regards offensive and defensive operations. Beyond the gully last mentioned, and about 200 or 250 yards up a somewhat steep hill, stand the remains of Hapurona's pa—I say remains, although, so far as the exterior is concerned, it is the same, but the pa seems to have been deserted as a dwelling, and completely dismantled, all the *whares* having been removed from the interior, and it might be reasonably conjectured that it is deserted; but this probably is merely a *ruse* of the dark enemy. To the left of the great pa from the head of our position in the centre of a thick knot of bush, which stands out prettily upon the edge of a precipitous cliff, there is another very diminutive but apparently strong pa with a flagstaff. Whether this crow's nest is occupied or not is a query. I have watched it long and often, but have seen no sign of living thing about it. The approach to this pa must be from the rear, at least there is no approach visible in the front. Beyond is a grand semicircle of hills and tremendous gullies. One noble hill which commands the whole on our extreme left sloping off thence to the valley is partly cleared, but the remainder is clothed in a beautifully variegated skirt of dwarf bush amongst which the graceful Mamaku is very prominent. The fern and dwarf bush on the other hills have been partially burned by the retreating enemy, that it might not afford a cover to our approach—and the summit of every hill from left to right, a distance of not much less than a mile, appears to be one range of rifle pits."

This description will give those at a distance an idea of some of the difficulties with which our troops have to contend; and, as the whole of the intervening country between the troops and the insurgents is intersected by rifle pits, from which the working and covering parties are incessantly assailed, and which are only deserted as the advancing sap renders the position untenable, these natural difficulties are still farther increased. In spite of all, however, the work of approach goes on surely though steadily, and by the last accounts had reached to within 200 yards of the main work of the pah. Of course, in pushing on a work of this kind, the casualties are pretty frequent on our side, whilst the loss of the natives from the rifles of our men, and the shot and shell of the artillery is not easily to be ascertained. The defence of the misguided natives is sullen, stern, and indomitable. Driven back before the scientific approaches of our engineering corps, they retire only step by step, seizing with as much skill as courage upon every vantage ground that offers an opportunity to make a stand; and when altogether forced from one position, doggedly taking up another, prepared beforehand, in anticipation of its necessity. Occasionally, when goaded to desperation, they have made frantic but hopeless onslaughts upon the works, only to be impaled upon the bayonets of our troops, as in the attack upon No. 3 redoubt, or to have their forces scattered by deadly showers of grape, as in the attacks upon the advancing sap at Te Arei, on the 26th ultimo and the 6th instant. On the former of these two occasions, at about eleven o'clock at night, the natives crept up to the advanced end of the sap, filled it in for about fifty yards of its length, fired the gabions, and pitched the sap rolls down the hill into the river. As the gabions kindled they raised a shout, and this drawing attention to them, they were dispersed by a few rounds of grape; and on the latter a combined and most determined attack was met in the open day, and was as determinedly made and repulsed. Such then, is the aspect which the war assumes upon the banks of the Waitara. No sooner is one entrenched position of the rebels carried than another is found to have arisen in its rear; and even now, that the Pukerangiora pah has fallen, and that the Te Arei pah will not be tenable for another week, the Maories have already entrenched a large mound to the right, whilst a new pah has sprung up, further back than Te Arei, and much nearer to the Waitara river, which, to judge from the description given of it, in the extract we have quoted above, is likely to prove a position that will cause the General some trouble to force.

On the Waireka, the rebels have become exceedingly troublesome, having acquired confidence from the long impunity they have experienced for their misdeeds. It is generally supposed that some particular instructions have been given to the Commandant of the Omata stockade, the only military work held by the British in this direction. The rebels hold three pahs on this river, from which they at times send out marauding parties, to scour the country, drive off sheep and cattle, raise supplies for their camp, and in fact to burn and pillage all around. They have even had the daring to invest and fire upon the stockade itself, but this has only been done when it has been considered advisable to cover a foraging or pillaging party. The garrison has remained quiet throughout, and now nearly the whole of the country from the Waireka, up to almost the very entrenchments of New Plymouth, is overrun, if not held, by the southern natives, with whom are some 200 Waikatos. On the 23rd these daring rebels carried out their oft repeated threat of attacking the weekly escort of provisions for the use of the Omata Stockade. Their principal object, however, appeared to be to draw on a fight in the difficult ground in the neighbourhood of the Waireka gullies, the site of the fight in March last, as they did not attack the escort until it had reached the stockade, when a volley was fired on the men as they were piling arms, from an old pah seaward of the stockade about 700 yards. Their fire was immediately returned, and reinforcements sent from the town; but after two or three hours' skirmishing the recall was sounded, though the natives were being gradually driven from their advanced positions.

Some time back a boat expedition from H. M. S. Niger was projected in this direction, in conjunction with an attack by land. Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the attempt proved abortive. Since then, every available landing place between Omata and Tataraimaka has been commanded by rifle pits, and picquets of the rebels are stationed there every night. It has also transpired that though the boats of the Niger did not see a Maori, yet that they were watched by parties of the insurgents who, stationed at different commanding points, were prepared in large numbers to dispute the landing of the blue jackets.

The limits of safety round the town are now more circumscribed than they have been throughout the war, and its inhabitants live in constant dread of having the silence of night broken by the fearful yells of the savage foe.

With regard to the murder of Captain King, it appears from what the rebels stated, he was in the act of shutting the gate after him on entering his grounds when he received a volley. Both himself and horse were wounded. Notwithstanding, the horse jumped either the gate or fence when he fell and threw his rider. Captain King now ran for it, but, after some little space, fell on going down a slope, no doubt, from exhaustion, when two of the rebels (men it is stated who had formerly worked for him) came up, and notwithstanding his appeal to them to spare his life as he was wounded, he was deliberately shot through the head and struck with the muzzle of a double-barrel gun across the forehead with such violence that the gun barrel was bent.

The funeral of the late Captain Strange, 65th Regiment, killed before Hapurona's pah on the 10th, took place on the 12th, at St. Mary's Church, New Plymouth, and was attended by a very large number of persons—military and civilians.

Several leading chiefs have had an interview with the Governor on the subject of the re-establishment of peace. The following was proposed as the basis of the treaty.

"1st. That the piece of land at Waitara should be left aside (or set apart), to be afterwards arranged or settled by a court, or whakawakanga. 2nd. That the 'causes of evil,' whether as regards men, the land, property, or murder, should all be now 'unloosened,' or forgiven."

His Excellency pointed out the unreasonableness of these demands, and the impossibility of his being able to comply with them. Though no tangible result has followed this interview, it is believed that it may not be unproductive of good in the end.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Since we published our last monthly Summary, a large amount of business has been got through by the Assembly—large as compared with the work of former sessions, though small considering the urgency of the measures before the Legislature. In less than two months the period for which the Upper House was nominated will expire, and will bring the session to a close. Neither of the two Land Bills is yet passed by the Assembly, and they have yet to be taken to the Council. Only a few of the Estimates are voted, and possibly some of the items may provoke lengthened discussions. The bill to reconstruct the Upper House has only reached its second reading in the Assembly, and will meet with much opposition both there and in the Council. Other important measures are before the Assembly; and, considering the casualties likely to interrupt legislation, it appears inevitable that a good deal of the business will have to stand over till next session.

The political event which has engaged the greatest attention during the past month has been a serious disturbance at the Lambing Flat diggings, occasioned by the forcible expulsion of the Chinese from the gold-field, rendering necessary the despatch of the military to the spot to preserve order, and inducing the departure thither of Mr. Cowper to assume the responsibility with reference to the movements of the troops, which would otherwise have had to be cast upon some subordinate officer. These disgraceful proceedings (which will be found reported elsewhere) are not yet, it is feared, at an end; and in the meantime, the subject has not come before Parliament otherwise than in the statements made to the Assembly by Mr. Cowper before and since his visit to the diggings.

The measure to which nearly every other has been made subordinate in the Assembly is the Land Bill. The Alienation Bill has now passed through committee, but some additional clauses have yet to be considered. Prolonged discussions arose upon some of the clauses, but an evident determination was evinced to pass the bill quickly in some shape or other. Notwithstanding that at the late election most of the members owed their return to their espousal of the principles of Mr. Robertson's Land Bill, they were, during its discussion, at variance with each other upon a great many of the provisions of the bill, proving the utter absurdity of the cry upon which the late election turned. Except on the single point of free selection the opinions of the people on the land question cannot be said to be represented, as members for the same constituency voted in different ways on some of the most important clauses of the bill. Several of the members who came into the House upon the free selection cry considered themselves pledged to the bill in its entirety, and have therefore uniformly supported the Government. As a consequence the measure has not been much altered in committee,—almost the only important point on which the Government have been defeated being that relating to the upset price of inferior land. Upon the clause providing for the sale of land by auction, at upset prices of £8 for town land, £2 for suburban, £1 for good country, and 5s. for back and inferior lands, an amendment was proposed for fixing the price of 20s. for all country lands, and the amendment was, after a long debate, carried against the Government. Upon the clause providing for deferred payments, an amendment was proposed that after the free selector had paid his 5s. per acre purchase money, if at the end of three years he could show that he had made improvements on the land to the value of the remaining 15s., the balance of the purchase money should be remitted. The amendment was opposed on the ground that it would be a virtual reduction of the price of land to 5s. an acre, and that it would lead to evasions of the intentions of the bill: the amendment was lost by a majority of 39 to 11. It was proposed to make the "improvements" required of the free selector consist in the cultivation of one-fifth of the land, but the proposal was rejected by a large majority. The provision for charging interest at the rate of 5 per cent. upon deferred payments was agreed to without discussion. It was also determined that the Act should come into force on the 1st of January next.

The Chinese difficulty, which has assumed greater importance since the disturbances at Lambing Flat, is once more being discussed by the Assembly. Mr. Lucas' Bill, which provides that every Chinaman, on arriving, should pay a tax of £10, and that ships should only bring one passenger to every seven tons burden, has been read a second time, after a twonight's debate, but without a division. Some of the clauses have been agreed to in committee. It will be remembered that a somewhat similar prohibitory measure was three years since passed by the Assembly, but thrown out by the Council; and as there is no reason to believe that the members of the Upper House have altered their opinions on the Chinese question, Mr. Lucas' Bill is not likely to receive their approval.

The Bill for the reconstruction of the Legislative Council has not been advanced since it was read a second time in the Assembly six weeks ago. The cause of this delay was Mr. Cowper's absence from Sydney; but little would have been gained had he been present to help it through the Assembly, as the opinions expressed when it was before the Legislative Council last session indicate that it would not be passed by that House as now constructed. Even should it receive the assent of both Houses it would have to obtain the Imperial assent before coming into force; consequently fresh nominations will have to be made pending the passing of an Act by both Houses, constituting an elective Second Chamber.

The Church of England Synods Bill has passed through all its stages in the Legislative Council, and has been sent to the Legislative Assembly for their concurrence. This measure was agreed to at a conference of members of the Church of England, and was subsequently recommended, with certain modifications, by a select committee of the Legislative Council. One of these modifications was the restriction of the bishop's veto to spiritual matters. The bill met with rather a feeble opposition in the Council, the principal objection to the bill being that the colonial bishops already possessed all the powers they required; and that the bill would impose a religious test, by requiring the members of the Synod to be communicants. As a majority of members of the Assembly have pledged themselves to oppose the bill, there is little chance of its passing in that Chamber.

A bill to reduce gradually the duty on tea, and to increase the duties on rum and whisky to those charged on gin and brandy, having been passed by the Assembly, was rejected by the Council. The measure was not intended for augmenting the revenue, but simply as a concession to a resolution formerly affirmed by the Assembly, that the duties on tea and sugar ought to be at once abolished. Several petitions were sent to the Legislature against the alterations, which appeared to be very unpopular. As this constituted the only fiscal alteration proposed by the Government the old tariff continues in operation.

HORTICULTURE.

Although we have in Sydney one nominally existent horticultural society, it has no practical existence. It has not for many months past, promoted horticulture either by instruction, or by invitation to competition by the offer of prizes to superior merit, or by popular exhibitions. The causes of this decadence in what used to be one of our most favourite and useful institutions are numerous, but in this place it is not our task to discuss them, but we may express a hope that another year will not elapse so rich in floral beauty as that which may now be said to have closed, without an opportunity of its being generally submitted to the admiration of the popular eye.

To say that the past season has been favourable to horticulture would be to say too little for it. It has been propitious beyond all precedent, and with some slight exceptions the products of our gardens and orchards have been proportionately prolific. We are glad to state that, despite the want of opportunity of display, our nurserymen and more artistic gardeners have by no means relaxed their efforts, but by every effort have endeavoured to make the horticulture of the colony more important and more interesting than it was. We may say, generally, that garden and orchard production was never excelled, if even equalled in the colony. The vineyards to the north have suffered much from severe hailstones—those to the south will, we believe, be very productive. The grapes that have been brought to market for the table have been plentiful, but while tempting in their size and bloom, the extreme moisture of the season has considerably impaired their flavour. We are glad, however, to welcome the revival of the white muscatel grape—a luxury which has almost disappeared from our dessert tables for some years. While on the subject of fruit, we may say that for orchard growth, the colony is much indebted to late visitors to England, for select contributions. Mr. T. S. Mort, so well known in New South Wales floricultural annals, has embellished his beautiful grounds, parterres, and green houses, with stores of the richest beauties of Europe. A walk through these grounds and a peep at all they contain, would repay an idle and "disgustingly rich" traveller for a voyage from Europe. Mr. T. W. Smart has also evinced his love of horticulture, which he so long and liberally patronised in this colony, by introducing many beautiful and new plants and fruit trees, particularly apple trees, which justify by their produce every anticipation of excellence. Mr. W. C. Wentworth has, too, with his characteristic nationality, been frequently sending out valuable contributions to the horticulture of the colony.

Of flowers, we may say that no season has afforded a finer display of roses. There are a few new ones to which we shall allude, but there are many new seedlings which have prospered so rapidly that we may hope to see them in flower next year. The dianthi tribe were numerous and brilliant, but, owing to the moisture of the season and sudden heats, their beauty was very evanescent. Dahlias in some gardens have rather failed, in others they have excelled all previous seasons.

Camellias this time last year were very fine, and, with many additions to our usual varieties, our gardens promise a splendid exhibition of this beautiful flower.

We must now enter more into details. Mr. M'Gill's nursery gives us the inspection of, as he says, 250 varieties of dahlias. Be this as it may, the varieties are very numerous and very beautiful. They are the more interesting because they comprise among their number very many seedlings of exquisite growth and colour. Mr. M'Gill intimated an intention of sending home a dozen of them to compete with "all England," as the phrase goes, and some good judges who have lately arrived from England esteem his chance good of winning the prize. Mr. M'Gill has unfailingly in competition, reigned pre-eminent in dahlias. In roses Mr. M'Gill's garden is also rich, possessing ninety-six varieties, with many seedlings not yet in flower. A remarkably fine Chinese paper plant struck us, not from its originality, for it can be found in most nurserymen's gardens, but from its luxuriant growth, and the aptitude with which it seems to take to this soil: surely the cultivation of this garden ornament on a large scale might subserve commercial purposes. In apples also Mr. M'Gill is very rich; he professes to have seventy varieties of apples: he has many trees growing now from England, brought out by Mr. Smart. But the pride of his orchard productions is a French russet—purchased from a French nurseryman, who visited Sydney a few years ago, and by splendid drawings of blue dahlias and black roses, drew many of the unwary into his toils. The money lavished incautiously was not altogether illspent, for most of his French fruit trees turned out well, and even in flowers he left us some little specimens behind, for which we are thankful. The French russet has a similar and even a superior flavour to the ribstone pippin. It is much smoother in its skin, but bears the usual characteristics of the russet. The tree bears most freely, and many of the apples measured fourteen inches in girth. It is a most valuable addition to our orchards.

Mr. J. G. M'Kean, a young but very energetic nurseryman, has shown very evidently and very profitably to the public what can be done with small means in the cause of floriculture. He has his nursery stall in the market hall, where he dispenses seeds most liberally, and, we are glad to hear, most extensively; for whenever seeds are largely sown, whether of flowers, of fruits, of vegetables, or cereals, it proves the work of cultivation is going on. But order a bouquet of roses from Mr. M'Kean, and his tasteful arrangement of his Madame Bosanquests, Souvenir de Malmaisons, Geant de Battailes, Madame and General Jacquemot show that old fashioned friends can look lovely still. Mr. M'Kean's assortment of flower seeds will be continually increased by importation, and his practical experience, which he is always ready to give, will afford the purchaser useful information as to the sowing of them.

Mr. Shepherd's nursery has produced the following plants new to this colony:—Brugmansia (double yellow), from India; Abelia Uniflora, Quisqualis Indica, half a climbing plant, and pretty free of bloom; a new "Hoya," from the Solomon Islands, large and white with red centre, very distinctly marked. The trusses of flowers, very distinct, form a perfect globe. A species of Dolichus, from India, very large, the flower white with a purple centre. Mr. Shepherd's is essentially a nursery garden, and it well deserves the celebrity it has attained, both as an importing and exporting horticultural establishment. The camellia garden looks well now, and will look beautiful in another month.

Mr. Baptist's nursery and kitchen garden has been, we know, very abundant in its production of floral and vegetable treasures, but from detention of information from us, we cannot furnish particulars. We believe this omission is the result of accident.

Mr. Guilfoyle's nursery, with garden attached, is one of the largest and most productive in the colony. Nothing that can be brought from England, from France, from India, the South Sea Islands, or any part of the world, tropical or semi-tropical, escapes the eye of this indefatigable cultivator and propagator. In the very early part of the late flower season, a walk by Mr. Guilfoyle's azalea grove would have dazzled many eyes. By impregnation with rhododendrum, this valuable plantation will be increased much next season. Mr. Guilfoyle's garden and conservatories, have been much enriched by the importation of plants from the South Sea Islands, and of tropical fruit, but these have not yet very frequently exhibited their beauty or quality. Among the rest we may mention a new shrub, passiflora. As a shrub it is a very beautiful plant, and the flower is said to resemble the Taxonia. In regard to the passiflora class, Mr. Guilfoyle has many specimens in his garden as hybrids, that lead us to the belief that with skilful cultivation we could scarcely be excelled in them. From South America he has increased this plant, and many other parasitical ones, including several new varieties of ferns. From the South Sea Islands, through the medium of an intelligent agent there, he has received large accessions of shrubs and ferns new to the colony. Fresh seeds of new pines have also been received, but they have not as yet had time to develop their qualities above ground. In roses, Mr. Guilfoyle's collection appears to us the largest, and luxuriantly his garden has blossomed with them this season. He has several new seedlings which he has named "Boomerang," a magnificently full rose; "Sir William Denison," a red and white striped rose, the only one we believe that can claim the character of a cup rose; "Mrs. Fuller," named after a lady in this colony, a pale rose; "Excelsor," "Flora's Chaice," "Egg Cup," and "Othello." We admire this habit of naming seedlings, as it challenges envious admirers. In bulbs, too, Mr. Guilfoyle has been very successful this season. His Gladioli have always been celebrated, but this year they have been more varied and more brilliant than ever. His crosses with Amaryllis and Branchigna have turned out successful, and have produced elegant results. In splendid dahlias his garden abounds, but we have nothing to add but to repeat our description of M'Gill's. Some splendid new conservatory plants, from the South Sea Islands, have also been received. The "Begonia Rex," hitherto little known in our exhibitions, is flourishing well. Its beauty consists, as in most of the tribe, in the party colour of its velvet like leaf. A new Hybiscus, which has not flowered but looks well, with many other unnamed contributions from the South Sea Islands, conclude our notice of the floral portion of this most useful, and most delightful nursery and garden. With regard to fruit, it has no pretensions, unless we may mention the "Diospyrus kaki," a Japan fruit, fine, sweet, and at present ripening. A new banana (musa) is also presented to us. It was introduced and presented to Mr. Guilfoyle by Commodore Loring. This finishes our notice of Mr. Guilfoyle's garden, which, excellently kept as it is, is so crowded with flowers, that we wish he would keep the flowers out of his walks that we might not tread on his favourites.

RELIGIOUS MEMORANDA.

Wesleyan.—The Rev. Dr. Jobson, the representative from the British to the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Conference, brought his labours in this colony to a close on Friday evening, 1st March, in the Centenary Chapel, York-street, by meeting the members of the Wesleyan church, after the manner of what is known among them as a "society meeting." A part of the hymn commencing, "Try us, O God," &c., was sung, and the Rev. Dr. engaged in prayer; and then was sung a portion of the hymn, commencing "What shall we offer our good Lord." The Doctor then addressed the assembly on the vital importance of personal religion—the advantage of attaining to more than an average experimental acquaintance with divine things—taking heed to the apostolic admonition to "grow in grace." Next to personal religion, he urged attention to family religion and worship—the danger of neglecting the injunction to "be not unequally yoked with unbelievers;" and pressed home upon his hearers the duty of giving diligence to do all they can to promote the cause of God. Some remarks followed in close connection with the latter subject, relative to the disadvantage of multiplying places of worship of small dimensions and in unsuitable positions, recommending them rather to wait until they may command both a suitable site and such a proportion of the requisite means as that the church may be opened nearly, if not quite, free of debt; incidentally mentioning that so deeply is the British Conference impressed with the necessity of a freedom from debts on places of worship, that for several years past they have set themselves to their reduction, and have succeeded to the extent of about £150,000 per annum. He recommended them further to take care of the young, not only in Sunday schools, but to secure schools of a higher order, to which they may send their sons for a superior secular education, without either endangering their morals or alienating their minds from the Church of their fathers; and urged the necessity of making arrangements for the theological training of candidates for the ministry. The Doctor concluded his address by asking the prayers of the church that he and his wife may be under the protection of the Almighty during their homeward journey, which they expected to commence by leaving this city for Melbourne; and expressed his thankfulness for the kindness which, during their short sojourn, they had experienced. The rev. gentleman took his departure for Melbourne on Saturday, 2nd March, he was accompanied to the steamer by a large number of the ministers and lay members of the Wesleyan body. After a brief stay in Melbourne the Rev. Dr. Jobson will proceed to Adelaide, and from thence embark in the branch steamer for King George's Sound, to join the P. and O. steamship Jeddo. The visit of the Rev. Dr. to this city has been, we are glad to know, highly gratifying to Mrs. Jobson and himself; and it is hoped that the time is not distant when other popular and eminent preachers of the Wesleyan Church may be induced to visit the Australian colonies. While in Sydney Dr. Jobson preached (24th February) to large and attentive congregations, in the morning at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street; and in the evening at the Centenary Chapel, York-street. Both sermons were striking and solemn, calculated to awaken serious and devout thoughts.

Presbyterian.—The members and congregation of the Presbyterian church, at Hinton, lately presented the Rev. R. Blain with a purse of sovereigns on the occasion of his retirement. At the same time an address was presented expressive of the value set by the people on the aged pastor's exemplary life and faithful ministry among them for a period of twenty-three years. Instructions were given for a sum of £15 to be set apart to procure a suitable tea service, in order to record the people's grateful sense of Mrs. Blain's unremitting attention to their children in the district Sabbath schools.

Roman Catholic.—During a recent tour in the northern district, Archbishop Polding laid the foundation stone of a new church at Raymond Terrace. His Grace was assisted at the ceremony by the Very Rev. S. A. Sheehy, vicar-general, the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell, and the Rev. Father Luckie, Catholic pastor of the district. A large concourse of people witnessed the ceremony.—The Very Rev. Dean Lynch has been elected a Fellow of St. John's College, in the room of the Rev. Doctor Gregory.

Congregational.—The first anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. W. Slatyer was celebrated on the 26th ultimo, at the Congregational church, Redfern. Sermons were preached in the church on the previous Sunday by the Rev. Messrs. Cuthbertson and Kent, and on the Tuesday following a social tea-meeting was held, at which upwards of 200 persons attended. The Mayor of Sydney, John Sutherland, M.L.A., presided at the public meeting which was held immediately after tea had been disposed of. The rev. pastor, in an address, detailed the various successes that had attended the ministrations during his brief period of office. The rev. Messrs. Vetch, Kent, Bussacott, and Cuthbertson addressed the meeting in succession; each spoke in glowing terms of the Rev. J. Beazley, and also of the present pastor. A subscription was started by the Mayor and Mr. Fairfax, and through the strenuous efforts and liberality of the friends of the church, the debt, amounting to £200, was declared to be liquidated.

Newtown United Prayer Meetings.—The united meetings for prayer, recently held in the various places of worship at Newtown, were so well attended that it has been determined to hold meetings for the same object during the present week. There have been two Sabbath morning meetings; and although the hour was seven o'clock, the attendance was very encouraging. The Baptist Chapel was well filled on the 10th March, and on the 17th a considerable number met together in the Congregational Church. The evening meetings were very large. On Monday, 11th, about 300 assembled in the Congregational Church. On Tuesday the Baptist Chapel was filled to overflowing—a large number being unable to obtain admittance. On Wednesday the Primitive Methodist Chapel was equally crowded. On Thursday there was an attendance of about 400 in the Wesleyan Church. On Friday about 400 assembled in the Congregational Church. On Saturday a well-attended meeting was held in the Wesleyan school-room.

Open-Air Preaching.—The Rev. S. C. Kent, having been urgently requested to conduct an open-air service, preached on the afternoon of Sunday, 17th March, on a piece of rising ground, near the Newtown Railway Station. He took his text from the Gospel of St. John—"Ye will not come to me that ye might have life,"—and was listened to with great attention and apparent seriousness, by several hundred of people residing on and in the vicinity of Kingston Estate.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY AND THE REV GEORGE KING.

For several months past a very undesirable controversy has been going on between the Bishop of Sydney and one of the clergymen of his diocese, but which it is to be hoped has now been finally, if not satisfactorily, set at rest. The dispute arose out of the circumstance that, pending the completion of the St. Andrew's Cathedral (now ready for the internal fittings), a wooden edifice in its precincts, built for a parish church, has been styled and used as the "temporary cathedral." The Rev. George King, who has been the incumbent of that church for twelve years, claimed to be not only the minister of St. Andrew's Church, but also to have a reversionary right to officiate in the cathedral when finished. The first occasion on which this right was publicly upheld was on the Bishop's appointment of the Rev. W. M. Cowper Dean of Sydney, against which Mr. King protested as interfering with his status as minister of the temporary cathedral there being, until the Cathedral was opened for public worship, no duties whatever attached to the deanery. A voluminous correspondence took place between the Bishop and Mr. King with reference to the position of the latter, who requested, in order that his rights might not be totally ignored, that he might be appointed vice-dean, a request with which the Bishop declined to comply. In the mean time the building of the cathedral was being rapidly proceeded with, and the subscribers expressed the desire to know what character the cathedral would bear, their contributions being to a large extent contingent upon its being proceeded with as a cathedral, distinguished from a parish church. As the claim of the incumbent of St. Andrews appeared inconsistent with the arrangement desired by the subscribers to the Cathedral, it was considered necessary that the legality of that claim should be tested. Accordingly, in September last the Bishop of Sydney arranged for an ordination service to be held in the temporary cathedral, and advised Mr. King that such a service would be held, but did not ask him to take any part in it. It appears that previous to the arrival of the present Bishop, and subsequently also, the ordination services had been generally held in the temporary cathedral, and that Mr. King had always taken part in them; recently the ordination had taken place in the church at Randwick, near which the Bishop resides. Mr. King wrote to the Bishop affirming that if the service as proposed were to be held, his position and right as minister of the temporary cathedral would be ignored, and stating that unless he were allowed to take some part in the service he would not permit it to be held in St. Andrew's Church. A reply was sent, at the direction of the Bishop, to the effect that the arrangements for the service could not be departed from, and that if Mr. King in any way interfered to prevent the service being conducted, his conduct would be regarded as a grave ecclesiastical offence. On the day appointed for the service, the Bishop and the other clergymen who were to take part in it presented themselves at the doors of St. Andrew's Church, where they were met by Mr. King, who refused to give them admittance. Finding remonstrance unavailing, the Bishop proceeded with the clergymen to St. Phillip's Church, where the ordination service was conducted. The first step which the Bishop then took was to appoint three clergymen to form a Court, under the presidency of Sir W. W. Burton, the chancellor of the diocese, to enquire into Mr. King's conduct, and directed that Mr. King should be called upon to nominate two other persons to sit as members of the Court. Mr. King, however, refused to recognise this Court in any way, and appealed to the Supreme Court to protect him. The two Judges, Sir J. Dickinson and Mr. Wise, both supported him, deciding that the Bishop had no power to hold such a Court, and that the ecclesiastical law of England did not apply to the colonies; and that if he exercised discipline at all he must do so directly, on his own personal responsibility, and in virtue of the powers conferred by his letters patent.

The Bishop thereupon proceeded in accordance with the directions of the Judges, and cited Mr. King before him to show cause why his license should not be revoked. Mr. King, "out of courtesy," appeared and made his statement; after which, on a subsequent day, the Bishop formally revoked his license. But considering that Mr. King acted in alleged defence of his rights, and of what he imagined to be the rights of the parochial clergy generally, he promised to issue a new license if applied for within three days, with a proviso in it specifying the Bishop's right to the cathedral for episcopal uses. The Bishop made a lengthy explanation of the grounds on which he acted, and fortified himself by a precedent of the late Bishop of Calcutta, contending that St. Andrew's Church being as such the parish church of the Bishop, he had a right to hold ordination services in it whenever he saw proper, to the exclusion of the parochial minister if he thought fit.

Within the period specified Mr. King obtained the license as promised by the Bishop; it was, however, communicated to Mr. King, at the Bishop's request, that the new license was not intended for the humiliation of Mr. King, but that it was the form of license which would for the future be granted to any clergyman licenced to officiate in St. Andrew's Church. On the following Sunday Mr. King resumed his ministrations at St. Andrew's, and at the commencement of his sermon stated that in the step he had taken he had felt it to be his duty to surrender his undoubted rights in order that the peace and harmony of the Church might not be disturbed, and informed his congregation that it was probable his ministrations in that church would shortly terminate, as it was proposed that he should exchange parishes with some other clergyman. It was reported that during the negociations which led to Mr. King's application for a renewal of his license, the Bishop of Sydney promised to do all in his power to effect that arrangement.

Subsequently, a meeting of Mr. King's parishioners was held in St. Andrew's Schoolroom, at which an address was presented to the rev. gentleman fully approving of his proceedings, and sympathising with him in what was termed "a cruel assault against a persecuted clergyman." In acknowledging the address, Mr. King maintained that there was no law either in the colony or in England authorising a bishop to take possession of a church to the exclusion of the clergyman; that the act of the Bishop of Sydney was as illegal as it was uncourteous; but that, for the sake of peace and harmony in the Church, he would relinquish his own rights and retire from the contest.

An address has also been presented to the Bishop of Sydney, signed by the Dean of Sydney and fifty of the licensed clergymen of the Church of England, expressing their admiration of the Christian forbearance which he had exhibited; also of "the mild yet firm exercise of episcopal authority" displayed in his judgment delivered in the above proceedings. The Bishop, in thanking his brethren for the manifestation of their regard, stated that he accepted their address as the general opinion of his diocese.

LIST OF ESTATES SURRENDERED AND SCHEDULES FILED DURING THE MONTH.

	Estimated Liabilities.	Estimated Assets.
February		
16 Charles Coleman, of Botany-road, cabinetmaker	878 13 0	817 0 0
Charles Artlett, of William-street, Sydney, upholsterer	148 16 11	22 0 0
John Francis Alworth Merewether, of Keppel-street, Bathurst, gentleman	169 14 8	43 0 0
18 William Thompson, of Jamberoo, dairyman	138 18 6	49 0 0
20 Frederick Olsen, of King-street, Sydney, bootmaker	121 7 0	89 0 0
Samuel Collins, of Sydney (late of Auckland, New Zealand, auctioneer)	1849 3 10	312 10 1
21 James Alexander Portus, of Morpeth, miller	15,485 0 0	12,383 0 0
Alexander M'Donald, of Nimitybelle, storekeeper	1473 13 4	1249 13 4
23 Sarah Waddell, of Stockton	364 14 4	310 0 0
25 William Ellis, of Sydney, grocer, (schedule filed)	3618 0 1	26 0 0
26 David Nicol, of Cumberland-street, Sydney, labourer	18 13 0	3 0 0
Richard May, of Double Bay, gardener	109 17 6	3 0 0
27 John Rea, of Ulladulla, farmer	331 15 10	79 0 0
John Turner, formerly of Tarcutta, now of Dapto, farm overseer	240 15 7	45 0 0
28 Patrick M'Mahon, of Campbelltown, wheelwright	580 16 10	522 7 5
James Johnston and William Walters, of Eden, Twofold Bay, licensed victuallers	684 18 8	680 0 0
March		
2 Samuel William Cutler, of Burwood, licensed victualler	349 19 3	287 5 6
4 William Henry Gwynne, of Dubbo, grazier	562 9 0	Nil.
5 Thomas Brown, of Pepper's Creek, Bathurst, shepherd	108 2 8	8 0 0
Solomon Moses (by Phoebe, his widow and executrix), late of Bungendore, storekeeper, deceased	2235 11 5	1983 4 10
6 Daniel O'Reilly, of George-street, Sydney, publican	275 10 0	193 16 9
Henry Elmes Campbell, of Albury, attorney-at-law	3133 14 8	2390 3 0
Thomas Baker, of Cook's River, labourer	37 14 0	4 10 0
7 Andrew Fishburn, of Dural	83 8 11	5 0 0
John Goold, of Newtown, architect	1819 13 3	804 0 0
8 Robert Fowler, of Lower George-street, Sydney, hairdresser and lodging-house keeper	66 5 0	7 10 0
John Sheldrick, of Manly Beach, baker	155 17 11	26 17 6
9 James Lewis Cole, of William-street, Woolloomooloo, licensed victualler	295 0 6	103 15 3
12 James White, of Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, shopkeeper	61 11 2	17 12 7
John William Hunter, of George-street, Sydney, chemist, (surplus)	1156 0 0	2065 0 0
Alexander Bread, of Berrima, (surplus)	118 8 2	2096 2 6
13 John Crowley, senior, of Burwood, labourer	53 6 10	5 15 0
13 Frederick Arthur Wilson, of Balmain, writing clerk	1749 19 2	28 5 6
15 James Garland and Edward Bingham, of York-street, Sydney, merchants	(schedule not filed)	
16 William Lahanne, of Albury, storekeeper	1307 2 1	1078 0 0
19 John Granville Grenfel and Richard Cobham, lately carrying on business as graziers, by John G. Grenfel	6886 1 0	3494 0 0
John Willis, of Railway-place, Sydney, builder	245 0 0	200 0 0

SIR J. N. DICKINSON.

THE complimentary dinner to Sir J. N. DICKINSON reminds us that another name so long before the public eye will soon disappear from the columns of this journal. A large number will regret his departure as of an intelligent and most pleasant friend; it is as a Judge only that the public have known him, and it is in this capacity that his claim has arisen for grateful remembrance.

Sir J. N. DICKINSON has filled the office of puisne Judge and Acting Chief Justice during nearly seventeen years. He retires from the Bench not only with a spotless but an unchallenged reputation. Such has been his patience and impartiality, so free from even the suspicion of partisanship or affection, that no one has even hinted a suspicion of his integrity. He had the benefit of that confidence which is the inheritance of a British Judge, and it may be told to his honour that he has not diminished its value to those who come after him. No man ascends the Bench but with the prejudice in his favour created by the judicial merits of his illustrious predecessors. Whatever he may have been as a politician—whatever his sharpness as a lawyer, it is assumed that his very appointment performs an effectual lustration, and that new-born into a higher region, he will be sublimated by the purer atmosphere which he breathes. Woe to the man who impoverishes this inheritance, who destroys this prestige, who deletes this prejudice!

As the shock which follows the discovery that a reputed saint is a charlatan and a sensualist, or where we looked for feminine purity and loveliness we see nothing but the degradation of infamy, such must always be the horror when a Judge contrasts in his character, with the sacred, almost divine, functions which society has confided to his hands.

We do not know anything more solemn than the moment when Government imparts this holy trust to a member of the bar. It is necessary not only to give with it a large salary secured from capricious forfeiture, but to surround the Judge with defences and prerogatives peculiarly his own. Society can fetter with regulations, coerce with checks, and punish with instant deposition all other officers, but the Judge must be trusted. To permit him to be rudely questioned, to allow him to be attacked with personal reproach, to suffer him to hear a threat, would be to damage his authority, and strip him of the dignity which enables him to act with courage and impartiality. What then if this power has been conferred in mistake?—what if the new Judge be licentious in his life, bankrupt in his fortune, profane in his opinions? What if he be ignorant, tyrannical—*and, above all, popular?* Who can foresee the misery, the wrong, the mischief both private and public, which would result from a choice so fatal?

A Judge in a small community is exposed to peculiar danger;—he may become involved in its speculations, as we have lately elsewhere seen; he may be drawn into its parties and factions, as we see now in another colony; he may be seduced into doubtful relations which must, if they do not warp his judgment, create an idea that such is their effect. In a great nation, the dense mass of people affords even to the most conspicuous man a retreat, and allows even to a Queen the occasional advantage of an incognito; but in the colony all who hold conspicuous positions live under glass.

We know of nothing so precious to a people as a sensible upright judge, well up in the learning of the law, painstaking and penetrating. The bitter thought does not then enter the heart of the suitors that it is "no use to go to law;" they have an assurance that the presiding judge will see through the falsehood of perjury, and the chicanery of pettyfogging; and that drawing out of truth from heaps of legal verbiage, he will maintain the cause of the poor and him that hath no helper. Great then as is the crime of abusing a trust so sacred and confidence so generous, must be the honour and the praise of a long, faithful, unblemished career. And this praise Sir JOHN DICKINSON, yet in the prime of life, is entitled to carry with him to his native land. The frugal liberality of the law has secured to the Judge a large retiring pension, and thus compensated for the relinquishment of professional profits, which so often exceed the pay of a Judge. We hope he may long enjoy it in domestic happiness, and that the influence of his example in public and private life may be seen in the imitation of those who succeed him—that it may never become a point of painful comparison. Sir JOHN DICKINSON is nearly the last of those colonial Judges directly appointed from home. We do not know that men of purely colonial appointment will better fulfil the duties of the bench on that account. On no part of that system initiated by Responsible Government can we look with more just anxiety. Popularity under our constitution is the stepping-stone of office, but a "popular judge" is the most detestable of men. The respect, the esteem, the veneration of the people is the natural tribute to judicial worth, but the judge who looks at the bystanders of his court and values the acclamations which greet his determinations, merits, and will receive, the scorn of the world long after those acclamations have died away. Sir JOHN DICKINSON happily did not find himself popular but upon the eve of his final departure from among us.

[Sydney Morning Herald, March 16.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

THE sameness of detail in the intelligence from New Zealand tends to blunt the edge of curiosity, and by a confusion of facts to discourage that attention which its great importance demands. We fear that neither the people of these colonies nor England herself has any conception of the gravity of that issue which has to be determined. The work she has undertaken must be deemed a work of conquest. The natives arrayed against her are not to be regarded as a discontented and riotous people on whom some smart chastisement will tell with sudden efficacy, for they have entered on the war in a warlike spirit. They aim at the deliverance of their country from what they have been wont to think a foreign yoke, and to prevent the ascendancy of a race from which they have derived immeasurable advantages, but which they are now instructed to consider alien and intrusive, and whom they are desirous of expelling for ever.

It is clear that the views they have adopted result from a long and careful education. The Bishop of New Zealand, and those who have acted in a similar spirit, have inculcated this view with all the authority of their office, and with all that effect which must arise from the pride which such sentiments flatters, and the fears which such admonitions alarm. Whatever the New Zealanders have learned in Biblical history, furnishes them with texts of patriotism and watchwords of battle. The knowledge they have acquired of British history is impregnated with a notion of patriotism in its highest form—standing in self-defence of native land against the world in arms.

It is not to be supposed that such a people can measure numbers—that they can form any idea of their own relative strength, or of the final consequences of the struggle which they wage. All they perceive is that man to man they are equal, if not superior, to our soldiers, and that for twelve long months they have held at bay whatever force could be brought against them, they scarcely having the worst in the fight. They have attacked our strong places with daring. They have driven in our outposts. They have burned the homesteads of our settlers. They have carried off our cattle in sight of our troops. They have retreated to their fastnesses, where we could not follow them, and the casualties which have befallen them are scarcely greater than those which they suffered in their ancient wars.

How is it possible to impart to such a people the idea that they are criminal in their enterprise, or that the struggle is hopeless. We firmly believe that the Island seat-of-war, as an English colony, never was in such great danger as at the present time. We should not be surprised to hear at any moment of a great catastrophe. That which we call cunning in our enemies, and art in ourselves; that which we describe as ferocity in the natives, but courage in our own soldiers; that which we deem stratagem in war but treachery in a savage people, all threatens with more danger than ever the very safety of our colonization. Instead of fighting with effect we have opened a military school of which the natives have been taking lessons, and have shewn their proficiency to the astonishment and sometimes to the imminent danger of their instructors.

We do not think it necessary now to go into the question whether the native tenure of land was as represented by the BISHOP, or whether it is precisely as described by the GOVERNOR. For our own part we have no doubt, after a scrupulous examination of all the evidence, that the case must go against the natives—that it must go against them upon their own law as well as upon the essential and unchangeable principles of colonisation. But whether or not this question is entirely submerged in another and a higher.—It is the sovereignty of the British race which is now the issue to be tried, and it can only be determined by force, and by such force as never yet has been gathered in New Zealand, unless some sudden and unexpected change of fortune shall give us that success on which it would be madness to calculate.

There are several momentous considerations which ought to press upon the consideration of the Home Government. The first is the accumulation of such force as shall enable a powerful body to act without having to take charge of its rear or defend the towns and camps from attack. To conquer the country demands preeminently military roads. Without these we can never hope to hold it. Every bush is a fortification. Every hill is a strong place. The native can retreat where he cannot be followed, unless by such a military subjugation of the country as shall enable us to move our troops—to cut off the supplies of the enemy, and to compel his submission. We know from history how long it required to subdue the Highlands—how impossible it was to pursue or overtake the marauders who descended upon the plains. This conquest never was effected until Great Britain followed the policy of the Romans, and constructed military roads, and, we believe, that however onerous, and however expensive, this is the only course which can be effectual in permanently subjugating any such country.

Another essential measure seems to be the occupation of the country by military colonists. This was always the policy of ancient times in similar circumstances. They did not convert the citizen into the soldier but the soldier into the citizen. They did not draw the husbandman from his pursuits, and take the shepherd from his fold, but they established their camps and converted them into towns and cities, and from these centres a power emanated, by which all the surrounding regions were subdued. We know of no plan superior to this. England would have, meantime, a strong force in these seas, contributing to the defence of all the Australian colonies, as well as protecting them against those disorders which are likely to arise from the presence of turbulent foreigners.

It may be said that, rather than encounter all this expense, it will be better to abandon the country! But to whom is it to be abandoned? Are we to renounce the duties on account of the cost of sovereignty? Are we to throw into the hands of a foreign power a dangerous dominion over the native inhabitants? In the present age, it is not a matter of choice with great nations whether they will incur responsibility and bear expense. Unless they are prepared to march abreast with events and to maintain their ground in the world, they must fall to the rear of other and more enterprising nations. England cannot abandon New Zealand without confessing that she has attained the limits of empire, and that she has relinquished the noble task of civilizing the world to other and far less scrupulous nations.

[Sydney Morning Herald, March 20.

MR. WILSON.—ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS.

OUR telegram from Melbourne informs us that the dinner to Mr. WILSON, of the Argus, was a great success. It reminds us of an obligation which we owe to this gentleman, and which in this colony no effort has been made to discharge. During his visit to Great Britain he has made the most praiseworthy exertions to obtain for Victoria and the other colonies of Australia such additions to their animal wealth as it might be possible to transfer from other countries of the world. These services have far more permanent importance than mere political changes—often of unknown operation and probably destined to give way to others equally worthless and equally transcient. The man who brought the first hive of bees to these colonies increased the comfort of almost every homestead. The introduction of our pastoral wealth and its continued improvement by the importation of valuable stock is the basis of our prosperity.

Australia is singularly deficient in natural productions and animal life, but this deficiency is amply compensated by the genesal welcome it affords and the rapid development and increase of all that is lodged in the soil, in the barn yard, or in the field. Great as have been the contributions in this respect there is still a large scope for similar enterprise and public spirit. We do not undervalue Mr. WILSON'S efforts even in the direct contributions which he has gathered and made, but chiefly he deserves our thanks for having endeavoured to give something like a consistent form to the scheme of acclimatation, and for having suggested a plan which is not in itself impracticable, but on the contrary, as feasible as it would be efficient—we might almost say—magnificent.

England having friendly relations with most countries, and having a cluster of forty colonies, contains in herself the power of aggregating and distributing all that can embellish and enrich a country. Vessels traversing all seas and visiting all ports, need only to be brought under some systematic direction to render the most effective aid. We have no doubt that were the theory of exchange and acclimatization thoroughly settled by scientific experience, and were the object recommended by the British authorities with a zeal worthy of the end proposed, all colonies would be brought into concerted action, and all nations be made tributary to this grand scheme of distribution.

There are many forms in which the advantage would become immediately apparent, and be realized by even elderly gentlemen. But we are not so degenerate as to have no concern for the happiness of the would when it may be our time to quit it. To leave a country better than he found it must be the constant ambition of every generous man,

Looking forward, then, to future years, it is not improbable that every tenant of the Australian forest will find an increase of his resources and enjoyments directly resulting from the efforts of Mr. WILSON and from those movements which we hope yet will spring out of them. We cannot doubt that our legislative bodies would co-operate in any general movement with the authorities at home. It would be well worth while if a committee of one of the colonial Legislatures were to go thoroughly into the subject with a view of presenting facts in a tangible form not only to the other colonies, but also to Great Britain himself. If the colonial Government were to appeal to that of England, can we doubt that the response would be instantaneous, and most liberal and generous? Can we suppose, for instance, that a mind like that of Prince Albert would not immediately be captivated with a grand scheme of acclimatization? Would it not be possible to connect something of this sort with the gatherings at the Great Exhibition with which the colonies are expected to co-operate. The assembly of men from all colonies, and acquainted with all the forms of animal life would form a splendid opportunity to compare notes, to devise some scheme and settle the terms of united action. Every colony would be willing to collect and despatch whatever might be within its territory suited for its correspondent, and were the expense of transit first borne by the British Government, every colony would be willing to pay whatever might be exacted in return for the conveyance, support, and distribution.

Instead, therefore, of sending, as is now necessary, directly to those places where the animals are indigenous for what it is desirable to acquire, we could transmit to or draw from one common centre, where that course would be most convenient to all.

In France, a very noble effort is being made to acclimatize animals from various countries and to form a centre of operation. But France has always been in advance of England in these forms of improvement, and we are almost ashamed to say that the boast made by every French newspaper and every French statesman has too much truth in it—that they are leaders and teachers of civilization to the whole world. England carries out with most vigour an idea, when once it becomes possessed of it. Her energy and perseverance are admirable; but, certainly, brilliant thoughts and schemes of universal good have, alas! too often their origin in France.

We do not ask for any public ovation to Mr. WILSON; this has lost its value considering who have received it under the most popular auspices, but we wish him to know that at least there are some persons in this community who have watched this part of his career at home, and who, if they can do nothing further to promote his designs, are disposed to appreciate his past services, and to offer that expression of sympathy which he at least will prize.

[Sydney Morning Herald, March 11.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

THE volunteer movement in New South Wales is steadily progressing; not so much in regard to increase of numbers as a determination on the part of the majority to acquire sufficient knowledge of military duties to fit them for active service should they ever be required. True, the attendance at drill has not always been as regular as it should be; but there are many circumstances which operate against it beyond the control of the volunteer, the principal one being the reluctance on the part of employers to allow their employés time for drill or parade. Such being the case, the wonder really is that so many working men have joined. The Australasian Steam Navigation Company set a very praiseworthy example in this respect; the men employed at the Pyrmont engineering works of this company were invited to form themselves into a company in connection with the Rifles, and it was at the same time intimated that time would be allowed them for drilling; about seventy responded to the invitation, and the result is that the company have now the satisfaction of seeing a fine body of men, in their employ, converted into good soldiers. If other large establishments followed, there can be little doubt the men would gladly enrol themselves, and the effect of military discipline on large bodies of workmen would soon become apparent.

The question of usefulness is also placed beyond doubt; it has been acknowledged in the Legislature,—and we believe that every man who has a proper respect for the laws of the country, and also for its peace and prosperity, will readily admit that our volunteers deserve the thanks of the community for the alacrity with which they have taken upon themselves the duties of the military at present absent from Sydney. In another part of the Herald, it will be seen that disturbances have taken place at Lambing Flat, ostensibly on the Chinese question, which eventually assumed so serious an aspect that the Government thought it advisable to send all the military to that locality for the purpose of supporting the civil authorities in preserving the public peace. The whole force in the colony amounts to no more than 200 men, about seventy of whom would be required for guard-mounting. An appeal was therefore made to the volunteers, who, conceiving it to be their duty, took upon them the various guards hitherto posted by the military. The willingness with which they have fulfilled the duties, so irksome to persons unused to it, is a proof that they are in earnest in the new profession they have adopted, and that when called upon by the constitutional authorities of the country to perform strictly military duty, it is, in the words of Tennyson:—

"Their's not to question why,
Their's but to do"——

Accordingly, on the 17th of last month, the artillery, mounted patrol, and soldiers of the 12th Regiment, were relieved by the volunteer mounted rifles, artillery, and rifles—the required number of members from which have regularly mounted guard since that time. The mounted rifles perform the duties of the mounted patrol; the artillery are at Fort Macquarie, and the rifles at the Mint, Government House, and the old Commissariat Stores.

The tedium of preliminary drill at first kept many from joining, but no sooner were the arms issued than recruits came in from all directions, so that a few days prior to his departure Sir William Denison was enabled to review nearly fifteen hundred men. At the present time the Mounted Rifles number about 50, the Artillery (two companies) 200, the Central Companies of Volunteer Rifles 650, and the Suburban Companies 750, or thereabouts—in round numbers 1700 men in all. The Artillery have had target practice several times; their firing was on the whole excellent, and bore very favourable comparison with the regulars of the Royal Artillery. The Sydney battalion of Rifles, consisting of the six Central, Paddington, and South Sydney Companies, have had their first general parade, which took place on the University Paddock, on Saturday, the 9th instant. They mustered to the number of about 550, and on this occasion firing was commenced for the first time with blank cartridge, ten rounds having been served out to each man. The batallion went through various evolutions with tolerable precision, and the whole display had passed off well, when, owing to the negligence of one member, he shot away his ramrod, which struck a sapper of the Royal Mint, wounding him severely, though fortunately not fatally. The second, or Suburban battalion, will be paraded, it is anticipated, next week.

Sergeant-Major Baynes, who may be considered the "father of the volunteer movement" in New South Wales—seeing that he was the first volunteer who took the oath of allegiance in the old corps—has formed a juvenile corps, which promises to be highly successful. It is composed of lads of from nine to sixteen years of age; no enrolment is permitted without the consent of the parents; but under this restriction over 400 youths are in course of drill. It is really amusing and interesting to see Mr. Baynes surrounded by his juveniles one moment, and then ranked up in companies the next, a large number in uniform, and all obeying his word of command with a degree of sharpness which some of their older and armed comrades would do well to emulate. The benefit which a course of drilling is likely to confer on these youngsters cannot be over-estimated, and we heartily wish success to the project of Mr. Baynes.

The presentation of colours to the suburban companies have in all cases been very successful,—and have afforded opportunities for bringing the members of the corps together in the most friendly manner. The Newtown were the first to receive their camp colours, then South Sydney, Glebe, St. Leonard's, Parramatta, and Balmain. The ceremony of presentation to the latter company was the most successful from the force present, the Rifles in this instance being joined by the Artillery; on this occasion, too the band of the Rifles made its *debut*. It was intended from the first to make this band superior in numbers and musical talent to any other in the colony, and as this would involve a heavy expense, subscriptions were invited towards that object. Just at the time, however, there was the intercolonial cricket match to provide for, and the Anniversary regatta, which must have affected the subscription list considerably; but the Government promised to place the sum of £300 on the Estimates towards supplementing private donations, and on the faith of this the committee proceeded to engage the services of a director (who was also instructed to engage sixteen professionals, who would receive pay for their services). Mr. Callen was the gentleman chosen as director, and he set to work in organising the paid nucleus. A number of amateurs at once volunteered to join the professionals, several of whom were excellent players on suitable instruments, while others who had a knowledge of music yet performed on those altogether unsuited for a military band. These latter were advised by Mr. Callen to form themselves into a class for the purpose of acquiring proficiency on the instruments which could be made available; and having done so, the members of the band will shortly be augmented to the number of about thirty-five or forty. They have been practising privately for some time past, and on Saturday last the Volunteers who proceeded to the Balmain presentation of colours had the satisfaction of being headed by their own band, wearing the uniform of the corps. Towards the support of this band the various companies have consented to subscribe in proportion to their strength. The companies present at Balmain were two of Artillery—then the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Central Companies; then the Balmain company, in the centre of the line (so as to be immediately opposite to the colours); then the Sixth Central Company; then, in regular succession, the companies of South Sydney, of Paddington, of the Glebe, of Newtown, of St. Leonard's, and of Pyrmont. Besides these, the Waterloo Company (understood to be chiefly composed of working men, who could not then conveniently attend) was represented by about twenty men, the company of still more distant Parramatta mustering in somewhat fewer numbers. The colours having been handed by the ladies to Captain Jaques, Lieutenant Alexander, and the non-commissioned officers of the corps, under the immediate direction of his Excellency Colonel Kempt (who, as usual, evinced the warmest interest in all the proceedings), an address was delivered on behalf of the ladies, by Mr. T. W. Smart, M.L.A., the representative for the Glebe and Balmain, and suitably replied to by Captain Jaques, when the usual loyal cheers were given, and the volunteers retired for refreshment. The camp colours are beautifully embroidered in yellow silk on bright blue, and are mounted on well finished lancewood poles, tipped with handsome finials of brass. The chief colour is a truly handsome piece of needlework. It is, of course, entirely of silk, and consists principally of a broad red cross on a light blue field—having (at the intersection of the St. George's Cross) a smaller white cross patée, charged with an escutcheon bearing the four quarterings of the Royal Arms. In fact, each set of camp colours is remarkable for the taste displayed on them. From the short account we have given above of the progress of Volunteering in New South Wales, it will be seen that on the whole we are not behind any other British community in this matter. If the Legislature and the Government act with a liberal spirit towards the corps, the great expense of maintaining a regular military force in the colony may, to some extent, be avoided, while at a comparatively small expense, an efficient body of men will be ready to man our forts should the occasion unfortunately arise, and sufficient also in numbers to prevent a *razzia* by a flying squadron.

RAILWAYS.

The pressure of more urgent measures appears likely to prevent the consideration by the Legislature this session of the Government scheme of railway construction; in which case several months will elapse before any decision as to our future railway policy is arrived at. The question is continually the subject of discussion in the public prints, mostly instigated by complaints of the condition of the main roads, and of the difficulties and perils encountered by travellers even within a short distance of the metropolis. Numerous suggestions have been thrown out for the adoption of some cheap system of communication by which, if nothing more be accomplished, a road passable in all weathers may be obtained. One of these suggestions was the introduction of Palmer's Suspension Railway, the principle of which is, a series of pairs of vehicles suspended from either end of the axles of wheels grooved like pulleys, and running on a semicircular rail, the latter laid upon beams resting upon a succession of posts, the trains to be drawn by horses. A rough model of this invention, constructed several years ago under the direction of Sir William Denison, has been exhibited, and has excited some attention. A model of an invention in railway construction, patented by Mr. E. Bell, the city engineer, has also been exhibited, and has been examined by several members of the Legislature. This invention consists in the combination of wood and iron for the rails, and in the construction of wooden driving wheels for the engine, to run upon the wooden rails, the iron wheels of the trucks and carriages running upon the iron rails. The advantages alleged on behalf of this combination are, that the adhesion caused by the wooden wheels coming in contact with the wooden rails would enable steep gradients to be ascended without any slipping, while the greater portion of the materials of the railway could be obtained from the bush through which the line was carried. The scheme, which it is expected the Government will introduce as a Ministerial measure, is one for the construction of horse railways, their Estimate which was sent down to the Assembly last session proposing the formation of 1218 miles of railway, at a total expense of £4,000,000, the cost of the various extensions being put down at £3000 per mile. The Government have also laid before the Assembly the plans of the proposed extensions of the lines now in progress, southward to Goulburn, westward to Bathurst, and northward to Murrurundi, the aggregate length being 215 miles, and the total cost about £4,700,000. Some engineers of experience have contended that a thoroughly good macadamised road is the best suited for the highways through the interior of this colony, its great superiority being that it would be available for traffic by every one and at all times.

The further postponement of the railway question is not, however, felt to be of so much consequence now that it is known that no portions of the lines contracted for by Sir M. Peto and Co. are likely to be finished before the end of this year. The delay in the carrying out of these extensions is the occasion of much dissatisfaction and complaint, not only because of the demand that exists for improved means of communication, but because of the assurances that were held out that in the event of Sir M. Peto and Co. accepting the contracts for our railways, the works would be more expeditiously and satisfactorily executed. The present backward state of the works is attributed partly to the differences that have existed between the agents of Sir M. Peto and Co., and the Railway Department, and also to the continuance last year of unexampled bad weather. But it is probable that the non-performance of the contracts with the expedition for which the operations of that firm have been elsewhere distinguished is rather to be ascribed to the different position in which they are here placed. In England and on the continent the large railway firms may always had at their call a number of sub-contractors ready to take their contracts off their hands, and to become responsible for their execution, these people subletting the work to smaller contractors, who again sublet them, the work passing through several hands. But in this country there are not the same facilities for carrying out the works in this manner, and Sir M. Peto and Co.'s agents are to a large extent at the mercy of their sub-contractors. This will account to some extent for the slow rate at which the works have proceeded; otherwise there can be no doubt that it must be to the interest of the contractors to push forward with their works, with a view not only to a speedy realisation of their profits upon the undertaking, but also to obtaining the contracts for the other extensions, which it was understood the Government intended to offer them if the execution of these works gave satisfaction.

It is understood that a settlement has at last been effected of the disputes between the contractors and the department. We believe that the arrangement, though not finally ratified, is definitely agreed upon, and that certain concessions are being made on either side. One of these concessions is an extension of the original contract time, different dates being specified for the completion of various portions of the work. The details of the arrangement will, no doubt, be communicated to Parliament soon after it is finally ratified.

We have before mentioned that the completion of the Southern extension is likely to be postponed in consequence of the delay that has occurred with the erection of the viaduct across the Nepean River at Menangle. The construction of this bridge was one of the points in dispute between the contractors and the engineer. The price which the former asked for an iron bridge being considered by Mr. Whitton exorbitant, he directed plans for a timber bridge to be prepared, but subsequently a price for ironwork has been agreed upon. The Menangle viaduct will be the largest work of the kind erected in any of the Australian colonies. There will be four stone piers, eighteen feet in width at the base, and tapering above to a width of twelve feet. Two of these piers will rest upon the rock in the deepest part of the river, the other two will be driven into the embankment at either end. The span between the piers will be a hundred and fifty feet. In the upper stonework of each of the piers there will be two embrasures to receive the tubular girders. These will consist of wrought iron plates, brought to the spot in lengths of thirty or forty feet, and raised upon timber stages to their intended position, where they will be rivetted together. Upon these parallel girders there will be cross girders three feet apart, and upon these the floor of the viaduct will be laid, somewhat in the manner of ordinary railway viaducts; it will, however, be close planked. The clear width of the roadway will be twenty-four feet, and the line will be laid along the eastern side of the road, so as to allow of a carriage way upon the other side if it should be thought desirable. The height of the planking of the viaduct above the bed of the river will be sixty-two and a half feet, the height of the highest flood having been fifty-six feet. Owing to the unparallelled floods which occurred last year, the level of the viaduct was raised ten feet above the level first proposed, and it will now be nearly six feet above the extreme point to which the water rose during the recent extraordinary season. The length of the viaduct within the four piers will be 498 feet, in addition to which there will be a timber viaduct connecting it with the works on either side; the viaduct at the northern end, from the embankment to the pier, will be 980 feet in length, and that at the southern end 434 feet; making altogether a length between the opposite embankments of 1912 feet. The sandstone for the piers will be brought from the side of the river at a short distance from the spot. Owing to the dispute respecting the price, the order was only sent home by the January mail, and seven or eight months must elapse before the ironwork can arrive, by which time the piers ought to be ready for their reception. The fixing of the girders, and the laying of the permanent way will occupy about three months; so that it will be at least a twelvemonth before the Menangle viaduct is completed. The ironwork is being manufactured at Sir M. Peto and Co.'s factory at Birkenhead, where the iron work was made for the Victoria Bridge in Canada.

It has been a constant source of complaint against the management of the Railway department, that after a sum of nearly three millions has been expended on the construction of less than sixty miles of railway, the lines do not yield a return sufficient to meet the interest on the borrowed capital, paying little more than their working expenses. The circumstance has been frequently referred to as proving the impolicy of carrying out further extensions of the present railways. Since Mr. Whitton has taken the management of the railways, as well as their construction, a very vigorous reform has been effected in the various branches of the department, the result of which will be a considerable saving in the cost of working the railways. Already by the discharge of officers who were only occasionally employed, and by a re-arrangement of the service, a reduction of about twenty-five hands has been made in the staff; and a further reduction is intended. It was also evident to Mr. Whitton that such a retrenchment as was necessary thoroughly to develop the paying capability of the railway, must include a reduction in the number of trains upon the lines out of Sydney. It would of course conduce to the public convenience for the trains to run very frequently; but with the limited traffic available for our lines it was found that by running more than a certain number of trains a great additional expense was incurred without any corresponding return. It has accordingly been announced that from the beginning of next month there will be only three through trains a-day to Campbelltown, instead of four, and that the last train from Sydney and from Parramatta will be discontinued. The alteration is regarded as a great hardship by many of the residents along the line, who will be much inconvenienced by the stoppage of the last train from Sydney; and public meetings have been held to petition the Government against the alteration. The measure has not yet been confirmed by the Government, but as the agitation has not been very general or influential in its character, there is reason to believe that the necessity for reducing the expenses of the establishment will be considered of more consequence by the Government than the convenience of parties immediately interested. A further alteration is about to be made in the reconstruction of the tariff for goods traffic, it being considered that the carriage rates are ridiculously low, and that those who make use of the railway for the transmission of goods ought to pay more than they now do for that accommodation. Formerly the rates for the conveyance of goods ranged from 3d. to 6d. per ton per mile; but the last Ministry reduced the rates to a uniform charge of 3d. per ton per mile. Although there is now a considerable amount of traffic on the Southern line, the receipts by these rates are very small, especially considering the labour involved in loading and unloading the goods, which are transmitted mostly in small quantities, and also the responsibility involved in case of damage. Whatever the alterations determined on, they will have to be made with great caution, because there is no doubt that some portion of the present traffic has been attracted by the low rates, and this would be lost by any sudden or injudicious increase. It is fair to state that most of these alterations were recommended by the late Commissioner for Railways, Captain Martindale, but were overruled by the Ministers then in office, in consequence of the public agitation against them; and it would appear that either Mr. Whitton's recommendations have greater weight with the Government, or else that the exigencies of the public service render the proposed retrenchment imperative.

Upon the Railway Estimates coming before the Assembly, the Government proposed a sum of £20,000 for the construction of a line to connect the Great Northern Railway at East Maitland with Morpeth, the head of the navigation of the Hunter River, and the port at which most of the supplies for the Northern districts are discharged, and the produce therefrom shipped. The line would be only two and a-half miles in extent, the smallness of the cost arising from the greater portion of the land having been offered by the proprietors for the purpose. The vote was opposed chiefly on the ground that the railway already ran to the mouth of the Hunter, and that the construction of a line to Morpeth would injure the shipping trade of Newcastle; and the proposal was rejected by a large majority. The inhabitants of the district have since taken up the matter, and a company is being formed to construct the railway as a private line.

The introduction of street railways is a step nearer than when we published our last Summary. The Pitt-street Tramway Bill has passed through the Legislative Assembly, and is now before the Council, by whom there is reason to believe that it will be carried. There is therefore a probability that the experiment, which has been found to succeed so well in some of the English cities, will shortly be tried in Sydney.

COUNTRY WORKS.

THE progress of public works in the interior is again interrupted by the delay in the passing of the Estimates, the result of political complications. Instead of the money for public works being voted before the year has commenced, nearly four months of the year will have gone before the Appropriation Bill is carried. The votes for the Public Works department are, however, passed, and instructions have been given to make every preparation for starting with the works as soon as legal sanction is given to the appropriations.

The Commissioner for Roads, Mr. W. R. Collett, has recently returned from an inspection of the works on the Southern road, and is now proceeding along the Western road. The frequent visits of the Commissioner to the roads for the condition of which he will be responsible, will afford some satisfaction to the residents in the interior that the money available for the repairs of the roads will be expended in the places where it is most needed. The sum of £50 per mile, which the Assembly has again voted for the roads, will not, however, go far towards putting them into a very satisfactory condition, and it is inevitable that under such a system complaints of the impediments to travelling on the main roads must perpetually be preferred.

Upon the Southern road the contracts for repairs and maintenance, taken under last year's votes, are in a very forward state. A new division of this road has been made into four districts—the divisions terminating at Camden, Nattai, Jugiong, and Albury respectively. A completion has been made to the bridges at the Bark Huts, at Picton, and at Berrima. The tenders for a bridge at Hume's crossing-place, near Yass, being ineligible, tenders have been called for another of cheaper construction. Upon the road through Bargo Brush some extensive repairs are being carried on. The contracts let last year upon the Western road are nearly all completed, and several works urgently required are being carried out by task. On the Northern road the diversion at Doughboy Hollow has been commenced, and tenders have been invited for road works in extension of the new road by Murrurundi Gap, and for several other works of construction and repair. The bridge across the Peel at Tamworth is nearly finished; that across the Page at Murrurundi is in an advanced state; and the masonry of the piers for Bendemeer bridge is nearly completed.

The works in the interior carried on under the Colonial Architect's Department consist principally of gaols and court-houses, most of which are being carried out under the vote of £25,000, passed last year for extensions required by the establishment of District Courts. The most important works in progress are, court-houses at Wagga Wagga, Tamworth, and Gundagai; gaols at Braidwood and Albury; gaols and court-houses at Grafton and Mudgee; court and watch-houses at Nowra, Ulladulla, Panbula, Lismore, and Muswellbrook, watch-houses at Penrith and Bowenfells; and police stations at Kiandra, and at Newcastle. Another sum of £26,000 for buildings required for the District Courts has been voted, and will be expended as soon as practicable after the Appropriation Act is passed. Tenders have been received for the erection of a court-house at Morpeth, for which the sum of £200 was voted; but the Government have authorised the expenditure of a larger sum upon the work. Telegraph stations are being erected at Albury, Yass, Newcastle, Goulburn, Windsor, and West Maitland, and at the latter place the building is about to be extended so as to allow of the addition to it of the post office. A lighthouse at Port Stephens is in course of erection, as are also quarters for the pilots' crews at Watson's Bay and at Newcastle. Money has been voted for a court-house at Grafton, and for quarters for a landing waiter at Eden. A landing place is about being constructed at Gabo Island, so as to allow of boats loading and discharging gunpowder without being liable to damage from the wet.

Several large sums have also been voted for improving the navigation of the harbours and rivers, upon which a commencement will be made as soon as the Appropriation Act is passed. One of the most important of these will be the further extension of the public wharf at Newcastle. The contract which will absorb the amount previously voted is nearly completed, and steps will be immediately taken for the continuation of the wharf, so as to afford increased accommodation for the shipment of coal. The sum of £5000 has been voted for wharf extension, and probably a portion of this will be available for the extension of the wharf eastward when the work at that end now in progress is finished.

It is proposed, for the further improvement of the harbour of Newcastle, to proceed at once with the construction of a breakwater, upon the northern bank, to run out in a north-easterly direction, nearly parallel with that connecting Nobbys with the city. In carrying out this work a wharf will be formed at some distance within the harbour, from which to the point where operations will be commenced a temporary railway will be laid down, so that vessels on arriving at Newcastle will discharge their ballast on the wharf, whence it will be conveyed by the railway to the breakwater. The chief benefit anticipated from the breakwater will be the cessation of the constant drift of sand from the northern bank caused by the heavy surf, and which there is no corresponding force within the harbour to carry away. It is also hoped that, by confining and regulating the channel at the entrance of the harbour, the accumulation of sand known as the Horseshoe Bend will be gradually removed. The sum of £5000 has been voted for this work.

Another improvement about to be commenced at Newcastle is the construction of a dyke upon the Long Bank which, covering an area of about sixteen hundred acres, forms at present an enormous sluicing reservoir. The dyke will be about a mile in length, and will extend from Bullock Island to a point near the Australian Agricultural Company's wharf. The height of the dyke will be about three feet above the present level, reaching to half-tide mark; but this it is intended hereafter to increase.

The works recommended by the Engineer for Harbours for the improvement of the navigation of the Clarence River, have been sanctioned by the Assembly, which has voted the sum of £20,000 for their execution. These works, which will consist of the erection of two stone dykes running out to sea for the purpose of fixing the channel, are to be proceeded with immediately. The works projected for facilitating the navigation of the Moruya River will also shortly be put in hand, the Assembly having voted £3000 for the works, in addition to a sum of £1000 voted last year. The improvements proposed in the Wollongong and Kiama Harbours have been a second time tendered for, and the tenders are now before the Government for consideration. A wharf at Eden, Twofold Bay, commenced a few months since, is now nearly completed, and has been brought into use. It is four hundred and seventy feet in length, and has a depth of eighteen feet of water at the end.

The pile bridge that will connect the public abattoirs on Glebe Island with Pyrmont is in a very forward state. A large number of the piles are driven, and the iron work for the swivel is being fixed. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining piles of the required length, but the work will probably be completed in August next.

Some of the public buildings in course of erection in the provincial towns are very creditable, both to the taste of the architects who have designed them, and to the liberality of those at whose expense they are carried out. St. Mary's Church, at West Maitland, will, when completed, be an extremely elegant and imposing edifice; at present the walls are about six feet in height. The new Bank of New South Wales at West Maitland is also a very fine building; the walls are in course of plastering, and it will soon be ready for use. A tasteful Presbyterian church at Kiama has been in progress several months; it is now nearly ready for the roof. A Benevolent Asylum at Singleton is completed up to the first story. A Wesleyan church at Penrith is almost ready for opening.

WARREGO EXPEDITION.—Mr. Charles Arthur will start this morning on an expedition to the north, for the purpose of surveying and marking off into runs, the extensive and valuable grazing lands on the Warrego, in about the 29th degree of north latitude, or in other words, the boundary land between New South Wales and Queensland. The results of Mr. Arthur's expedition are likely to be of vast importance to this colony, and we shall look with considerable interest for news of his progress.—Bathurst Times of Saturday.

VALUE OF LAND IN NEWCASTLE.—So great is the present demand for houses and building allotments in Newcastle, that a small parcel of ground, situate at the corner of Hunter and Wolfe streets, was lately sold for £1000. The fortunate purchaser has already been applied to by parties desirous of securing leasehold possession of buildings, which have yet to be erected.—Newcastle Chronicle.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred at Mullet Creek on Wednesday last. In arranging the machinery necessary for driving the piles at Mullet Creek, the pile-driving apparatus, by some mischance, fell and knocked a man named Chase across a log, the whole weight of the machinery resting on his thigh. At first it was supposed that the poor fellow's back was broken: on examination, however, it was found that nothing more than the dislocation of the thigh joint had happened.—Illawarra Express.

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IMMIGRATION.

The following report from the Agent for Immigration to the Honorable the Secretary for Lands, submitting Report on Immigration for the year 1859, was laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday.

Government Immigration Office,
Sydney 28th September, 1860.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of New South Wales, a Report on the Immigration to the colony during the year 1859, as also the several statistical tables usually appended thereto.

2. The number of assisted immigrants who arrived will be found in the following return, as well as the ports at which they were landed :—

Port of arrival.	No. of ships.	Passengers. Male.	Female.	Total souls.
Sydney	13	2148	2156	4304
Moreton Bay	3	441	369	810
Total	16	2589	2525	5114

3. The highest contract price per statute adult was £17 19s., and the lowest £13 14s. 2d.; the average on the 16 ships being £14 15s. 7d.

4. Table A, in the Appendix, gives the names and tonnage of the vessels chartered; the time of their departure from the United Kingdom, and the date of arrival in the colony; the number of days occupied on the passage; the number of births and deaths which occurred during the voyage, and in Quarantine; the expenses incidental to detention in Quarantine; and the total cost of introduction, as far as the information is obtainable in the colony, irrespective of the current expenses of the Emigration Commissioners' Establishment in the United Kingdom.

5. The number of immigrants originally embarked was 5124; of whom 4306 were for Sydney, and 818 for Moreton Bay. The number of births on the voyage were—to Sydney 49, and to Moreton Bay 17; the number of deaths on the voyage were—to Sydney 50, and to Moreton Bay 25, equivalent to 1·161 per cent. in vessels to Sydney, and 3·05 per cent. in those to Moreton Bay; making the whole number landed alive 5114 souls, being the smallest immigration to this colony, at the public cost, for the last six years.

6. Of the deaths, 18 were adults, 27 were between the ages of 1 and 12 years, and 20 were infants.

7. The average tonnage of the vessels employed was, according to old measurement, 880 4-13; and to new, 910 2-15.

8. The total cost of the introduction of the 5114 immigrants was £73,586 9s. 10½d., averaging £40 3s. 2½d. for each statute adult.

9. Table B shews the division of the several portions of the United Kingdom in which the immigrants were born to be as under :—

England and Wales.		
Northern counties	224	
Southern ditto	598	
Midland ditto	419	
Eastern ditto	462	
Wales ditto	50	
		1753
Scotland.		
Northern counties	230	
Southern ditto	287	
		517
Ireland.		
Ulster	1389	
Leinster	334	
Connaught	156	
Munster	940	
		2819
Other countries		25
Total		5114

10. The tables marked C, D, and E show the ages, extent of educational attainments, and religious persuasions of the immigrants, with the following results :—Of 5114 persons who arrived, of whom 2589 were males and 2525 were females, 2505 could read and write, 878 could read only, and 1731 could not read at all. Their religious persuasions were :—

	Males.	Females.
Church of England	879	908
Church of Scotland	246	291
Wesleyan Methodists	90	97
Other Protestants	44	64
Roman Catholics	1328	1171
Jews	—	1
Other persuasions	...	...
Total	2589	2525

11. Tables F 1 and F 2 show the trades and callings of the adult males and unmarried adult females, which are as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Agricultural labourers	1585	...
Shepherds	35	...
Domestic servants	27	1257
Mechanics engaged in erecting buildings, &c., &c.	64	...
Tradespeople engaged in the sale or preparation of articles of food	15	...
Tradespeople engaged in the preparation of articles of clothing	59	51
Other tradespeople	214	22
Total	1980	1310

12. The immigrants who arrived at their own expense, exclusive of Chinese, consisted of 795 from the United Kingdom, of whom 479 were males and 316 females; 5887 from the neighbouring colonies, of whom 4556 were males and 1331 females; and 678 from foreign parts, including India, of whom 553 were males and 125 females; making a total of 5588 males and 1772 females.

13. Of those who emigrated by sea, as shown by table H. 953 embarked for the United Kingdom, 2904 for the neighbouring colonies, and 1115 for foreign parts; making a total of 4972 souls.

14. From these returns, for the last of which, relating to unassisted immigration and emigration, I am indebted to the Collector of Customs, the following results are deducible :—

	Souls.
Immigration at public cost	5,114
Unassisted immigration	7,360
	12,474
Emigration by sea	4,972
Balance in favour of immigration	7,502

15. In contrasting the small amount of unassisted immigration during the year 1859, as compared with that of 1858, it may be right to mention that the return for the latter year did not distinguish between those who arrived from the neighbouring colonies and those from the United Kingdom, as, had this been done, it would have been found that by far the greater portion arrived from the former source.

16. Up to the present time 124,915 souls have been introduced into the colony at a cost to the public of £1,983,816 3s. 7¾d.; and, during the same time, 59,764 souls have arrived at their own expense. The total assisted and unassisted immigration during the preceding twenty-two years has been 184,739 souls.

Current Wages and Prospects of Immigrants.

17. The return marked J gives the rates of wages current in the country districts as well as in Sydney, and the average will be found to be as follows, viz. :—

Males.		
Smiths	10s. per diem.	
Carpenters	10s.	"
Wheelwrights	10s.	"
Bricklayers	10s.	"
Masons	10s.	"
Farm labourers £30 to £40 per annum	With rations.	
Shepherds, £30 to £35 per annum		
Females.		
Cooks	£25 to £30 per annum	
Housemaids	£16 to £18	"
Laundresses	£20 to £25	"
Nursemaids	£15 to £18	"
Farm servants	£18 to £25	"
General farm servants	£18 to £20	"
With board and lodging.		

18. It will thus be seen that wages have fluctuated very slightly during the twelve months as compared with the previous year; and, notwithstanding the impression on the minds of some persons as to the preponderance of labour, there is, unquestionably, ample and highly remunerative employment still easily obtainable for all classes of mechanics employed in the erection of buildings, and all descriptions of farm laborers and female domestic servants.

19. The ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners have been mostly of a good class, and as the arrangements on board these vessels have arrived at a great state of perfection, the health and comfort of the immigrants are most satisfactorily maintained.

20. The surgeons-superintendent, with scarcely an exception, have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, and the immigrants have evinced much thankfulness to those officers for their kind attention to them during the passage.

21. The immigrants have been on the whole of a good class, and, with few exceptions, have obtained employment readily or joined their relations upon arrival.

22. Some irregularities which occurred on board the ships Wellington and Alfred were brought under the notice of the Government, and steps were taken to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of them.

23. The short issue of water to the immigrants by the ship Sapphire during the voyage was also brought under notice, and an investigation into the matter shewed that had it not been for the energy and foresight of Mr. Davies, the surgeon superintendent, the deficiency of that article might have been productive of very serious results.

Remittance Regulations.

24. The deposits under the Immigration Remittance Regulations amounted to £16,780 16s. 1d., £15,050 of that amount being for passages, and £1730 16s. 1d. being for outfit. The number of persons entitled to passages in pursuance of these deposits would accordingly be 3759 souls.

25. As an adjunct to the ordinary system of selected immigration, the remittance regulations have been productive of much benefit to the colony, and considerable advantage to the working man. Some of the best people have been introduced under them who would not, under ordinary circumstances, have ever thought of leaving their homes; and the effect produced by bringing together members of families, and thus cementing more closely the ties of affection, has led in a great measure to check the restless spirit too much indulged in by immigrants in all new colonies to change the scene and character of their habitations and employment.

26. During the year 3723 persons have been introduced under these regulations, consisting of 941 English, 2544 Irish, and 238 Scotch. Included in this number are 795 persons, embarked in the ships Sapphire, Lady Elma Bruce, and Caraboo, who had obtained passages to the colony under the auspices of the committee of Donegal Relief Fund, who in consequence of the receipt of intelligence of the distressed state of the peasantry of that portion of Ireland, contributed a large sum of money towards their relief by offering passages to a new field of operation for the overburthened population.

27. The result of this experiment was most satisfactory, not only in an eleemosynary point of view, but also as affording an excellent adjunct to the immigration of the year by introduction of an useful body of people.

28. These immigrants consisted of eighty married couples, with forty male and thirty-two female children, 287 single men, and 276 single women. Previously to their arrival, the Government had permitted the opening of the immigration depot at Bathurst, and consequently a considerable number of both sexes were drafted to that place, Maitland, and Newcastle, and they readily entered into service at most satisfactory rates of wages.

29. The progress of immigration at the expense of the Government having now been brought before the public for so many years by the annual reports emanating from this department, it is unnecessary to dilate any further upon its merits or demerits; and as it is contemplated to bring it to a close so soon as the existing undertakings for passages to the colony have been concluded, it will only be by lapse of time that the problem can be solved as to whether the decision come to by the Legislature on the subject is likely to prove beneficial or otherwise to the community.

Chinese.

30. The immigration of Mongolians during the year has consisted of 3022 souls, and the emigration to 1013. The vessels in which they arrived were tolerably cleanly, and the mortality, as formerly, was excessively small. The tables M and N give the names of the several vessels in which they arrived and departed.

I have, &c.,
H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

A meeting of shopkeepers in the boot and shoe trade was held on Wednesday evening, at which it was determined to close at seven p.m. on and after Monday next.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—March 1st, at the residence of Mr. Charles E. Houghton, Ashfield, Mrs. James Armstrong, of Shoalhaven, of a daughter.

ASHBURY—March 11th, at Rose Cottage, Upper Picton, the wife of Mr. J. K. Ashbury, of a daughter. English papers, please copy.

BARNETT—March 8th, at her residence, Pottinger-street, Mrs. Benjamin Barnett, of a daughter.

BARTON—February 22nd, at Singleton, Mrs. Josiah Barton, of a son.

BAYLEY—February 25th, at Holbrook, North Shore, Mrs. Marshall Bayley, of a son.

BEAIZLEY—March 4th, at her residence, Balmain, the wife of the Rev. Theophilus Beaizley, of a daughter.

BINGHAM—February 19th, at Balmain, Mrs. Edward Bingham, of a son.

BLACKET—March 12th, at Redfern, Mrs. Russell Blacket, of a daughter.

BRINDLEY—February 25th, at her residence, Nepean Cottage, Bourke-street South, Surry Hills, Mrs. Edwin Brindley, of a son.

BURNETT—February 10th, at Campbelltown, Mrs. John Burnett, of a son.

CAMERON—March 5th, at her residence, Kent-street North, Mrs. J. Cameron, of a son.

CAMPBELL—March 13th, at the residence of John Campbell, Esq., the wife of George Campbell, of Duntroon, of a son.

COATES—March 8th, at her residence, 480, George-street, Sydney, the wife of Mr. Thomas Coates, of a son.

COCHRAN—February 22nd, at Durham House, Balmain, Mrs. George Cochran, of a son.

COHEN—March 12th, at her residence, 124, William-street, Mrs. P. J. Cohen, of a son.

CONNELL—March 1st, at her residence, 467, Pitt-street, Sydney, Mrs. Henry Connell, jun., of a son.

CONWAY—February 19th, Mrs. A. Conway, of George-street, of a daughter.

COUSINS—March 5th, at Mr. J. Longford's, Erskine-street, Mrs. Reuben Cousins, of a daughter.

COX—February 15th, at 145, Phillip-street, the wife of Dr. James C. Cox, of a son.

CROPPER—March 10th, at Gunnongjugrawah, near Jugiong, the wife of Charles Cropper, Esq., of a daughter.

DICKSON—March 17th, at Moorfield, Balmain, Mrs. Dickson, of a son.

DIND—February 27th, at the North Shore, the wife of William Forster Dind, of a son.

DOUST—March 9th, at her residence, George-street, Windsor, Mrs. Charles Doust, of a daughter.

DUCAT—February 6th, at Mount John, Rollands Plains, Mrs. W. G. Ducat, of a son.

ELDERSHAW—March 8th, at her residence, Brereton Lodge, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Eldershaw, of a daughter.

FAIRFAX—March 4th, at her residence, 135, Victoria-street, Mrs. Andrew Fairfax, of a daughter.

FENTON—March 5th, Mrs. Charles B. Fenton, of a son.

GILES—February 17th, at her residence, Bathurst, Mrs. James Giles, of a daughter.

GOODMAN—March 13th, at the Synagogue Chambers, Mrs. Goodman, of a daughter.

GORRICK—February 17th, at Wattle Flat, Sofala, Mrs. Oliver Gorrick, of a daughter.

HAMBURGER—March 11th, at Taunus Cottage, Upper Paddington, Mrs. Charles J. Hamburger, of a daughter.

HARDY—February 25th, at his residence, Cambrian-terrace, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, the wife of Mr. John Hardy, of a daughter.

HERDSON—March 7th, at Kinvarra, Balmain, Mrs. J. Hastings Herdson, of a son.

HICKEY—March 10th, at her residence, Osterley, Mrs. Allan Hickey, of a son.

HUNT—February 19th, at her residence, No. 14, Parramatta-street, Mrs. Joseph Hunt, of a daughter.

IRWIN—March 5th, at Point Piper Road, Mrs. J. E. Irwin, of a son, stillborn.

JAMES—February 15th, at 345, Elizabeth-street, the wife of Mr. John James, of a son.

JOHNSTON—March 7th, at Nanama, Mrs. Ann Johnston, wife of Mr. Richard Johnston, and eldest daughter of Mr. Cornelius Canty, Botany-street, Chippendale, of a daughter; both doing well.

KEENE—February 28th, at Randle-terrace, Newtown, the wife of Mr. Frederick Keene, of a daughter.

KENNEDY—March 12th, at Wonnamurra, Mrs. R. H. Kennedy, of a son.

KENT—February 28th, at her residence, Newtown, the wife of the Rev. S. C. Kent, of a daughter.

KNOWLES—February 23rd, at her residence, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road, Mrs. Alfred Knowles, of a son.

LEATHES—February 27th, at No. 50, Wynyard-square, the wife of A. Stanger Leathes, of a daughter.

LEES—March 4th, at her residence, Yurong-street, Mrs. J. Lees, of a son.

LINSLEY—March 10th, at her residence, Sussex-street South, Mrs. J. R. Linsley, of a son.

M'KENNA—February 28th, at her residence, Norandra, Lower Murrumbidgee, Mrs. John M'Kenna, of a son.

MACINNIS—February 25th, at her residence, Glen Innes, New England, the wife of A. J. Macinnis, of a daughter.

MACDONALD—March 17th, the wife of Charles E. G. Macdonald, of twin daughters.

MACKELLAR—February 10th, at Exeter Farm, Braidwood, the wife of John Mackellar, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

MARKS—February 25th, at her residence, 201, Premier-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Lewis Marks, of a daughter.

MERRETT—March 17th, at her residence, Newtown, Mrs. George Merrett, of a son.

MILSOM—February 24th, at St. Leonard's, North Shore, Mrs. James Milsom, of a daughter.

MONDAY—February 23rd, at Surry Hills, Mrs. Arthur Wellesly Monday, of a son.

MOORE—February 27th, at her residence, Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, Mrs. Sheridan Moore, of a daughter.

MURPHY—February 17th, at her residence, 23, Parramatta-street, Mrs. John Murphy, of a daughter.

PANTON—March 4th, at Claremont, Ipswich, Queensland, the wife of John Panton, Esq., of a daughter.

PRATT—March 11th, at the Glebe, the wife of Edward Pratt, Esq., of a son.

PROST—March 8th, at her residence, 219, Macquarie-street, the wife of Mr. J. C. Prost, of a daughter.

RING—February 27th, at her residence, Kingston, Newtown, Mrs. W. A. Ring, of a son.

ROCHE—March 12th, at her parents' residence, No. 38, Kensington-street, Mrs. William A. Roche, of a daughter.

SAVILLE—February 23rd, at her residence, Landsdowne, Manning River, Mrs. Benjamin Saville, of a daughter.

SCOTT—March 9th, at her residence, 348, Pitt-street, Mrs. Henry Pattison Scott, of a daughter.

SIDEY—March 15th, at Wallerowang, Bowenfells, Mrs. Sidey, of a son.

SOARES—March 14th, at the Parsonage, Queanbeyan, the wife of the Rev. A. D. Soares, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—February 9th, at her residence, Frederickton, Macleay River, Mrs. W. Alfred Taylor, of a daughter.

THOMAS—February 21st, at Saumarez, New England, the wife of Henry Arding Thomas, Esq., of a son.

THOMSON—March 12th, at her residence, Woodside Cottage, Petersham, Mrs. James Thomson, of a son.

THORNTON—March 9th, at her residence, Castlereagh-street South, Mrs. W. Thornton, of a daughter.

TUCKER—March 10th, at Clifton, North Shore, the wife of W. Tucker, Esq., of a son.

VILES—March 6th, at her residence, Stephen Cottage, Balmain, Mrs. John Viles, of a daughter.

WARD—March 9th, at her residence, Pitt-street, Redfern, Mrs. T. B. Ward, of a son.

WALTON—March 15th, at her residence, Bay-street, Glebe, Mrs. J. Walton, of a son.

WATSON—March 12th, at 593, Brickfield-hill, Mrs. John Watson, of a daughter.

WATSON—February 24th, at 177, Cumberland-street, the wife of Mr. Robert Watson, of a son.

WILLIAMS—February 23rd, at her residence, 164, Prince-street, the wife of Mr. J. A. Williams, of a daughter.

WISEMAN—March 1st, the wife of Captain Wiseman, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—At 23, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, Mrs. Henry Wright, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—MARTIN—January 29th, at St. Paul's, Ashby, Geelong, Mr. George Allen, of Geelong, to Rhoda, second daughter of Mr. William Martin, builder, late of Worcester, England, and sister to Mrs. Penny, relict of Mr. C. W. Penny, chemist, Sydney.

BELL—DORSEY—February 19th, at St. Paul's, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. R. Moffatt, assisted by the Rev. Lacy Rumsey, Joshua Peter Bell, of Jimbour, Darling Downs, to Margaret Miller, eldest daughter of W. M. Dorsey, M.D., of Grantham, Queensland.

BOOTH—CHARKER—February 23rd, at St. Phillip's Church, by the Rev. Dean Cowper, Mr. William Booth, to Sarah, fourth daughter of William Charker, Esq., of Primrose Hill, near Cobbitty.

BUCKNALL—WISEMAN—February 3rd, by special license, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. E. Rogers, Stephen, second son of E. G. Bucknall, Esq., of Redborough Vale, Victoria, to Annie Eliza, eldest daughter of Captain Wiseman, of Sydney.

BYRNE—GIBBS—October 16th, 1860, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, L.L.D., Mr. Cavan Byrne, of the Picton Arms, Campbell-street, Sydney, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alfred Gibbs, of Parramatta.

CUMMINS—WRIGHT—March 5th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James Watkins, James Robinson Cummins, Hopefield, to Mary Phœbe, eldest daughter of James Wright, Esq., Balgourie, Wollongong.

DART—STEWARD—February 28th, at Christ Church, by the Rev. R. H. Mayne, B.A., Mr. William Dart, of Parramatta-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. J. W. Steward, of Ombersley Cottage, Waterloo Estate.

DREMEL—HALLSTEAD—February 26th, at Sydney, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. Charles Dremel, of Germany, to Miss Mary Hallstead, of England.

DYER—HOOKER—February 26th, by special license, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Dean Cowper, Benjamin Dyer, builder, 18, Jamison-street, Sydney, to Louisa Hooker, late of London.

EALES—GAIN—23rd February, at Duckenfield Park, by the Rev. William Purves, John Eales, jun., Esq., of Duckenfield Park, to Anna Maria Vau, eldest daughter of James Gain, Esq.

EASTMURE—COTLINS—March 4th, at Adelong, by the Rev. Samuel Fox, James Henry, eldest son of James Curtis Eastmure, Esq., solicitor, late of Singleton, to Frances, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert Cotlins, of Melbourne.

EVANS—MACKEY—February 20th, at Orange, by the Rev. G. M. Fox, W. Tucker Evans, to Julia M., widow of the late Ralph Mackey.

FITZGERALD—HUNGERFORD—February 12th, at St. Mary's, West Maitland, by the Rev. Robert Chapman, J. J. Fitzgerald, Esq., of Edgerton, New England, to Fanny, only daughter of John Beacher Hungerford, Esq., of Bisen Creek, West Maitland.

GEARY—BOLTON—March 4th, at Christ's Church, Newcastle, by the Rev. John Fletcher, Edward Montague, second son of W. H. Geary, R. N., of Brisbane, to Sidney Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Bolton, Esq., Collector of Customs, Newcastle.

HILL—BROWN—March 16th, by license, at Parramatta, by the Rev. James Coutts, A.M., George Hill, of Mudgee, fourth son of Mr. Samuel Hill, of Parramatta, to Susan Brown, daughter of Mr. Francis Brown, of Parramatta.

IRELAND—RAWLINGS—February 29th, at St. Mary's Church, Concord, by the Rev. P. Kenyon, James, second son of the late Mr. John Ireland, Parramatta Road, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Rawlings, Ashfield.

ISAAC—MOSES—February 20th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. Phillips, George Isaac, Esq., J.P., of Castlemaine, Victoria, to Deborah, second eldest daughter of Elias Moses, Esq., 3, Bridge-street.

JOHNSTON—COOK—March 13th, at the residence of the bride, 71, Harris-street, Pyrmont, by special license, by the Rev. John Locke M'Skimming, Mr. William Johnston, joiner, to Mrs. Jane Cook, —both of Scotland.

KENNETT—STURT—March 8th, at St. James' Church, by Rev. G. H. Moreton, Captain Kennett, to Elizabeth Sarah Sturt, both of Sydney.

LOYDSTROM—COOTE—January 5th, by special license, at the residence of the bride's father, Bell's Creek, by the Rev. Charles Rich, Mr. N. E. Loydstrom, to Cecelia, fourth daughter of Mr. Richard Coote, late of Redfern.

M'MANIMY—FRASER—10th January, by the Rev. Mr. Reid, at his residence, Prince-street, by special license, William M'Manimy, of Ultimo, Sydney, to Jessie Fraser, daughter of James Fraser, stone mason, Sydney.

MATVIEFF—WEST—February 7th, at Warwick, by the Rev. R. Glennie, M.A., Alexis F. Matvieff, Esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of George West, Esq., M.D., of Sydney.

MEARES—MARR—February 19th, at St. John's Church, Bishopthorpe, by the Rev. W. Drake, B.A., John Devenish, third son of the Rev. M. D. Meares, M.A., to Rebecca Martha, youngest daughter of the late Henry Marr, Esq.

MOORE—BURCHER—February 27th, by special license, at St. John's Church, Camden, William, youngest son of Edward Moore, Esq., of Hardwook, to Caroline Rebecca, only daughter of the late William Burcher, of Manero.

MORECROFT—DELANY—March 13th, at 105, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Scot's Church, John Morecroft, mariner, Balmain, to Mary Ann Delany, daughter of Mr. William Delany, builder, Dublin, Ireland.

MOSES—SYMONS—March 13th, at the York-street Synagogue, by the Rev. Aaron A. Levi, Mr. Jacob Moses, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Symons, of London.

OAKES—LAMBERT—February 8, at Seven Oaks, Macleay River, by the Rev. F. R. Kemp, Alexander Reid, son of Henry Robert Oakes, Esq., formerly of the Honorable East India Company's Service, and late Commissioner of Crown Lands, to Clara Eva, youngest daughter of the late Peter Lambert, Esq., of Castle Ellen, county Galway, and Furtick's Grove, county Dublin, Ireland.

OLLIFFE—CALLAGHAN—February 27th, at Newcastle, by the Rev. James Nimmo, Mr. J. B. Olliffe, of Newcastle, to Miss E. C. Callaghan, of West Maitland.

PALMER—BURKE—March 2nd, at the Wesleyan chapel, Surry Hills, by the Rev. W. Schofield, Mr. B. H. Palmer, of Sydney, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Philip Burke, of Prince-street.

PEARSON—JACKSON—February 20th, at St. Michael's Church, Wollongong, by the Rev. T. C. Ewing, Stephen John, youngest son of the late John Pearson, Esq., to Isabella Campbell Pratt, only daughter of the late P. Jackson, Esq., and stepdaughter of C. J. Smith, Esq., Wollongong.

POCHEE—WILLIAMS—February 19th, by license, at Parramatta, by the Rev. James Coutts, A.M., Bezenjee Sirajee Pochee, native of British India, to Mary Ann Williams, daughter of James Williams, of Parramatta.

RAMSAY—DE MESTRE—March 14th, at the residence of J. H. Williams, Esq., Fort-street, Sydney, under special license, by the Rev. John Reid, David, eldest son of the late David Ramsay, Esq., M.D., of Dobroyd, to Kate Dorothy, fifth daughter of the late Prosper de Mestre, Esq., of Terara, Shoalhaven.

RAYNER—PROUTEN—February 21st, at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A., William Rayner, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight, to Mary Prouten, of the same place.

STEWART—CARSS—February 16th, by the Rev. J. Dougall, Mr. Robert Stewart, of Sydney, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. William Carss, of Enfield.

STORCH—LESTERN—March 12th, at the Scots' Church, Pitt-street, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Jacobus Storch, from Germany, to Jessie Sophia Lestern, from Sunbury, England.

STREET—TAYLOR—February 26th, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 6, Dixon-street, by the Rev. John Dougall, Thomas Chester, third son of the late Samuel Street, to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late David Taylor, builder.

UHRIG—COOK—March 2nd, at the Scots' Church, by the Rev. John Reid, Jacob Uhrig, a native of Germany, to Anne Cook, daughter of Thomas Cook, bookkeeper, Liverpool, England.

WATSON—GENTLE—March 14th, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, James D. Watson, son of Mr. A. Watson, of Earnhill, Morayshire, to Jane Emma Sutton, daughter of Mr. William Gentle, of Norwichville, Canada West. Canada papers, please copy.

WEEKES—JONES—March 14th, at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B A., Charles Wye, eldest son of the Hon. E. C. Weekes, Colonial Treasurer, to Sarah, youngest daughter of David Jones, Esq., Dynever-terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLMOTT—MEIKLEJOHN—February 21st, by special license, at St. Andrew's, Scots' Church, by the Rev. John Dougall, Mr. Joseph Samson Willmott, of Newstead, Leichhardt District, Queensland, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John Meiklejohn, Sydney.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—March 5th, at Moondrook, Manning River, after a short illness, Mr. William Armstrong, aged 52 years, a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, leaving a wife and family, with a large circle of friends, to lament their loss. Deceased was much respected by all who knew him.

ARMSTRONG—March 1st, at the residence of Mr. Charles E. Haughton, Ashfield, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong, of Shoalhaven.

BAXTER—March 15th, at the residence of her parents, Parramatta, Ellenor Janet, second daughter of Mr. William Baxter, aged 4 years and 6 months.

BICKNELL—March 12th, at Church-street, Parramatta, George Keith Bicknell, infant son of Thomas and Susan Bicknell, aged 14 months.

BLAXLAND—March 4th, at Newington, Jane, the beloved and only daughter of William and Mary Anne Blaxland, aged 14 months.

BROUGHTON—February 22nd, at her residence, Newcastle, Eliza Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Broughton.

BROWN—March 6th, at Cheverells, Isabella Mary, second daughter of William Brown, Esq., aged 12 years.

BUCHANAN—March 2nd, at 138, William-street, Henry Charles, infant son of W. F. Buchanan, aged eleven weeks.

BUNTING—February 20th, at his residence, Beehive Inn, Raglan-street, Waterloo Estate, Mr. Eli Bunting, in the 49th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to mourn their loss.

BURNETT—February 23rd, Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. John Burnett, of Campbelltown, aged 41, leaving an affectionate husband and two children to mourn their loss. Formerly of Brighton, Sussex, England.

BURNHAM—February 18th, at Liverpool, Mr. Anthony Burnham, baker, aged 5 years, leaving a wife and one child to deplore their loss.

CANVIN—February 7th, from epilepsy, after a short but painful illness, Robert Canvin, of the Quipolly Hotel, Quipolly, Liverpool Plains, leaving a wife and large family to lament their loss.

CHALLIS—March 1st, at her residence, 134, Palmer-street, Mary, wife of James Challis, aged 37. Beloved by all who knew her.

CHARD—February 24th, at Kingsgrove, Ann, daughter of Thomas Chard, aged 17 months and 26 days.

CHARNLEY—February 28th, at his parents' residence, Druitt-street, George, the beloved son of Thomas and Eleanor Charnley, aged 15 months.

COX—February 22nd, at 84, Palmer-street, Mr. Robert Cox, late of the Manning River, aged 72 years, a native of Barnestown, county Westmeath, Ireland; much regretted by all who knew him.

CREMER—January 20th, at his parents' residence, Moresfield, near Canterbury, Charles Frederick, infant son of Charles Frederick and Jessie Cremer, and grandson of the late Charles Hastie, aged 15 months.

CRIBB—On the 18th instant, James Cribb, aged twenty-eight years.

CROUCH—March 4th, after a lingering illness of four weeks, George John Crouch, third son of Henry and Elizabeth Crouch, of Parramatta, aged 7 years.

DANGAR—March 2nd, at Grantham, Potts' Point, Henry Dangar, Esq., in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

DITMAS—March 10th, at Waterloo, New England, Philip Claremaix Ditmas, Esq., aged 20, only son of Philip Ditmas, Esq., of Claremaix, New England, late captain of H. M. 66th Regiment, from contusion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from his horse.

DORAN—February 27th, at the residence of her son-in-law, Margaret, the beloved wife of John Doran, aged 46 years.

EDWARDS—February 20th, at his residence, Hunter Bay, Middle Harbour, Captain John Edwards, for many years a master in the whaling trade of this port, aged 73 years.

FOX—March 7th, of scarlatina, at the residence of his parents, Goulburn, Edward Carter, sixth son of Mr. Isaac Fox, aged 7 years.

GILFILLAN—March 14th, Edward, infant son of Mr. R. Gilfillan.

GLASSEN—February 20th, at Belgrave-terrace, Darlinghurst, Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Horsford, Esq., Antigua, West Indies, and relict of the late James Glassen, Esq., Grenada, West Indies.

GOODEY—February 21st, Henry Walter, the infant son of T. B. Goodey, Esq., Chippendale, Sydney, aged 9 months 5 days.

GREENFIELD—March 2nd, at South Yarra, Melbourne, William Charles, eldest son of Mr. James Greenfield, Upper Fort-street, Sydney, aged 30 years, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

HAILEY—February 4th, at the residence of Mr. D. Alderton, Burwood, aged three weeks, Martha, and on the 2nd instant, Mary, aged seven weeks, twin children of his lamented daughter Mrs. John Hailey, of Burwood.

HARPER—March 9th, at his father's residence, Wells-street, Redfern, Thomas Joseph Harper, the ninth son of Mr. John Harper, sen., aged 15 years 11 months.

HARRISON—November 28th, at Scarborough, Yorkshire, Mr. Thomas Harrison, the beloved father of Mr. G. D. Harrison, of this city.

HASTIE—November 15th, 1860, at Castlemaine, Charles Hastie, baker, late of Sydney, and native of Paisley, Scotland, in his 52nd year.

HAYES—March 3rd, at Waterloo Mills, Cecil Edwin, infant son of Thomas and Eliza Hayes, aged five months.

HAYES—March 5th, at the residence of Mr. Patrick Leonard, Queen-street, Glebe, Mr. Edmund Hayes, of Burrowa, aged 45 years.

HOCKINGS—February 9th, at Hockings' Wharf, South Brisbane, Queensland, Ernest Albert Leonard, infant son of Henry Hockings, aged seven months.

HOLFORD—February 23rd, at his parents' residence, 6, Yurong-street, Sydney, William, youngest son of John Henry and Annie Holford, aged thirteen months and nineteen days.

JESSON—December 4th last, at Birmingham, Mrs. Alice Jesson, in her 84th year, mother of the late Rev. T. A. Jesson, of the South Sea mission.

KNIGHT—December 8th, 1860, at the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen Thompson, Esq., 5, Upper Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, Anne, the beloved wife of John P. Knight, Esq., aged 65 years.

LAING—March 5th, instant, at his residence, Newtown Road, Sydney, Mr. James Laing, father of Messrs. R. and W. Laing, builders, native of Oxnam, Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 80 years.

LANE—February 18th, at Orange, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. T. G. Lane.

LAWRENCE—February 19th, at her residence, 173, South Head Road, the wife of Mr. Frederick Lawrence, of gastric fever, aged 39 years.

LEVY—November 28th, at her residence, New Charlton, Kent, England, Sarah, relict of the late Nathan Levy, Esq., and the beloved mother of Mr. Abraham Levy, of Queanbeyan, aged 70 years.

M'CORMICK—December 3rd, 1860, at 2, Queen's-terrace, Glasgow, Mr. James Ferguson M'Cormick, late of Sydney, eldest son of the late Mr. William M'Cormick, formerly co-proprietor of the Ayr Advertiser.

M'ILRETH—March 11th, at No. 4, Campbell-place, Woolloomooloo, Charles M'Ilreth, ninth son of Bernard and Elizabeth M'Ilreth, aged 19 months.

MACKAY—March 8th, at the Limekilns, near Bathurst, Mr. Lachlan Mackay, senior, formerly of Coll, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 67 years.

MANNING—February 26th, Reginald Greyson, the infant son of Sir William M. Manning, aged ten months.

MARSH—December 1st, 1860, at No. 9, Merrion-square North, Dublin, Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. (See Illustrated London News of December 10th, 1860.) Sir Henry Marsh was cousin to Captain Francis Marsh, J.P., of Woodlawn, Clarence River.

MARTIN—March 1st, Mary Martin, late of Carlow, Ireland, in the 24th year of her age.

MOSES—November 30th, at his residence, No. 9, Burner-street, Commercial-road, London, Mr. Simon Moses, the beloved father of Mrs. Aaron A. Levi, of this city, at the advanced age of 83 years.

MYLREA—February 13th, in Melbourne, Seraline M. A. Q. de Correa, the beloved wife of F. Garland Mylrea, Esq., eldest son of Deputy Commissary-General Mylrea, Melbourne.

O'CONNOR—March 2nd, at her residence, Camperdown, Catherine, the beloved wife of Thomas O'Connor, aged 37 years, leaving a husband and nine children to mourn their loss.

OLIFF—March 14th, at the residence of Mr. J. R. Kemp, William-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. John Oliff, aged 24 years, late of Chatham, England, after a lingering illness, much respected by all who knew him.

PHILLIPS—February 25th, at Hunter's Hill, Edwyna Sarah, daughter of Gerard and Sarah Phillips, aged one year and eight months.

PORTER—February 28th, at Balmain, James, the beloved infant son of James and Mary Porter, jun., aged six months.

POWELL—March 7th, at the residence of his father, Edward Powell, Esq., J.P., Richard Henry, aged 36 years.

PROCTOR—March 18th, at her residence, 195, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Proctor, aged 44 years.

SEARLE—March 1st, at her parents' residence, No. 86, South Head Road, Emma, the eldest daughter of Mr. George and Harriet Searle, aged 14 years.

SELDON—February 24th, at his parents' residence, Crown and Anchor Inn, corner of Sussex and Druitt streets, Richard, the youngest son of Mr. Richard and Elizabeth Seldon, aged 1 year and 6 months.

SHETTLE—February 21st, at her residence, Strawberry Hills, Annie, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles H. Shettle, aged 21.

SMITH—November 30th last, at Crewkerne, Somerset, England, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Robert Smith, Esq., mother of William Smith, Park-street, and J. T. Smith, Manly Beach, at the advanced age of 85. Her end was indeed peace.

SMITH—February 24th, at Uranna, Billabong, of rheumatic fever, Andrew, second son of the late John Smith, Esq., of Birnam Wood, Hunter's River, New South Wales, aged 36 years.

SMITH—February 21st, at 389, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Florence, infant daughter of Mr. Frederick Smith, aged 12 months.

STEWART—March 12th, at his residence, 56, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, George William Stewart, in his 45th year.

TAYLOR—November 4th, at Anstruther, Scotland, aged 79 years, Patience Stevenson, widow of the late Mr. Robert Taylor, merchant of the same place. She only survived ten days after hearing of the death of her son, Mr. Robert Taylor, of Balmain. Her end was peace.

THURGATE—March 3rd, at Sydney, in the 34th year of his age, William, eldest son of the late William Thurgate, sail maker, of Sydney.

WALKER—February 10th, at Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River, of hooping-cough, Alice Mary, infant daughter of George Walker, M.D., aged 2 months.

WARD—February 17th, at the residence of her mother, Bird in Hand, South Head Road, Jane Eliza Ward, aged 3 years and 7 months, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Ward.

WELLS—March 11th, at the residence of his grandfather, Supreme Court, Frederick William, infant son of J. Wells, Hunter-street, aged 18 months.

WILLIAMS—March 12th, at his residence, Vine Cottage, Longbottom, Mr. Joseph Williams, in the 68th year of his age.

WILSON—February 27th, at the residence of his parents, Crown-street, Surry Hills, David Rodolph, youngest son of Thomas and Hannah Wilson, aged 14 months.

WINTON—March 2nd, William Winton, aged 56, of Upchurch Farm, Appin, formerly of Brighton, Sussex, England.

WISEMAN—March 4th, Mabel, infant daughter of Captain Wiseman, aged three days.

WISEMAN—March 10th, at her late residence in Castlereagh-street, Mary Ann Hill, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Wiseman, aged 59 years.

WOOLLS—March 3rd, after a week's illness, Emily, youngest daughter of William Woolls, Parramatta, aged eighteen years.

WOOLLS—March 7th, after a long and painful illness, Ann, wife of William Woolls, Parramatta, aged 50 years.

YORK—At his residence, Emu House, Enfield, Mr. Charles York sen., aged 56, a very old and much respected colonist.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

February 24.—Hotspur, ship, 1670 tons, Stacy, from Plymouth, 82 days.

February 24.—Oliver Cromwell, ship, 499 tons, Lawson, from London, 96 days.

February 26.—Granite City, ship, 800 tons, Leask, from London, 86 days.

March 16.—Edith Byrne, ship, 743 tons, Anderson, from 119 days.

March 19.—Liberator, ship, 800 tons, Captain Martin, from London, 93 days.

March 19.—Cathcart, ship, 422 tons, Captain Smith, from Liverpool, 148 days.

ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

February 22.—Alcyon, barque, 371 tons, Gray, from Java.

February 26.—Mephisto, brig, 180 tons, Andersen, from San Francisco.

February 28.—Jupiter, ship, 466 tons, Hoyrup, from Hongkong.

March 7.—Shakspere, ship, 488 tons, Crosby, from Foo Chow.

March 10.—Comoro, ship, 439 tons, Muciel, from whaling voyage.

March 16.—Koerner, brig, 278 tons, Ritzary, from Amsterdam.

DEPARTURES FOR ENGLAND.

February 21.—Lady M'Donald, ship, 678 tons, Captain Brumell, for London. Passengers—Mrs. Frankland and 3 children, Miss Pritchard, Mr. Ayers, and 15 in the steerage. Cargo—1635 bales wool, 1294 hides, 6 loads pelts, 71 casks hide cuttings, 146 casks tallow, 15 tons iron, 1 case wine.

March 4.—Star of Peace, ship, 1114 tons, Captain Mitchell, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarke, Misses Clarke (3), Master Clarke, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. S. Colville, Mrs. M. D. Woodhouse, Miss Washbourne, Rev. J. Synge, Dr. Nicholl, Messrs. W. Haarburger, T. Muller, J. Orr, J. Sutherland; in the intermediate, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and family (3), Mr. and Mrs. Stow, Messrs. Piper, G. King, D. Gibb, J. Way. Cargo—3260 bales wool, 3777 hides, 45 casks tallow, 5 cases wine, 1 case tortoiseshell, 9 bales horns, 9 packages sundries.

March 13.—British Trident, ship, 1490 tons, Captain Boyce, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hamel and family (4), Mrs. Scully, Mr. and Mrs. Bourcicault and 2 daughters, Miss Penfold, Mrs. and Miss Boyce, Dr. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkin and child, Messrs. J. Smith, Hunt, H. Young, Harrison, Atkinson, C. Schroder. In the intermediate: Mr. and Mrs. Walton and 2 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. White and child, Mr. and Mrs. Turner and 3 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Vicerman and child, Messrs. Marrison, Kerr, Weston, M'Niven, Adams, Scholes, Pelloe, Tarboult, Green, Langley, Hogg, Taylor, Whitworth. Cargo—3306 bales wool, 1106 hides, 202 casks tallow, 177 casks cocoanut oil, 2000 horns, 67 bags pearl shell, 5 hogsheads tortoiseshell, 28 bales rags, 8 bales canvas, 61 logs timber, 49 bags 1 cask copper ore, 7 casks tongues, 3 cases wine, 125 ozs. gold, 20 casks sperm oil, 10 packages effects.

DEPARTURES FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

For South Sea Islands.—February 23, Agnes, schooner, 104, Robinson; February 21, Kathleen, barque, 191, Wilsinson.

For Hongkong.—March 17, Antagonist, ship, 387, Williams.

For Bombay.—March 16, Stewart Wortley, ship, 791, Nicholson.

For San Francisco.—March 5, Crishna, barque, 294, Elliott.

For Hampton Road.—March 7, Morning Light, ship, 938, Johnston.

For Mauritius.—March 13, Marchioness, schooner, 157, Norwich.

For Rangoon.—March 14, Ellen, barque, 443, Reay.

VESSELS LOADING.

For London.

Calabar, ship, 673 tons, Bartlett; Granite City, ship, 800 tons, Leask; Oliver Cromwell, ship, 499 tons, Lawson; Tigress, ship, 1659 tons, Piney.

For Foreign Ports.

For San Francisco.—Summer Cloud, ship, 690, Sabiston.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE STATION.

Iris, 26 guns, at New Zealand.
Cordelia, steamer, 11 guns, Captain Vernon, at New Zealand.
Pelorus, steamer, 21 guns, Captain Seymour, at New Zealand.
Niger, 14 guns, Captain Cracroft, at New Zealand.
Fawn, 17 guns, Captain Cayter, at New Zealand.

SHIPS' REPORTS.

The Liberator crossed the Equator on the 12th January, rounded the Cape of Good Hope on the 12th February, and passed south of Van Diemen's Land on 12th March.

The Hotspur, from Plymouth, arrived on the 24th ultimo, after an excellent passage of 82 days. She was placed in quarantine, ten deaths (four adults and six children) having occurred during the passage from measles.

The Oliver Cromwell arrived on the 24th. Her passage, however, was considerably retarded at its commencement, she having encountered very severe westerly gales in the Channel. She left the Isle of Wight on the 20th, and was off the Lizard on the 24th November; the equator was crossed on the 23rd December, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope passed on 17th January; from thence she had a good run to Cape Otway, which was reached on the 18th ultimo.

The Granite City left Gravesend on the 1st, and the Start Point on the 3rd December, and passed the equator on the 30th same month. On the 17th January she passed the meridian of Greenwich, in latitude 41· S, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 22nd; and from thence she made the run to the south of Tasmania in twenty-seven days.

The Comoro, American whaler, came into port on 10th instant leaky, having been out from New Bedford since 31st July, 1858, and has only taken fifty barrels sperm. She is last from Madagascar, and has been cruising among the western islands, on the River Plate, and the coast of Brazil. She was bound round Cape Horn, but owing to the ill health of the captain, she put back to Balhar, and thence came round Van Diemen's Land, where she sighted a whaling barque belonging to Hobart Town. The Comoro has lost two boats since being out, one a few days ago, on this coast, in endeavouring to make fast to fish which was lying on the surface of the water, apparently asleep. On the boat approaching the whale immediately sounded, rose under the boat, and smashed it in halves. The crew were launched into the water, where they remained three hours, distant five miles from the ship. The captain not observing their return despatched a second boat to ascertain their fate, when they were all fortunately picked up. One of the boat's crew was torn in the thigh by a large whale, and laid up three months. He is now well, and able to go about the deck. This ship is undergoing repairs at Cuthbert's establishment.

REPORT OF FOREIGN WHALERS.

Russell, January 23rd—Arrived. Two Brothers, barque, 288 tons, Davis, New Bedford, twenty-six months out, 900 barrels sperm. January 24, Oneida, ship, 420 tons, Vincent, New Bedford, same oil as last reported. February 4. Gazelle, of New Bedford, 340 tons, Baker, 43 months out, with 1500 barrels sperm oil. February 6, Junior of New Bedford, 378 tons, Bowley, 29 months out, with 200 barrels sperm and 700 barrels whale oil. February 11. Martha, of New Bedford, 360 tons, Darby, 31 months out, with 200 barrels sperm and 1400 barrels whale oil. Sailed for South Seas: February 2. Japan, Grant; Swift, Worth. February 5. Elizabeth, Winslow. February 7. Hasson, Fish. February 9. Three Brothers, Swain. February 11. Two Brothers, Davis.

The American whaling barque Draco and Elisha, Dunbar, were at King George's Sound, on 5th February, both short of provisions.

By the North America, arrived at Hobart Town from Fremantle, Western Australia, which place she left on 7th December. On the 10th February, the James Maury, with 1200 barrels; the Governor Troup, with 450 barrels; the Roman, also with 450 barrels; the Hunter, with 120 barrels; and the Marengo, and Jerry Swift, clean; all off the coast of New Zealand. Captain Chappell also reports that on the 4th February, John Ives, boatswain and cooper, fell from the foretop-sail-yard on deck, and broke both legs and right shoulder, dying in about twelve hours afterwards. The North America, having sprung a leak, has put into port for repair.

CASUALTIES.

The Oberon, cutter, and Maid of Australia, the property of Captain Padden, were both lost in the early part of January, on the coast of New Caledonia; and the Bronzewing, ketch, owned by Mr. Underwood, was lost about the same time at Erromanga.

The galliott brigantine Daring in endeavouring to beat into the Clarence Harbour missed stays and went ashore on the South Head, and at once broke up; fortunately no lives were lost. The vessel's cargo is saved.

Total Wreck of the Taranaki, of Sydney, and the Melacorn, of New Bedford.—By the arrival of the Caroline Hort, we learn that the Taranaki, Captain M'Leod, was totally wrecked on the 14th December, on Proby Island, situate between Vavou and Wallis Islands; also that the Melacorn, American whaler, went on shore during a heavy gale while making the anchorage at Tooloviila, one of the Navigator's Islands, on the 21st December. The oil has been all saved, and a portion of it, together with the crew, has been brought to Sydney by the Caroline Hort.

The Light of the Age sailed for Auckland on the 8th instant, with 180 horses for the artillery.

The Morning Light sailed for Hampton Roads on the 7th instant, after being thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Cuthbert's ship yard.

Cuthbert's Ship Yard.—This establishment has been removed to the proprietor's new premises, near Miller's Point, and which affords such excellent accommodation for shipping. The frontage has a sea wall of 500 feet long, the wharf having an equal depth from which a capital road of easy ascent is carried into Kent-street. Large quantities of splendid timber is stacked on the wharf, including most pieces of extraordinary size. The new steam dredge building for the Queensland Government is rapidly advancing in framing, and as several vessels are alongside the yard under repair, this hitherto secluded spot has assumed quite a bustling appearance. It may also be observed that ample space has been left for the laying down of a patent slip of moderate size, should such be necessary at a future time.

Dry Dock, Waterview Bay.—We understand that the final completion of this splendid piece of work will be proceeded with forthwith—the dock will then assume proportions second to none in the Southern hemisphere.

FREIGHTS AT SYDNEY.

TO LONDON.

Wool, ¾d. per lb.
Oil, ⅌ tun imperial, as per agreement.
Tallow, 45s. to 50s. ⅌ ton.
Hides, 35s. to 40s. ⅌ ton.
Bones, 20s. and 5 per cent. ⅌ ton.
Horns, 20s. and 5 per cent. ⅌ 1000.
Measurement goods, 45s. to 60s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

EXPORT OF WOOL, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

For London.—From January 1st, 1861 :—

Per Lochiel—1667 bales wool, 531 casks 9 tanks cocoanut oil, 2345 horns.

Per Wave of Life—2564 bales wool, 5937 hides, 18,436 horns, 18,006 shank bones, 5 tons hoofs, 35 bags copper ore.

Per La Hogue—2524 bales wool, 13 casks tallow.

Per Jason—2389 bales wool, 114 casks tallow, 4870 hides, 164 bags copper.

Per Daphne—2076 bales wool, 3087 hides, 258 bags gum.

Per Omar Pasha—2746 bales wool, 5572 hides, 76 casks tallow.

Per Duncan Dunbar—2858 bales wool, 84 casks tallow, 295 bags gum, 12,050 ozs. gold.

Per Walter Hood—2172 bales wool, 386 cases cocoanut oil, 10½ tons pearl shell.

Per Lady Macdonald—1635 bales wool, 1294 hides, 146 casks tallow.

Per Star of Peace—3260 bales wool, 3777 hides, 45 casks tallow.

Per British Trident—3306 bales wool, 1106 hides, 202 casks tallow, 177 casks cocoanut oil, 2000 horns, 175 ozs. gold.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

March 20th.

Since our last summary, dated February 18th, there has been an increased tightness in the money market. The rates of discount charged by the banks, however, still remain at 7, 8, and 9 per cent.

The banks have raised the rates of exchange on London; for bills at 60 days' sight, one-half per cent., the buying rate now being par, and the selling rate 1½ per cent. premium.

We regret to state that the number of insolvencies for the past month is above the average, and that two rather large failures have taken place, viz., Messrs. Raymond and Co., squatters' agents, with liabilities to the amount of £70,000, and Messrs. James Mort and Co., wine merchants and squatters' agents, with liabilities to the amount of £30,000.

The share market during the month has been pretty active, and notwithstanding the tightness of money in business generally, the amount of capital offering for investment in our securities has been sufficient to ease the market of the stock offered and to maintain prices. The fluctuations that have taken place have not been to any extent, and are as follows :—Commercial Bank shares have been in fair request and are firm at £45 per share. Bank of New South Wales shares have been more freely offered, and prices have ranged from £35 to £35 10s. per share. Australian Joint Stock Bank shares were, about a fortnight ago, more inquired for, and sales at auction were made at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per share; but since then they have receded to the former price of £11 per share. On the whole, therefore, there has been sufficient demand for the shares of the colonial banks to prevent any decline on last month's rates. Steam shares continue a favourite investment with the public, and prices have again advanced. The shares of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company have been sold as high as £23 per share, which is an improvement of 15s. per share on last month's prices; but during the last week they were hardly so firm, and receded to £22 10s. to £22 15s. per share. Hunter River New Steam Navigation shares are very firm, and as their report at their half-yearly meeting was considered very satisfactory, they have been sold at an advance of 15s. to 20s. per share. Their half-yearly meeting was held on the 1st March, when a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum was declared. The gross earnings of the company from the 1st August, 1860, to the 31st January, 1861, amounted to £22,209 5s. 5d. and the expenses to £12,577 3s. 9d. After paying the dividend, the amount carried to profit and loss was £6194 12s. 8d. In Clarence and Richmond and Illawarra Steam Navigation Companies there has not been much doing, and prices rule about the same as last month. Gas shares are very firm, and as there are no sellers at present, prices are nominal. At the half-yearly meeting they declared the usual dividends. Newcastle Coal and Copper Company shares have been dealt in at £17 10s. per share. Wallsend Coal shares are much sought after, and have advanced 5 per cent. This company is now in working order, and the shareholders are very sanguine of its success.

Government Debentures are firm, and Terminables, when offered, are immediately bought for remittance to England, but at present they are very scarce, and none offering. Interminables have changed hands at 98 and 98½ and interest. The following table shows the closing prices of our securities, as well as the rates at which business has been done during the month :—

Capital.	Companies.	Paid ⅌ share.	Closing Prices.	Business done.
£	*Banks.*			
800,000	Australasia	£40	71 to 73	—
250,000	Commercial	£25	45	45
1,000,000	Eng. Scot. and Aust.	£20	15¼ to ½	—
375,000	Joint Stock	£10	11	£11 3s., £11 1s, £11
100,000	London Chartered	£20	24½ to 25	—
1,000,000	Oriental	£25	47 to 40	—
1,000,000	Union	£25	43 to 44	...
750,000	New South Wales	£20	35 to 35¼	35, 35¼, 35½
	Steam Companies.			
210,000	Australasian	17½	22 to 23	22½, 23, 22¾
60,000	Clarence & Richmond	£10	10½	10½
84,000	Hunter River	£10	13¼ to 14	13¾
60,000	Illawarra	£5	4¼ to 5	4¾
	Insurance Cos.	£3	8	—
600,000	General Marine	£5	3	...
150,000	N. S. W. Marine	£2	2⅛ to 2¾	2¾
250,000	Sydney Fire			
	Miscellaneous Cos.			
300,000	Gas Light	£6	13½	—
30,000	New	£1	3 to 3½	...
60,000	Sydney Exchange	£10	4½ to 4¾	£4 4s —
100,000	Pyrmont Bridge	£5	2½ to 3	...
300,000	Wallsend Coal	£5	6½ to 7	£6 15s., £6 19s., £7 4s
	Newcastle Coal & Copper	£22	17½	17¼
	Debentures.			
	Government due in 1860, 1861, 1862, 1865, 1871, 1872, 1874, 1876, and 1888	£ 100	100 and int.	100
	Interminable	100	97½ to 98½	98, 98½
	Australasian Steam due in 1860, 1861, and 1864	100	½ to 1 prem.	—
	City of Sydney	100	97½ to 98½	98½
	Pyrmont Bridge Co., due in 1863, 1865, and 1866	100	101	—

The quantity of gold-dust imported into the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint from the 1st of January to the 22nd of March, 1861, for the purpose of coinage, has been 108,141 ounces, and the gold coin issued 354,000 sovereigns. During the same period of the year 1860 the amount of gold-dust received was 112,671 ounces, and the coin issued 329,000 sovereigns. There is, therefore, a decrease in the receipts of gold-dust of 4530 ounces, but an increase in the coin issued of 25,000 sovereigns.

The following table will show the quantities of gold-dust received, and the coin issued weekly from the 1st of January to the 22nd March, 1860 and 1861.

1860.		Issue sovereigns.	Receipts. ozs.
January	4	9,000	8,560
"	11	53,000	19,912
"	18	40,000	12,076
"	25	nil.	8,734
February	1	45,000	21,741
"	8	106,000	2,498
"	15	nil	4,975
"	22	25,000	7,464
March	1	20,000	13,129
"	8	25,000	4,895
"	15	15,000	8,678
		329,000	112,671

1861.		Issue. sovereigns.	Receipts. ozs.
January	4	25,000	7,596
"	11	22,000	11,209
"	18	22,000	7,250
"	25	37,000	10,209
February	1	31,000	8,465
"	8	35,000	14,859
"	15	33,000	11,504
"	22	50,000	7,850
March	1	37,000	8,978
"	8	37,000	11,098
"	15	25,000	18,277
		354,000	108,141

The amount of gold-dust delivered by the escorts during the month of February was 17,833 ounces. For the corresponding month of the year 1860 the receipts were 19,924 ounces. There is, therefore, a decrease of 2091 ounces, or 11¼ per cent. on the amount delivered during the month. The cause of this decrease is in consequence of the last escort from the Southern Gold-fields having been delayed on the road, and not from any falling off in the yield of our gold-fields. The quantity brought by that escort was over 5000 ounces, and will be included in the receipts of March. During the first two months of the year 1860 the quantity of gold received by escort was 40,483 ounces. For the same period of the present year the amount has been 54,782 ounces, which is an increase of 14,299 ounces, or 35 per cent. The following table will show the amounts received from the Western, Southern, and Northern Escorts during the first two months of the years 1860 and 1861 :—

1860.	Western.	Southern.	Northern.
January	8,749	7,288	4,572
February	8,266	5,340	6,118
	17,015	12,778	10,690
1861.			
January	12,676	21,177	3,096
February	9,258	3,639	2,936
	21,934	24,816	6,032

From this table it will be found that there is an increase from the Western gold-fields of 4919 ounces, or 28½ per cent.; and from the Southern gold-fields, an increase of 14,038 ounces, or 110 per cent. From the Northern gold-fields, however, there is a falling off in the yield of 4658, or 77 per cent.; but this may be accounted for by the small population at present located on these diggings and the attractiveness of the new diggings at Lambing Flat and the Southern gold-fields.

The amount of Customs duties collected during the month of February was £42,051 5s. 1d. For the corresponding month of 1860 the receipts amounted to £46,424 4s. 10d. There is, therefore, a decrease of £4372 19s. 9d., or 10 per cent. on the revenue of the month. From the 1st to the 20th of February, the increased duty on rum was collected; but as the bill authorising the alteration in the tariff was thrown out by the Legislative Council, the increased duty is being refunded to those parties who took rum and whisky out of bond during the period mentioned. As the approximate amount to be returned is £1800, the decrease on the month will, therefore, be £6172 19s. 9d.

During the first two months of the year 1861 the amount of duties received has been £95,922 6s. 10d. During the same period of 1860 the amount of revenue collected was £89,639 17s. 11d. There is therefore an increase of £6282 8s. 11d., or 7 per cent. in favour of the present year.

The following table will show the amounts collected during the first two months of the years 1860 and 1861 :—

	1860.	1861.
January	£43,215 13 1	£53,871 1 5
February	46,424 4 10	42,051 6 5
	£89,639 17 11	£95,922 6 10

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

February, 1861.

The month of February has been unusually healthy, the number of deaths registered was only 87; viz., 41 males and 46 females. The average number of deaths registered in the corresponding month of the four previous years (1857 to 1860) was 122, the Registrar therefore shews a decrease of 35 on the average of the month of February in former years, or at the rate of 1·25 persons less per day. The deaths from zymotic diseases bear a larger proportion than usual to the total mortality—4 deaths are recorded of typhus and 3 of intermittent fever, 10 of diarrhœa and dysentery, 2 of scarlatina, 2 of whooping cough, and 1 of croup.

The infantile mortality is also 4·50 per cent. below the average of previous years, as is shown by the following table, viz.,

	Under 5 Years.	Total Deaths.	Per centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths.
1857	57	105	54·28
1858	65	125	52·00
1859	54	121	44·62
1860	64	138	46·37
1861	39	87	44·82

The number of births registered during February was 165, viz., 86 males, and 79 females, being 78 in excess of the deaths.

Table shewing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward, from 1st to 28th February, 1861, distinguishing those under five years of age.

Ward.	Under 5 years. Males.	Females.	Above 5 years. Males.	Females.	Unspecified. Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Gipps	2	3	...	1	1	...	7
Bourke (the Infirmary is situated in this ward)	1	2	10	3	...	...	16
Brisbane	2	1	2	1	...	...	6
Macquarie	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Cook	4	2	...	1	...	...	7
Fitzroy	4	5	4	10	...	1	22
Phillip (the Benevolent Asylum is situated in this ward)	2	3	1	4	...	1	11
Denison	...	2	3	4	...	...	14
Totals	20	19	20	25	1	2	87

Summary of Deaths of both Sexes registered in Sydney, from 1st to 28th February, 1861.

Age.	Zymotic Diseases: Endemic, epidemic, and contagious	Sporadic Diseases: Of Uncertain Seat: Dropsy and other diseases of variable seat	Of Nervous System: Diseases of the brain &c.	Of Respiratory System: Diseases of the lungs, &c.	Of Circulatory System: Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels	Of Digestive Organs: Diseases of the stomach, liver, &c.	Of Urinary Organs: Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	Of Generative Organs: Childbirth, diseases of the uterus	Of Locomotive Organs: Rheumatism, diseases of the bones, joints, &c.	Of Integumentary System: Diseases of the skin	Old Age	External Causes: Violence, privation, and intemperance	Unspecified	Total from all causes
Under 1 year.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 and under 2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 and under 3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 and under 4.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 and under 5.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total under five years.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 and under 10.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 and under 15.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 and under 20.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 and under 25.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 and under 30.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30 and under 35.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35 and under 40.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 and under 45.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45 and under 50.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50 and under 55.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55 and under 60.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60 and under 65.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
65 and under 70.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
70 and under 75.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
75 and under 80.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
80 and under 85.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
85 and under 90.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
90 and upwards.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
?	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total at all ages.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHRIS. ROLLESTON.
General Registry Office, Elizabeth-street,
Sydney, 4th March, 1861.

Amendment of the Common Law.—The following is the bill which has recently passed into law for extending to Criminal Trials the advantages of the 58th, 59th, and 60th sections of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1857 :—Clause first provides that, in every criminal case that shall be tried before any court of criminal jurisdiction and in all civil actions tried before any judge of any District Court, the prisoner's or defendant's counsel or advocate may reserve his address to the judge or jury, if he thinks fit so to do, until the close of the evidence for the defence, and the right to reply shall be the same as at present. Clause second enacts that, when such address on the part of the defence is reserved as aforesaid, the evidence in reply (if any) on the part of the Crown or the plaintiff must be given before such address. Clause third provides that, in cases where the counsel or advocate for the defendant begins, the counsel or advocate for the plaintiff shall be entitled to reserve his address to the judge or jury in like manner, and subject to the same conditions as hereinbefore provided with respect to the counsel or advocate for the defendant.

A Fact for the Curious.—Recently, we saw an announcement that on Ballaarat, at the foot of one of the shafts, leaves, shells, &c., had been found in a perfect state. During the past week, at a depth of from 100 to 120 feet, and fully 300 from the mouth of the tunnel, a number of nuts and shells have been found in the late prospectors' tunnel on New Chum Hill. The nutshells were perfect, but the contents were in a state of decay.—Alpine Pioneer.

The Rev. W. Kelynack.—This rev. gentleman has been on a religious circuit in the southern districts. At the conclusion of the service at Adelong on Sunday week a number of his friends presented him with a purse containing twenty-seven sovereigns, as a slight token of esteem and respect for him as a minister.—Braidwood Observer.

IMMIGRATION.

WE refer our readers to the report of the Immigration Agent which appears in another column. Unfortunately it is for 1859, and we have not therefore the most recent information. It appears that, including Moreton Bay, the immigrants imported at the cost of the Government, either entirely or in part, were 5114—that of these 1753 were from England and Wales, 517 from Scotland, 2819 from Ireland, and 23 from other countries. The most numerous religious persuasion were Roman Catholics, and of these last a considerable number were brought in by the Donegal Relief Association.

The number of unassisted immigrants was 7360. The total number is 12,474, from which we have to deduct 4973 who emigrated from this colony, leaving 7502 to be added to the population of both Queensland and Sydney during 1859.

We learn from the report that during twenty-years 124,950 persons have been introduced into the colony at a cost to the public of £1,923,816 3s. 7¾d. During the same time 59,764 only have arrived at their own expense. The last year's returns will, of course, show a a considerable diminution on the year 1859.

We point to this report as calculated to convince the most careless thinker that the stoppage of immigration is an event of serious import to the future. There are some opposed to all additions from without. Appealing as they do to the most selfish and narrow principles, they carry with them all the ignorance and prejudice of the people. Universal suffrage has conferred upon this ignorance and prejudice a preponderating power. The effect, therefore, has been to arrest all those methods by which statesmanship provides for the future development of the country, and anticipates the wants of the community at large by a present outlay. The sole notion of all such persons is to make everything they produce both scarce and dear. It is, however, in the onward progress of society—moving all things with the general advance—by which every form of industry is enlivened, and by which every pair of hands acquires a new value in proportion as handicrafts become more numerous and followed to a greater extent.

It has been the favourite doctrine of some persons that to bring human beings without cash is to add nothing to the wealth of the country. There can be no view more fallacious. A human being possessed of moral habits and mechanical skill is worth, in hard money, just as much as it requires to rear and educate to that high degree of efficiency. Some wiseacres have, indeed, met this evident truth with some sickly sentimentalism about the dignity of man. They tell us that to estimate a man by pounds, shillings, and pence is to forget his divine nature and higher faculties—that to talk of man with reference to his power as a productive machine is to insult his civic and political status. Such rubbish has imposed upon the people. A man is as much a machine as if he were made of iron. To rear him to his present state of efficiency is as much a matter of money as if he were not his own master. It is true that his industry is his own, and that he enjoys the fruit of it either in the present gratification of his tastes or in a reserve for a time when he can be active no longer. But it is just as true as though he were the property of another, that his bones and sinews and intelligence are instruments of production, and that whatever he may have cost the country of his birth to rear him, when he arrives at another land, is as much a transfer of capital as if it were a bill of exchange. When, therefore, we are told that we want capital and not men, we can only pronounce it one of those fallacies which so often delude people in politics, and bring them under false pretences.

Any one who turns to our first writer in political economy will see that he states that the wages of men are based upon the capital required to rear them. The physician, the engineer, the chemist—are capable of performing their duties properly as the result of a large outlay on the part of their relatives or the country in which they have been educated. They import into this country in their own persons all the capital which has been expended upon them—deducting only what upon the data of life-tables may be said to have already evaporated through time.

Let us apply this view to the statistics before us. Let us suppose that 125,000 persons have been introduced at the public expense. Let us then suppose that £1,923,000 has been expended in their introduction. This will give, say, £15 10s. for each immigrant. If we then suppose that every person introduced has upon an average cost £30, or would cost this colony £30 each to rear, we may reckon the country to have gained about two millions by the investment. We do not state these figures as giving the precise representation of values, but rather to illustrate a general principle—that the country which receives persons qualified at once to enter upon their labour, although they bring nothing else with them, is, nevertheless, favoured with capital as clearly as if gold were landed.

Looking upon these statistics in relation to the present census, who can fail to see how large a proportion of the native born population are the offspring of these immigrants, and how the colonisation of the country has been secured by that constant attention to the balance of the sexes, which has been the peculiar charge of the Immigration Commissioners. No one can turn to the statistics of voluntary immigration without being struck with the demoralization which it would imply if it remained alone. All that has been said against the system of Chinese immigration on this score might be retorted upon the spontaneous immigration which is recorded by our official statistics.

We believe there are few men in the House who are not strongly impressed with the error of abolishing the system of assisted immigration. It may be true that the colonies, acting upon different systems, prevent those who make the expenditure enjoying its full benefit; but the fact stands out nevertheless with absolute certainty that the departure from the wise rule hitherto adopted has arrested the colony's progress, and, instead of promoting, has rather obstructed the employment of the people. We shall find in this as in all other things that the law which humanity and nature themselves dictate—the transfer from over-populated to uninhabited countries of the young and enterprising, is as favourable to the people who receive them as advantageous to the nations from which they come.

By this mail Captain H. H. BROWNE, the Immigration Agent, having retired from office, returns to England. We cannot allow him to depart without recognising his long public services, in various departments, and especially his careful attention to the duties of that delicate and difficult trust he has discharged. That he has given universal satisfaction would be too much to say, for that would convey a doubtful compliment, but he has entitled himself to general confidence and esteem; and among other reasons for regretting the insane policy which has abolished immigration we may fairly reckon the retirement of a very useful servant of the Crown.

[Sydney Morning Herald, March 14.

GOLD IN VICTORIA.

IN an article extracted from the Melbourne Argus, given in our issue of Monday, were some serious statistical facts in reference to the gold-fields of Victoria. It is there shown that the quantity of gold gathered in that country is diminished—that the number of persons employed in gold mining is largely increased, and, accordingly, that the average earnings of each has proportionately declined. Considering the importance of gold mining to the prosperity of Victoria, these are startling facts. In 1854, the export of gold was £12,500,000, and the average earnings of the diggers £342 per annum, or eighty-five ounces of gold. In 1857, the export was £11,000,000, and the average earnings £150, or thirty-seven ounces of gold. In 1860, the number of miners still further increased, while the produce is reckoned at £8,000,000, or £74, or 18 ounces for each miner.

The decline from twelve to eight millions is a fact extremely significant and impressive, and perhaps at the first glance would create something like a feeling of distrust of the future prosperity of Victoria. The history of gold countries is fraught with similar examples. Their sudden rise to magnificence and splendour has been followed by quick decline and utter ruin. We believe, however, that the conditions under which these countries have developed and multiplied their wealth are very different from those existing in Victoria, and that, so far from that country declining, notwithstanding this decrease of production in one form of wealth, the prospect of general well-being is rather enlarged. Eight millions will still bear reduction before the exports of Victoria will be insufficient to maintain a high degree of commercial prosperity.

Turning to those years when miners wrought under circumstances so apparently prosperous we see nothing to regret. The cost of subsistence was then almost equal to the difference of earnings. The state of society was then utterly disorganised. Every kind of social enjoyment was at an end. Numbers of persons acquired sudden wealth and retreated from the country, carrying home with them their rapid acquisitions. The normal relation of employments was interrupted by temporary productiveness of the gold mines, which, though it did not benefit those who were encumbered with large families, was advantageous to single men who took care of their money, and lived in tents. The rate of earnings at gold-digging, however, raised the price of all kinds of material and labour. The expenditure in the construction of buildings was, therefore, ruinous, and the languor of the present time must be attributed in part to the collapse which has followed an approach to a more normal condition. Had gold mining yielded still such large results probably we should never have seen so earnest an attempt at developing the other resources of the country, but it is to these resources that the people will have to look for their permanent prosperity. If, therefore, we suppose that the various forms of industry which are now rising in Victoria, are supplying largely the wants of its inhabitants, the eight millions may represent a high degree of progress. Not only are we assured of the continuance and permanence of other forms of industry, but the community will advance itself towards a condition essential to general happiness—when there will be the less gambling and more general profitless slavish toil and more of settled and continuous industry—when children will be taught trades which may harmonize with their moral and intellectual interests, and society present those outlines without which even the possession of gold and fitful abundance by no means assure happiness. We imagine that though the earnings of the diggers have nominally decreased, they are often supplemented by other callings. A large number of men unite husbandry in various forms, as well as other trades, with the occasional pursuit of gold-mining. Thus, although the division by the number employed of the total proceeds seems to give a greatly lessened amount, it is highly probable that the real earnings of miners, looking at all their various forms of occupation, are upon the whole much more considerable.

When gold-mining was in its most palmy days, Victoria was inundated with speculative trade. The wharves were crowded with goods, a large portion of which perished before they could come into consumption. Is it not better that the colonial industry in some measure supersede the enormous importations, although at the same time the aggregate of gold exported be somewhat diminished?

Turning to our own country there is evidently a movement in gold mining which will be productive of considerable results. Indeed there are forms of mineral industry which would be of greater promise. We had rather hear of a profitable copper mine than of a temporary gold-field. At the same time gold-mining has to take an important part in the colonisation of this country, and it is desirable that it should have every facility, without prejudice to ordinary forms of labour. We see no reason why we should favour any kind of enterprise. If it will not maintain itself by virtue of its own innate force, the time has not arrived for its development. But, at the same time, it is impossible to look at the growing produce of our gold-fields without recognising the probable solution of several serious embarrassments, which have for some time beset us. A large population, established in the interior, will fix the direction and hasten the formation of our tram or rail roads. We could no longer hesitate to encounter expenses were there a Ballaarat or Kineton to spring up in some of the new gold regions. A large interior market and better access to the metropolis would give precisely the impulse required to colonial husbandry, and a road worthy civilisation would determine the line of settlement for some years to come.

In fact there are no countries in the world that possess or ever did possess an equal number of facilities or equal natural resources. Nothing so thoroughly establishes this fact as the comparative plenty which is enjoyed, notwithstanding the most serious errors of the Government, and habits of extravagance which have prevailed through all classes of society. We have no fears for the future excepting those which are founded upon our own political and social mistakes, and we should certainly regret deeply any change in the condition of our Victorian neighbours that would overcast their prospect of future greatness. So far, however, from seeing this we consider that they and ourselves are on the threshhold of a great era of colonial development.

[Sydney Morning Herald, March 7.

THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Council.
Paid up capital £320,000
Reserved fund 58,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened for small sums, and every facility is afforded to traders and others for the transaction of business.
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS issued for lodgments for fixed periods, bearing interest at from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum.
DISCOUNTS and ADVANCES.—Approved trade bills discounted. Advances made upon bills of lading, accompanied by policies of insurance, of goods shipped from Sydney or London to any port in the colonies or Great Britain.
CASH CREDITS granted for amounts varying from £100 to £2000, secured by two or more approved sureties.
DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at the several branches and agencies of the bank issued, and bills payable at any place in the colonies or Great Britain purchased, or sent for collection. Also, Government Debentures or other securities received for safe custody, and the interest due thereon, whether in the colonies or England, collected for customers without charge.
AGENCY BUSINESS.—The agency of other Banks undertaken on favourable terms, and investments in Colonial or British securities effected for the constituents of the Bank.

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AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, NEW PITT-STREET, Sydney.
CAPITAL, £400,000 in 4000 SHARES.
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THOMAS BROWN, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.
The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.
Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Europe	1½	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Ditto by steamer	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Moreton Bay (by the northern passage)	1½
California	2	Wide Bay	1½
Mauritius	2	Launceston	1½
Bourbon	2½	Hobart Town	1
Auckland	1½	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Ditto, by steamer	1	Twofold Bay	¾
Port Nicholson	2	Tahiti	1½
Port Nelson	2	Otago	2½
Port Cooper	2		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ½ to ½ per cent. extra.
Time risks on first-class vessels.
3 months ... ... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto ... ... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto ... ... 9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage ... 10 guineas per cent.
Specie—to or from London, one guinea and a half per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.
Specie—to or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, one guinea per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.
The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.
On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.
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The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.
Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death.

Annua. Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	35	£2 16 0	27	£3 14 10	45	£4 0 0
30	2 3 8	45	5 13 3	30	4 13 8	50	6 5 0

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found the Prospectuses of the Society.
The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.
The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.
(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of others of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, 63, Margaret-street, Sydney.
Income, 1860, over £280,000. Invested Funds, £488,675.
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Fire Insurance effected at current rates of premium.
Life Department.—The rates are the same as those charged in England.
WILLIAM RAE, Resident Secretary.

FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, of the very best construction.—A. BLAU, 15, Hunter-st., first floor.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MAITLAND AND MORPETH RAILWAY COMPANY.—Capital, £25,000, in 5000 shares of £5 each. (Limited liability.)
Provisional Committee:
Benjamin Lee, jun., Esq., Chairman.
S. S. Dickson, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

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James Taylor, Esq.	A. S. Portus, Esq.
L. W. Levy, Esq.	Andrew Liddell, Esq., M.D.
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J. E. Wolfe, Esq.	Duncan Sim, Esq.

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The Commercial Banking Company.
Secretary:
Mr. P. Macauliffe, Morpeth.
Solicitor:
W. H. Mullen, Esq., West Maitland.
The formation of a public company to construct and work a line of railway, communicating between the port of Morpeth and the Great Northern Line at Maitland offers a return for capital invested not exceeded by any joint stock operation in these colonies.
The enormous traffic daily passing between Maitland and Morpeth is widely known, and must still further expand with the increase of population in the North-Western interior, and with the extension of the Great Northern Railway, the connection of which with this line will make a reciprocating feeder to the other.
The present value of this traffic may be understood by the fact that the exports from the port of Morpeth to Sydney, as recently estimated by the Minister for Public Works in his speech, as reported in the Sydney Morning Herald, reached last year the value of One and a-half Million Pounds Sterling, and the periodical rate of increase in these exports will be seen by the following returns:—

Exports from the Port of Morpeth in the year 1856, valued at	£979,656
Ditto ditto ditto, 1857	993,278
Ditto ditto ditto, 1858	1,114,345
Ditto ditto ditto for the half-year ending 30th June, 1859	603,895
Being at the rate for the year of	1,207,790
Ditto, in 1860, as estimated by the Minister for Works	1,500,000

The imports of Morpeth—of which no detailed statistical returns are available—may be safely considered as of equal value with the exports, while the whole trade of the port at present fully employs six first-class steamers, besides coasters, continually running to and from Sydney.
In estimating the probable traffic of the Maitland and Morpeth railway, it should not be overlooked that the line will tend directly to develop—and that to a most important extent—the superior coals of both Maitlands and of the Upper District, by bringing them within cheap access of a port of shipment,—an advantage which will be made evident by stating that they are now brought to the port by carts, at a charge of about five shillings per ton; and that thus will be afforded a source of profitable employment, both to the line itself and to a large number of the population. Under this head, it may be added, that the steamers now loading at the port alone consume about 1400 tons per month.
As a new and important element of traffic, it should be stated that this line will bring the rich agricultural districts of the Lower Hunter, Paterson, and Williams into easy communication with the Upper Districts, thus opening out between them an important commerce, which must be of the greatest benefit to them and to the line itself.
The large population of which Maitland and Morpeth are the centre must ensure for this railway an important and enlarging passenger traffic.
The cheap construction of the line is satisfactorily established by the nature of the ground, which is, for the most part, a loose soil, and nearly level—an immense advantage, when the high price of labour is considered; also by the fact that, for nearly the entire length, the land is given free by the proprietors, while the whole of the necessary timber is liberally given by Mr. E. C. Close. In point of cost of construction, therefore, this line will be by far the cheapest yet formed in this colony.
To sum up the advantages of this railway, it should be stated that it brings the interior, by rail, seventeen miles nearer to water communication with Sydney—reducing to three miles that which is twenty by way of Newcastle—thus securing for it the permanent preference which cheapness must command, and leaving the shareholders a liberal margin within which to determine the traffic charges, so as to allow of a paying dividend; and it is proper to add that, while the obstruction which formerly impeded the navigation of the Hunter have been already so far removed by the steam dredge as to present no impediments to steam navigation, the advantages which Morpeth, as the centre of great agricultural production, enjoys, in always affording a return loading for steamers to Sydney, must secure for it an established position as the starting point and terminus of steam navigation to the Hunter; while, under the most favourable circumstances, steamers from Newcastle must necessarily return to Sydney without a cargo during several months in the year.
The provisional committee have decided on fixing the capital of the company—which will be one of limited liability—at £25,000, divided into 5000 shares of £5 each; one pound per share of which is to be paid when three-fourths of the capital have been subscribed, and the remainder by bills at six, nine, twelve, and eighteen months.
The allotment of shares will be made immediately, and applicants are requested to fill up the accompanying form addressed to the secretary, Maitland and Morpeth Railway Company's office, Morpeth.
It has only further to be said that the necessary plans and sections of the line are already prepared, and that the Act for its construction is expected to be obtained this session of Parliament, which will enable the work to be immediately commenced.
14th March, 1861.

Form of Application.
To the Provisional Committee of the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Company.
Gentlemen,—I beg to apply for Shares in the Maitland and Morpeth Railway Company, and in consideration of your allotting to me that or any less number, I hereby agree to accept the same, and to pay the calls thereon when and in the manner required by the said Company; and also to execute the Deed of Settlement when called upon to do so.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature.] ———
[Address.] ———
[Date.]

SYDNEY BRANCH COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA.
Fire Insurance every kind. Life Assurance of Fidelity Guarantee. Agents for Sydney, W. G. SPRIGG and CO., Wynyard-square.

SMYTH'S SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, George-street. Established A.D., 1848, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters. Hours of attendance, from 10 till 4.
Marine Surveyor—Captain Malcolm.
Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels only. Free from average, unless general.

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Torres Strait	3	Port Nicholson	2
Fitzroy River	2	Auckland	1
Wide Bay	1½	Ditto (steamer)	¾
Ditto (steamers)	1	Nelson	2
Port Curtis	1½	Port Cooper	2
Moreton Bay	1½	Port Otago	2
Ditto (steamer)	¾	Great Britain	1½
Clarence River	2	Canton and Hongkong	2½
Ditto (steamer)	1½	India	2½
Macleay River	2	Manila	2½
Port Hunter	1	Singapore	2½
Ditto (steamer)	½	Batavia	2
Twofold Bay	¾	Ceylon	2
Port Phillip	1	Mauritius	2
Ditto (from Newcastle)	2	Cape of Good Hope	2½
Ditto (Sts. from Sydney)	¾	Tahiti	1½
Portland Bay	2½	California	2
Adelaide	1½	Honolulu	2
Launceston	1½	New York or Boston	2
Hobart Town	1	Valparaiso	2
Ditto (steamer)	¾	Talcahuano	2

TIME RISKS ON SHIPS WITH PARTICULAR AVERAGE.
Three months ... ... 3 per cent.
Six months ... ... 5 ditto
Twelve months ... ... 9 ditto
Vessels trading to the port of Newcastle, one per cent. extra.
London agents, Messrs. R. and F. Tooth and Mort, Fenchurch-street, London.
N.B.—Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Lyons-buildings, George-street.
March 1st. 1860.

SYDNEY FOUNDRY, BATHURST-STREET.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. have pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have REMOVED their foundry and engine works from George and Sussex streets to Bathurst-street, where their new and extensive works, replete with machinery of first-class description, are now in full operation.
P. N. R. and Co. are therefore enabled to manufacture machinery, iron and brass castings, blacksmith and boiler work, at a considerable reduction on former prices, and on the shortest notice.
Intending purchasers can be supplied with steam-engines from four horse-power and upwards; also flour-mill machinery, millstones, dressing and smut machines, King and Howland's and other patent quartz-crushing machinery, and a large assortment of best bar, angle, and T iron, boiler plates, sheet-iron, and other materials for engineering purposes, imported from the best makers in England.
Parties requiring machinery are invited to inspect the works.

THE GALVANISED TINNED IRON GOSPEL OAK BRAND, formerly known as Morewood and Rogers' Patent, is now to be had only from the Gospel Oak Sheet Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, England, through all London merchants.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George-street.

NATURAL HISTORY, Medical, and Botanical Works.—Mr. F. BAILLIERE has just arrived with a large collection of Books on the above mentioned subjects, which he offers for sale at London prices.
N.B.—Persons having for disposal copies of newspapers, books, or pamphlets published in the Australian colonies will oblige by reporting titles and price. 325 George-street, Sydney; and in Melbourne, London, Paris, New York, and Madrid.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, from persons willing to contract for the Survey of this Municipality. Specifications and full particulars to be had at the Council Chambers (The tender to be addressed to this office, endorsed "Tender for Survey.")
M. E. MEYERS, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, Paddington, March 12.

TO BUILDERS—BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, MUDGEE.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a BANKING HOUSE, at Mudgee, for the New South Wales Banking Company. Plans and specifications may be seen, and particulars obtained, on application to the Manager, at Mudgee, or at the office of Mr. WEAVER, architect, 181, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before MONDAY, the 25th current. The lowest, or any tender, will not necessarily be accepted. March 4th.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required, till 22nd of March, for the erection of a RESIDENCE at Shellatan; labour only. Plans and particulars with REUSS and BROWNE, architects, 134, Pitt-street.

LEA and PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of dish. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.
L. and P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.
L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.
Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRINS, Worcester, England; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and other oilmen and merchants, London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
Double waterproof CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, see Colonel Jacob's work on "Rifles and Projectiles."
Patent WIRE CARTRIDGES, for killing game at long distances; also the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.
Also chemically prepared cloth and felt gun-waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridge cases for breech-loading shot guns, and ball cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.
ELEY, BROTHERS, sole contractors to the war department for waterproof military caps, cartridges, and caps for Colt's, Adams', and other revolvers, Jacob's rifle shells, tubes, &c.
Gray's Inn Road, London. Wholesale only.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the Empire.

COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, &c. —The PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN will be found a speedy and effectual remedy in all the above cases. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street South, opposite Police Office.

89, PARRAMATTA-STREET.—HARRIS'S Dispensary.—Medical advice given. Medicines supplied.

FOR SALE, at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, 489, Pitt-street South, at reduced prices:—
Whitechapel carts
Pagnel carts
Second-hand cab phaeton
Ditto tilbury gig
Ditto hooded gig
Ditto broughams
Ditto four-wheel sociables
Ditto four-wheel dog-cart
Ditto dog-carts
Ditto spring carts
Family sociables, best description
Sociables, ditto
Dog-carts, various, ditto
Cab phaetons, ditto
Barouches
Gig and dog-cart harness, plated and brass mounted, from £7, and upwards.
T. R. would remind intending purchasers that they would find it to their advantage to call and inspect his stock previous to their buying elsewhere.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals,
Cliquot's champagne, first quality
Ruinart, Pere and Fils, ditto, pints and quarts
Duc de Montebello, ditto
Moet and Chandon, ditto
Lambry, Geldermann, and Deutz, ditto
Sparkling Burgundy, Moselle and Hock
Sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
West India rum, in bond
Worthington and Robinson's bottled ale
Adelaide fine flour, &c.
L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

ON SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.—
Stockholm pitch and tar, bright varnish
White lead, linseed oil, colza oil
Dry colours, putty, window glass
Paperhangings, gold leaf, Noble and Hoare's varnish
Vestas, lucifers; brushware, consisting of broom heads, bass brooms, painters' brushes, scrubbers, &c., &c.
Rope mats, candle cotton, solar cottons, &c., &c.

DUNDEE GOODS.—The following goods are manufactured to order, and on SALE by the undersigned—
Woolbagging, 28 inches, 22 ozs., in bales
Bags, biscuit, 20 porter, ditto
Ditto, copper ore, ditto
Twine, 5-ply seaming ditto
Salt sacks, in ditto.
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Queen's-place.

ON SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square:
Collige's axles, springs, bolts and nuts
Lancewood and ash shafts, Carron cart boxes
Boxes and axles fitted, ploughshare moulds, &c., &c.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard. —To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water—the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS, Bathurst-street West, Whittell's Weighbridge.
PRICE LIST—CASH ON DELIVERY.
£1 12s. per ton best screened Newcastle coals
£1 8s. ditto unscreened ditto
£0 16s. ditto blacksmith's ditto
£0 17s. per load ironbark firewood, in billets, junks, or chopped
A large supply of coke, breeze, and charcoal equally cheap. Orders by post promptly executed.

IMPORTANT TO INNKEEPERS, storekeepers, Capitalists, and others.—For SALE, at Ashford, Frazer's Creek, District of Wellingrove, New England, the SQUATTERS' HOME INN; also, a large and commodious weatherboard STORE, newly built.
The inn and store are situated on one of the finest stands in the Northern District, are in full trade, and doing a large and increasing business.
Terms and other particulars can be obtained by applying to JAMES LESLIE, proprietor; or JOHN FRAZER and CO., Wynyard-square, Sydney.

FOR SALE.—The Camperdown Hotel, with or without several additional allotments of land. The house faces the Sydney and Parramatta Roads at Camperdown. R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

EMU PLAINS.—For SALE, about 48 Acres of choice LAND, situate on the Great Western Road. On this property stands the Post-office, a store, and two wooden buildings. Any one desirous of cutting the same up into allotments, would realise a handsome return, now that the railway is so fast approaching it. Apply to R. FORBES, 8, King-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims on the estate of the late WILLIAM DAWSON, of Veteran Hall, Prospect, Esq., deceased, are requested to forward particulars to the undersigned, and persons indebted to the estate either for rents, interest on mortgage, or otherwise, will please pay arrears during the present month. CAROLINE LAWSON, Executrix. Veteran Hall, Prospect, 14th March.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN —Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

PETERSHAM.—The pick of this fashionable and healthy neighbourhood.—For SALE, a stone-built MANSION, now in the occupation of Thomas Sullivan, Esq., together with a COTTAGE and LAND, all as tenanted. Apply to R. FORBES, 78, King-street, Sydney.

STATION FOR SALE, Burnett District.—That very compact RUN known as the "Land of Promise," in the Burnett district, capable of carrying about ten thousand sheep. It is well watered, and distant only thirty-six miles from the town of Gayndah. Together with the above will be sold 5100 (more or less) well-bred SHEEP, viz.:—

Ewes, 2½ years to aged	1960
Wethers, 2½ years to 4 years old	680
Maiden ewes, 1½ years	540
Wether hoggets, 1½ years	360
Weaners, mixed sexes	1400
Rams	160
	5100

The improvements on the station consist of a substantial dwelling-house and kitchen, three huts, woolshed, 200 lamb-proof hurdles, and a good stockyard. For further particulars apply to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

SALES BY AUCTION.
Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 266, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

POSITIVE SALE,
By Order of the Mortgagee.
BALMAIN.
Large Block of Land in Stephen-street, with the Premises formerly known as the WATERVIEW HOTEL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable property, situate in STEPHEN-STREET, BALMAIN—
LOT 1—All that piece of land having a frontage of thirty-three and a-half feet to Stephen-street, with a depth of 151 feet, extending to a lane, on which are erected the premises known as the WATERVIEW HOTEL, containing bar, four rooms, kitchen and cellar, with yard, well of water, &c., at the rear.
LOT 2—An allotment of land adjoining lot 1, having a frontage of thirty-three and a-half feet to Stephen-street, with a depth of 90 feet.
☞ This property is close to Crook's ferry, and in the centre of the most populous locality of this suburb. Purchasers need scarcely be reminded, that on the completion of the bridge to Glebe Island, the access to Balmain will be materially improved, and freehold properties consequently enhanced in value.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
STEPHEN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
TWO-STORY HOUSE in STEPHEN-STREET, Woolloomooloo, a few yards from DOWLING-STREET, known as John M'Mahon's property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the north side of STEPHEN-STREET, commencing at a point distant 107 feet west from its junction with Dowling-street, and having a frontage of 24 feet 3 inches by a depth of about 41 feet, upon which is erected a TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, with yard, shed, &c.
☞ Attention is directed to the above sale, as the instructions are positive to dispose of the property without reserve on the date mentioned.
Terms at sale.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.
THE CLARENCE RIVER HOTEL, and dwelling-house adjoining, situate at the corner of SUSSEX AND MARGARET STREETS, opposite Messrs. Russell's foundry wharf, and Australasian Steam Navigation Company's wharf and stores, and now realising, by a recent lease, £416 per annum.
TWO VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS, CLARENCE-STREET.
TWO HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS, CLARENCE TOWN.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
To close a Partnership Account.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 28th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner block of land, having the following frontages:—51 FEET 8 INCHES TO SUSSEX-STREET, 58 FEET 2 INCHES TO MARGARET-STREET, on which is erected those well-known premises, THE CLARENCE RIVER HOTEL; substantially erected of brick and stone foundation, with slated roof, containing bar, private entrance, 8 rooms, kitchen, and large cellar, with yard, &c., at the rear.
Also adjoining, A DWELLING HOUSE of similar construction, containing 3 rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c., at the rear.
The dwelling-house is let for £52 per annum, and the hotel, on a recent three years' lease, for £364 per annum—making the total income derivable from the property £416 PER ANNUM.
☞ It is scarcely necessary to make a single comment on this valuable and productive property, as it will be acknowledged by all who are acquainted with the locality that it occupies the best position for business near the wharves, and that the hotel is a famed hostelrie for passengers by the steamers. It may be remarked that the former lessee readily sublet the Clarence River Hotel for £400 per annum, receiving at the same time a bonus in addition of £1100.
LOT 2—CLARENCE STREET.—TWO VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS, being lots 25 and 26 as per plan of the Wynyard-square subdivision, having each 20 feet frontage to Clarence-street and the lane at the rear.
LOT 3—CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAMS RIVER. —TWO HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS, being allotments No. 6 of section 10, and lot 10 of section 3, as per Government plan.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

Important to Purchasers of Store Sheep.
10,250 First-class Store Sheep.
Sale at Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland,
On TUESDAY, 26th March.

R. G. YEOMANS has received instructions from A. H. Palmer, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 12 o'clock,
The following first-class store sheep, which are perfectly sound, and never been diseased:—
2,300 (more or less) fine grown ewe lambs, weaned
4,700 (ditto ditto) breeding ewes, 3 to 6 years old
850 (ditto ditto) maiden ewes, 1 to 2 years old.
The above being the whole of the female sheep now running on the Yallaroi station, district of Gwydir. Also,
1,200 (more or less) breeding ewes, 4 years old
1,200 (ditto ditto) breeding ewes, 5 to 6 years, now running at Yarrawick station, on the Bendarrah.
10,250 total.
All the breeding ewes have their lambs weaned, so that they will be in fine condition for the purchaser.
Rams of first quality can also be supplied if required.
The whole are guaranteed sound and healthy.
Delivery to be taken within one month from day of sale.
Terms—One-half cash on the fall of the hammer on the numbers computed at sale; the balance in cash on delivery of sheep in accordance with conditions at time of sale.
The above sheep are from the celebrated flocks of Henry Dangar, Esq., the breeding and character of whose stock being so well known renders it almost unnecessary to comment on the quality, further than to say that the wool from these sheep realised in the English market from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9½d. per lb.; and fat stock from same flocks always realise highest market rates; and now offered for sale solely in consequence of the stations on which they are running being too much overcrowded with stock.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect prior to day of sale, when they will find the sheep all they are represented.
Sale: Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, TUESDAY, 26th March.

On THURSDAY, March 21st, at 11 o'clock.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving Sydney by the Oliver Cromwell.

Mahogany Sideboard
Bookcase
Chairs and Couch
Framed Engravings
Plated and Glass Ware
3 Gold Watches
2 Silver Ditto
Harmonium
A Quantity of Window Sashes
Boxes Glass
Books, Maps, and Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 264, George-street, opposite Jamison-street, THIS DAY, March 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At the residence of Reuben Uther, Esq., No. 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

Elegant and Superior London-made Furniture
Brilliant-toned Pianofortes
Plate, Platedware
Elaborately-Cut Glass
Oil Paintings, Proof Engravings, &c., &c., &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from the above-named gentleman, who intends proceeding to England by the Tiptree, to submit to public competition, at an early date,
The whole of his magnificent furniture, made in England expressly to order, and undoubtedly superior to any at present in the colony.
Two brilliant toned pianofortes, by eminent makers
Plate, platedware, cut glass, &c., of the first quality,
Full particulars of which will shortly appear.
Catalogues, and cards to view may be obtained in a few days at the rooms of the auctioneer.

FRIDAY, March 22nd, at 11 o'clock,

At the Glebe Road, near the Pyrmont Bridge Road.

Household Furniture
Platedware and Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions from Mr. Carron to sell by auction, at his residence, Glebe Point Road, on FRIDAY, March 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
His useful household furniture and sundries.
Terms cash.

On MONDAY, March 25th, at 11 o'clock, Hunter-street, near Macquarie-street North.
Magnificent Household Furniture (far superior to any that has yet been offered at auction)
Pier Glasses, 64 x 72
Grand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard (with certificate)
Suite Drawing-room Furniture, in amber satin damask, &c., &c.
The whole of which will be on view two days prior to day of sale.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from John Macnamara, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, in Hunter-street, on MONDAY, March 25th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
His very superior household furniture and effects, which are only partially enumerated.
HALL.—Very handsome hall clock, two hall tables with marble-slab tops, baronial chairs, hat and umbrella stand, gas chandelier and brackets.
DINING-ROOM.—Three magnificent pier glasses, couches, lounges, and chairs, in morocco; dining table, with spare leaves (very massive); sideboard, with cellaret; two fine book-cases; valuable literary and scientific works, rising tables, dumb waiters, and whatnots, five light gas chandelier, cornice poles and damask hangings; Brussels carpet and rugs; vases and ornaments; choice engravings, &c.
DRAWING ROOM—Rosewood lounge and chairs, covered in amber figured satin, brass cornice poles, and damask curtains to match suite; rosewood chiffoniere and loo table, occasional and card tables, grand pianoforte, by Collard and Collard; very elegant 8-light glass chandelier, can be used for gas or flowers; beautiful vases and ornaments, large pier glass, bright steel fender and irons, velvet pile carpet and rug (quite new.)
BEDROOM No. 1.—Double-winged wardrobe, with plate-glass doors, brass tubular bedstead, with hair mattress and bedding, washstand and dressing table, with marble slab tops, large cheval glass, chest drawers, boot rack, choice engravings, Brussels carpet, &c.
BEDROOM No. 2.—Double-winged wardrobe, tall chest of drawers, brass four-post bedstead and bedding, dressing table and glass, double washstand, marble top, and furniture, engravings, carpet, &c.
BEDROOMS No. 3, 4, and 5.—Suitable bedroom furniture.
Plated ware—Elkington's best
Cut glass, very good, from "Pierce's," Ludgate Hill
Iron stone china, from "Copeland's," New Bond-street
Table cutlery, from Rogers and Son
Table and bed linen, of the best quality—nearly all new
KITCHEN—Cooking apparatus, and culinary utensils
LAUNDRY—Patent mangle and sundries, &c., &c.
YARD—Large iron tank
Force pump and lead piping
Bermuda dripstone
Baths (shower, plunge, and foot)
GARDEN—Iron palisading
Aviary.
Catalogues are now in the course of preparation, and will be ready for delivery on Friday Morning.
Cards to view will be issued.
Terms, cash.
The attendance of parties furnishing, and the trade, is respectfully requested.

A small Cottage at Waverley, in Isabella-street.
By order of the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 21st day of March, at 11 o'clock,
A small cottage, of two rooms, erected of stone and weatherboards, with slated roof, standing on 15 perches of land, being allotment 39 on the plan of the subdivision by Messrs. S. H. and James Pearce, of 4 acres 2 roods of land—a grant to them from the Crown, being bounded on the west by a road one chain wide by a line south 80 feet; on the south by a line east 139 feet to the western boundary of Isabella-street; on the east by that street 30 feet, and on the north by a line west 139 feet, being the allotment sold by Messrs. Pearce to Mr. William Taylor, lying a little to the southward of Mr. Watkin's residence.
Terms at sale.

A Stone-built Cottage, Upper Paddington, at the corner of Wallis and Moncur streets.

To be disposed of on account of the removal of the owner to the country.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 21st March, at 11 o'clock,
A small, but comfortable and well-built cottage, situated at Upper Paddington, close to the South Head Road, at the corner of Moncur and Wallis street, having 47 feet frontage to the former, and 58 feet frontage to the latter street.
The house is of stone, the front in 12 inch courses of draft and picked work, well put together. It contains two comfortable rooms, the inside walls plastered and papered. The roof is slated. An excellent well of water, and small garden, very productive for its size; a few fruit trees in it.
This is a convenient, healthy, and pleasant situation.
Title, satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

Very Choice Building Sites.
In Upper William-street.

Part of the well-known Craigend Estate.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 21st of March, at 11 o'clock,
Seven valuable building allotments in Upper William-street, adjoining the entrance to Craigend House, and nearly opposite Mr. C. Scott's new houses. Buildings erected on these sites would command all the beautiful views of the harbour, and surrounding scenery, now exclusively enjoyed by the mansion at present occupied by the Hon. Henry Prince, M.L.C.
The allotments all adjoin each other, having 86 feet frontage by depths varying from 97 to 99 feet, or a total frontage of 232 feet to Upper William-street.
This is a fine block of land, well situated for a terrace of first-class houses, which would ensure respectable tenants, not only on account of the scenery and retirement of the situation, but also from the convenience of getting into the heart of the city in a few minutes, either on foot along a fine road, or by means of the omnibuses, which start every five minutes.
At the same time will be sold the allotment at the corner of Upper William-street and Surry-street, having a small cottage thereon, containing three rooms.
Also, two choice sites in one lot, in William-street, eastward of Surry-street, having a frontage to William-street of 94 feet 2 inches, with depths of 80 feet on the western side, and 146 feet 9 inches on the eastern boundary.
At the same time will be sold eight allotments in Surry-street of various sizes, being numbers 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 41, and 45 on the east of Surry-street, and 70, on the western side, as shown upon a plan to be seen at the Rooms. These may be sold separately.
Terms at sale.

A snug little FARM with improvements, at Gannon's Forest, being a choice selection of the subdivisions of that estate.
By order of the Mortgagee.
For absolute Sale.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY next, the 21st March, at 11 o'clock,
A very snug little farm of 42a. 1r. 24p. of land, fenced in and partly under cultivation, with a cottage residence and other improvements on it, now or lately tenanted by Mr Watson. It commences at the north-west corner of James Swaine's property, and can be readily found by enquiring from any of the farmers on the estate.
The order to sell is peremptory from the mortgagee, so that a good opportunity is thus offered to an industrious man of moderate means, to purchase a freehold estate, on which he can get a good living.
Terms at sale

An Eight-horse power Saw Mill, in full working order, and a Cottage Residence in Cowper-street, Glebe.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, 21st March, at 11 o'clock,
The interest of the lessee in and to the unexpired portion of a lease, ending in April, 1866, of an allotment of land in Cowper-street, at the Glebe, subject to a nominal ground rent of six pounds per year, on which are erected a weatherboarded cottage and a saw mill, worked by a steam-engine of eight-horse power, together with circular saws, saw bench, large iron turning lathe, with turner's rest lathe and bed iron; shafting, pumps, pullies, &c.; now in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Sansom, under lease for five years from July last.
The machinery is now the property of Mr. Sansom's landlord, and will be assigned by him to the purchaser, subject to the last mentioned lease.
This will prove a desirable purchase to any person wishing to invest his or her money, and receive an immediate return without trouble or expending more cash than in the first outlay. The income is five pounds every four weeks, paid punctually, and is therefore suitable to persons living in the suburbs or country towns, who might at those periods personally collect the rent with little inconvenience.
Terms at sale.

The Entire Cargo of the Caroline Hort, from South Sea Islands, comprising:—
50 tuns finest Cocoanut Oil
60 tuns Polar Oil
2 tuns Sperm Oil
3 tuns Seal Oil
½ tun Slush
1000 Cocoanuts
For positive sale, at the City Mart, 362, George-street.

FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Merchants, Shippers, Oilmen, Speculators, and the Trade generally.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Captain W. H. Eldred to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock.
The cargo of very superior South Sea Island oils, just arrived, ex Caroline Hort, from the Navigators', comprising
50 tuns finest quality cocoanut oil
60 tuns polar oil
3 tuns sperm oil
½ tun slush
3 tuns seal oil
1000 cocoanuts.
☞ The Auctioneers beg to remind purchasers that the above oil has been collected with great care, from the Navigators' and Friendly Islands, and is of superior quality.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, &c.

FRIDAY, 22nd March.

Important to Grocers, Country Storekeepers.
Great unreserved Clearance Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
9 cases Hunt's Labrador salmon
20 barrels soft-shell almonds
50 bags Barcelona nuts
18 barrels Jordan almonds
100 boxes Steele's feather soap
30 ditto seidlitz powders
12 cases Cheddar loaf cheese
20 cases Belfast bacon (prime)
15 ditto Sinclair's Belfast hams
50 barrels fine Scotch oatmeal
10 cases Eleme figs
20 ditto Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits
20 barrels dried apples
15 cases Barry's chicory, in bond
10 ditto Price's night lights
10 ditto French capers
25 boxes macaroni and vermicelli
2 cases French chocolate
10 ditto Huntley and Palmer's biscuits
3 puncheons Moir's ling fish
50 cases Lebrun's 1-lb lobsters
50 ditto patent bath bricks
50 ditto Batger's 1-lb jams
15 casks colonial refined treacle
200 half-chests finest congou tea
And an extensive assortment of other goods, full particulars of which will appear before day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Cedar.
A picked Cargo.
Ex Frances George.
Important to Cabinetmakers, Timber Merchants, Shippers, and others.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Jacques' Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2,
The cargo of very superior cedar, ex Frances George, 38,000 feet Richmond cedar.
Terms at sale

Attractive Timber Sale.

The Balance of Shipments, ex Homer, and Tropic, from New York, and the Amos Lawrence, from Puget Sound.

For Positive Sale by Auction.
At Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point.
On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 26th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

To close the several shipments.
Most important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers, and the Trade generally.
Comprising the most desirable assortment of American timber ever submitted for public sale in the colony, amongst which will be found,
Inch White Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, of a very superior quality
Carpenters' Clear Boards
Shelving Boards, T. and G.
Ceiling Boards, T. and G.
Rough Clear Pine
Oregon T. and G. Flooring Boards, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch
Oregon Scantling and Quartering
Two-inch Deck Plank, &c., &c.
☞ The Auctioneers beg respectfully to direct attention to the fact that the above shipments of American Timber are the only parcels now in first hands in the colony, and are unquestionably the finest assortment, both as regards quality and condition, that has ever been submitted to public sale in this city. Intending purchasers are invited inspection prior to day of sale, as the whole will be submitted in lots to suit the requirements of buyers—without reserve.

To close the Shipment.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to submit for public sale by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, on Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point,
The whole of their extensive and well assorted stock of American timber, ex Tropic and Homer, being the only shipment now for sale in the colony, comprising—
Ex Homer,
140 M feet very superior (extra quality) inch T. and G. white pine flooring boards
380 pieces clear plank, extra widths, 2 and 2½ inch
301 ditto clear plank, extra width, 1½ inch
105 ditto clear plank, rough, extra widths
689 ditto inch carpenters' clear boards, P. 1 S.
700 ditto inch shelving boards
3750 ditto inch ceiling boards, T. and G.
Ex Tropic,
36 M feet superior shelving boards, P. 2 S.
40 M feet inch white pine flooring boards
20 M feet very superior ditto ditto.
Ex Amos Lawrence.
40 M feet T. and G. inch Oregon flooring boards, the finest quality ever imported from Puget Sound, nearly equal to pitch pine
18 M feet 1½ inch Oregon T. and G. flooring boards
4 M feet 1½ inch ditto ditto
5 M feet 2 inch deck plank
10 M feet 3 x 2 and 3 x 3 Oregon quartering
10 M feet 4 x 2 and 4 x 2½ ditto ditto
8 M feet 6 x 2 Oregon joist
4 M feet 6 x 2½ ditto ditto
8 M feet assorted joist
10 M feet Oregon deals, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

QUEENSLAND.
DISTRICT OF DARLING DOWNS.

WARRA WARRA, BRAEMAR FOREST, AND KOGAN CREEK STATIONS,
together with
30,000 SHEEP, more or less
1000 CATTLE, more or less
100 HORSES, more or less.
And distant only about 140 miles from Ipswich.

Terms.—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at one and two years from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
Those first-class stations, WARRA WARRA, BRAEMAR FOREST, and KOGAN CREEK, in the district of DARLING DOWNS, and adjoining the Messrs. Bell's well-known station, JIMBOUR.
They are situated in one of the choicest parts of the DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT. The country principally consists of small plains of salt bush and myall of the most fattening description.
The STATIONS have a frontage of twelve miles to both sides of the Condamine River, in addition to which the Kogan, Braemar, Cooranga, and Wilkie's creeks, containing an abundant and never-failing supply of water, renders the whole one of the best watered stations in the district of the Downs
The Government estimate of the grazing capabilities of these runs—taken at the commencement of the present lease, was 26,000 sheep—but the actual capabilities are much larger; it being a well-known fact that there are but few Darling Downs which are not at present depasturing twice the number of sheep they are assessed for.
The IMPROVEMENTS are most complete, substantially built, and the greater portion have been very recently erected. They consist of a dwelling house of six rooms, detached kitchen; large store, divided into three compartments, with loft over all; overseer's cottage of four rooms; four men's huts, all shingled and floored; cart-shed, and blacksmith's shop; large paddock, newly erected; and a very superior woolshed, built last year at a cost of over £800.
There are twelve sheep station huts, with either large yards or hurdles for two flocks.
With the above stations will be sold the following sheep:—
5000 ewes, aged, none broken mouthed
5000 ewes, 4 and 5 years old
4600 ewes, 1½ to 4 years old
6700 wethers, 1½ to 3 years old
9000 weaners, mixed sexes
300 rams
30,000 sheep, more or less
1000 head of cattle, more or less
100 horses, more or less.
ALL THE SHEEP with the exception of about 8000 have been bred on the station. THEY ARE WARRANTED SOUND AND FREE FROM ALL DISEASE, and are A FAIR AVERAGE OF DOWNS SHEEP, having been bred from some of the best blood in the colony, viz., Talgai, Pilton, and Rosenthal rams.
THE CATTLE are a fair average of mixed herds.
THE HORSES are well bred, and make capital hacks—being got by Lanercost, Byron, and Northern Squatter.
Stores, implements, bullock and horse drays, two teams of bullocks, working horses, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ It would be impossible to enumerate in the limits of an advertisement, the many advantages which the above first-class stations possess. Suffice it to say, that as a whole it is a first-class squatting property—being abundantly watered and well-grassed—and capable of carrying sheep in the largest flocks—in proof of which it may be mentioned that the present proprietor has netted for some years past an average of £8000 per annum above working expenses.
The stations are held under 14 years' lease, at the expiration of which time a renewal for five years longer is secured to the lessee under the Queensland Land Bill.

BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
"TENNINGERING,"
together with
11,117 SHEEP, more or less.
Distant only 85 miles from Maryborough.

Terms—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at one and two years from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and station.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the Proprietors to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Squatters' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
That very extensive and well-grassed run TENNINGERING, in the BURNETT DISTRICT, Queensland, capable of depasturing 30,000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a good cottage residence of six rooms, finished in a very superior manner with French lights, &c.; detached kitchen, overseer's cottage, store, woolshed, floored and shingled; lever wool-press, men's huts, large sheep drafting yards, stockyard, &c.
There are seven new sheep-station huts, and about 300 hurdles.
With the above station will be sold about
1000 ewes, maidens, more or less
4688 ewes, from 3 years upwards, ditto ditto
800 wethers, 1½ years old, ditto ditto
1751 wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years old, ditto ditto
2860 weaners, about equal sexes
100 rams
11,179 sheep, more or less.
Stores, bullocks, and drays, working horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ This sale affords an excellent opportunity for securing a station possessing large grazing capabilities, and is in every way worthy the attention of persons on the lookout for a really good squatting property in the colony of Queensland.

District of Moreton, Queensland.

That Valuable Pastoral Property
ROSEVALE,
Thirty miles from Ipswich, the head of Navigation, and fifty-five miles from Brisbane, the principal shipping port of Queensland, together with
10,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, more or less, and
1,000 WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less.

Terms.—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at one and two years, with bank discount added, secured on the stock and station.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, at 11 o'clock,
That compact and truly beautiful station, ROSSVALE, situate on the Bremer River, and Laidley Creek.
The country consists of extensive well-grassed plains, and open undulating ridges, comprising a large area of UNRIVALLED FATTENING COUNTRY. It adjoins the well-known stations of Messrs. MORT and LAIDLEY, of FRANKLYN VALE; GEORGE THORN, Esq., of NORMANBY PLAINS; and Messrs. HARDIE and WEINHOLDT, of FASSIFERN.
GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 20,000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a neat cottage of five rooms (papered throughout), with garden in front, kitchen, large store with office, fowl-house, out-buildings; woolshed, covered with galvanised iron; skillings, with yards, &c., very complete; men's huts, large grass paddock, small ditto, stockyard, milking ditto, large tailing paddock in centre of the run, and six sheep stations, with huts and yards, &c., &c.
With the above very compact and beautiful station will be sold the following first-class sheep, warranted sound and never to have been diseased, viz.:—
500 ewes, over 4 years
4 380 ditto, 3½ years
1 390 ditto, 2½ to 4½
1,300 hoggetts, 1½, mixed
1,950 wethers, 2½ to 3½
1,000 weaners (both sexes)
60 rams
10,390 sheep (more or less)
1,000 head of cattle, nearly equal sexes.
Stores, implements, horse drays, working horses, to be taken at a valuation; and about 840 acres of land, purchased under pre-emption, to be taken at cost price.
☞ The above very valuable property is so well known that it is not considered necessary to do more than announce that it is in the market for positive sale, to secure for it that attention which it is entitled to as a first-class investment.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, and intending purchasers are earnestly requested to inspect the stock and station and judge for themselves.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.
4 ditto ditto ditto 6 months.
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 months.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

		Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto ...	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto ...	5½ ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ...	5½ ditto

Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—
Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS ANDREW, Esq.
JAMES E. EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
MICHAEL E. MURNIN, Esq.
AUDITORS:
A. Foss Esq., and Edward Lotze, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.:
Messrs. Bingle and Son.
A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.
Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required. By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 7th February, 1860.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEERS.—Royal Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given, that permission is granted to the assured in this company to engage as volunteers without vitiating their policies, or incurring any extra charge for premium. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandize, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades an advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.
CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.
Surveyor—John Bibb, Esq.
LIFE BRANCH.
At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.
The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.
English rates of premium charged.
Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.
Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SMYTH'S SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, Lyons-buildings, George-street. Established A.D., 1846, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters. Hours of attendance, from 10 till 4
Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels only. Free from average, unless general.

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Terres Strait ...	3	Port Nicholson	2
Fitzroy River ...	2	Auckland	1½
Wide Bay ...	1½	Ditto (steamer)	1
Ditto (steamers)	1	Nelson	2
Port Curtis	1½	Port Cooper	2
Moreton Bay ...	1½	Port Otago	2
Ditto (steamer) ...	1	Great Britain	1½
Clarence River ...	2	Canton and Hongkong	2½
Ditto (steamer) ...	1½	India	2½
Macleay River ...	2	Manila	2½
Port Hunter ...	1	Singapore	2
Ditto (steamer) ...	½	Batavia	2
Twofold Bay ...	¾	Ceylon	2
Port Phillip ...	1½	Mauritius	2
Ditto (Sts from Sydney)	½	Cape of Good Hope	2½
New Caledonia ...	1½	Tahiti	1½
Portland Bay ...	2½	California	2
Adelaide ...	1½	Honolulu	2
Launceston ...	1½	New York or Boston	2
Hobart Town ...	1	Valparaiso	2
Ditto (steamer) ...	¾	Talcahuano	2

TIME RISKS ON FIRST-CLASS SHIPS ONLY.

Three months	Free from particular average	3 per cent.
	With particular average ...	4 ditto
Six months ...	Free from particular average	5 ditto
	With particular average ...	6 ditto
Twelve months	Free from particular average	9 ditto
	With particular average ...	10 ditto

Second-class vessels subject to arrangement.
N.B.—Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH.
Lyons-buildings, George-street.
March, 1861.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £208,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
Chairman of the Melbourne Board,
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY or LONDON at the option of the insurer.
Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to
C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.
N.B.—Country agents wanted. Applicants must give reference to firms of respectability in Sydney.

VICTORIA LIFE and GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH: Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. B. SMITH, Esq. chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD:
The Honorable HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
JAMES ROBERTSON, M.D.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE INSURED:
The security afforded by an ample capital, and the unlimited liability of a resident colonial proprietary.
*The rates of Premium, which are the lowest that can be charged with safety.
The system of GUARANTEED BONUS, by which the amount recoverable at death is gradually increased from year to year by distinct stipulation, without involving the insured in the liability or risk accruing under the MUTUAL principle.
Tables of Rates, and forms of Proposal may be procured, and every other information furnished on application to
C. M. SMITH, resident secretary

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply to Dr. BERNCASTLE, 229, Macquarie-street, opposite the Council, from 9 to 11, and 2 to 3.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the goods and chattels of Michael O'Donnell, late of Five Islands, near Wollongong, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the above-named deceased may be granted to SARAH O'DONNELL, of Five Islands aforesaid, his widow.
Dated this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.
DICK, Brothers, agents for SAMUEL SANDELANDS ROGERS, Proctor for the said applicant, Wollongong.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.
DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.
Circular Quay, November 2nd.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, 15, Church-hill.—A superior Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen. The arrangements and accommodation are of the very best description, and the terms moderate.

PARRAMATTA.—WILLIAMS' FAMILY HOTEL has private suites of apartments for families seeking change of air and recreation, &c., &c. Has frequently been honoured with the visits of his Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Denison, and family, and numerous other families of distinction, who have expressed their entire satisfaction.
The situation is recommended by the most eminent of the medical profession, for change of air, and invariably those who have availed themselves of this establishment have expressed the benefit derived from a few days' stay only. The apartments are all spacious, airy, and well furnished, and adjacent to the hotel is the park for walking or riding exercises, and in every direction around Parramatta are the most lovely and picturesque drives in Cumberland.
Mr. Williams personally superintends each department of his business to ensure satisfaction.
The cellarage consists of every description of wines, &c., of the finest quality.
Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, &c, on the shortest notice, to excursionists by steamer or rail, and same for parties prepared to order
The stabling is of the first order, and will accommodate upwards of twenty horses, with every other convenience attached.
Horses, gigs, dogcarts, and carriages on hire, for pleasure or journey.
The stores comprise every article in the wine and spirit trade, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates of the day.
Parties requiring private apartments will receive immediate answer on communicating by post or telegram to the proprietor,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Mr. L. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentist, 21, Hunter-street, having just received from the firm in England a new patent and improved method of fixing artificial teeth to the gums on moveable bases, without extracting any stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following low charges—

	£	s.	d.
A single tooth from ...	£0	10	0
A complete set ...	10	0	0
Filling with white cement ...	0	5	0
Extracting ...	0	2	6

Consultations and extracting gratis for the poor every morning, from 9 to 10.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Overgrowth in the Young.—This safe and simple remedy has been found very efficacious in checking a tendency to consumption at that age when a too rapid growth in the young renders the constitution fragile, and weakens the powers of assimilation and nutrition. Dr. Prays van der Hoeven, the eminent physician of Leyden, states—"I have given it to boys whose form of chest, delicate skin, and disposition to catarrh showed the phthisical habit; also to young men who grew tall exceedingly quick; and have in all cases found it a most powerful restorative."
Dr. de Jongh's Oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine. Sole agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS present the only safe and certain means of invigorating a debilitated constitution. Persons of nervous habit suffering from impaired digestion and bilious affections should give these remedies an impartial trial. Nothing acts so wholesomely on the stomach, liver, and kidneys. Sold by all druggists, and at 244, Strand, London.

NORRIE'S AUSTRALIAN BAKING POWDER, for making, without yeast, light, wholesome, and delicious bread, pastry, pie crusts, tea cakes, &c. Sold in packets and tins

CALISHER and TERRY'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES and CARBINES.—The undersigned having been appointed, as per annexed certificate, sole Agents for the sale in New South Wales of Calisher and Terry's Patent Breech-loading Rifles, will be happy to execute orders for the same from responsible parties. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 213, George-street, Sydney.
(Copy) Birmingham, 11th October, 1859.
We hereby constitute and appoint Messrs. George A. Lloyd and Co., of Sydney, our sole agents in New South Wales for the sale of our carbines and rifles, known as Terry's Breech-loading Rifles, the sale of which we undertake to confine exclusively to them or their nominees.
(Signed) CALISHER and TERRY.
A few extracts from the opinions of the Press are appended, to which the attention of New South Wales Volunteers is invited:—
"The practice at 700 to 800 yards was marvellous, notwithstanding a very powerful wind. Its advantages over the old pieces are,—three pounds less in weight, five shots to one in the time of firing, and no necessity for cleaning under about a couple of thousand rounds."—Times.
"It can readily be loaded and fired five times in one minute, and the great advantage it possesses is the total absence of foulness."—Bell's Life.
"The great advantage which Terry's rifled fire-arm has over any other hitherto in use, are, that it is not easily put out of order—can be loaded with great rapidity without the possibility of accident—does not foul—is of greater penetration than the present Enfield—and at long ranges great accuracy may be obtained. The weight of the carbine is but from 6 lbs to 6 lbs. 2 ozs."—Review.
"Practical officers who have experimented with Terry's inimitable rifle will laugh to scorn the assertion that the Enfield is preferable to it. It will not bear a moment's comparison."—United Service Gazette.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex Light of the Age, Stuart Wortley, and other late arrivals—
Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Burton ale
Morice, Cox, and Co.'s bottled ale and porter
Champagne cider, Marsetti's
Brandy, in wood and bottle
Geneva
Claret
Kent hops
Barry's chicory
Carraway seed
Compton's bacon
Colman's mustard
North Wilts cheese
Figs
Valencia raisins
Currants
Herrings, red and white
Ling
Maccaroni and vermicelli
L.N.E. matches
Horsehair
Drugs
Vinegar
Ginger-beer bottles
Fireworks
Chairs
Boots and shoes
Toys
Liverpool salt
Split peas
Tobacco
Pipes
Woolpacks, 50's, 75's, 100's
Bran bags
Gunny bags
Arsenic
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—On SALE, ex ship, 400 barrels of above. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

PORTLAND CEMENT and Plaster Paris FOR SALE. Apply to T. COWLISHAW, No. 1, King-street, Commercial Wharf

MARZETTI'S ALE and Porter, in pints and quarts, now landing. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

PATNA RICE, for SALE at the Stores of ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Now landing, Hart's, Bowman, and Port Elliott mill brands. BEILBY and SCOTT, opposite Oriental Bank.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Martell's brandy
Hennessy's ditto
Rum, 30 o.p.
Ditto, 10 o.p.
Geneva, "key" brand
Ditto, "JDKZ" ditto
Ditto, "anchor" ditto
Whisky, Kirkliston, in case
Sherry, in quarter-casks
Superior Lisbon wine
Fulton's Edinburgh ale
Jordan almonds
Sultana raisins
Double rose Cork butter
Brandy, in case
Three-bushel bags
Woolpacks
Woolbagging
Seaming twine
Europe cordage
Dutch carpeting
Felt
Claret
Champagne
Wotherspoon's confectionery
Ditto jams
Galvanised iron
Gray's ploughs and harrows
Muntz metal
Ewbank's nails
Paints
Paperhangings
Saddlery
Blasting powder
Hams
Quicksilver
Soda ash
Congou teas
Cigars
Portland cement.
GILCHRIST WATT, and CO.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS for 1861, at reduced prices. List gratis, or posted inland on receipt of 2d. GEORGE ROBERTSON, 383, George-street, Sydney.

ADDITIONS TO ROBERTSON'S BOOK CATALOGUE.—A Supplementary Catalogue, containing all the new works published during the last eight months, is now ready; 54 pages, price 6d, posted inland 8d
Robertson's General Catalogue, 168 pages, may now be had for 1s, posted inland 1s 4d
Robertson's Catalogue of handsomely bound and illustrated books, and of juvenile works, 32 pages, gratis, posted 2d
Robertson's Complete Book Catalogue, 254 pages, being the above three together, 1s 6d., posted inland 2s.
GEORGE ROBERTSON, importer of books and stationery, 383, George-street, Sydney.

DO NOT DELAY.—DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO. beg to inform the public that, in consequence of the improvements to their premises taking a longer time to complete than at first anticipated, they have determined to continue SELLING OFF the Stock at Commerce House, 406, George-street, for a short time longer. As this is a bona fide CLEARING SALE for a special purpose, all who favour D., E., and Co. with a call will find genuine goods offered at prices much under their value.
Real French printed barege, from 7½d. per yard
Printed muslins for dresses, from 4½d. ditto
Alpacas, from 6½d. ditto
Earlston ginghams, from 6½d. ditto
White longcloths, from 3½d. ditto
Silk dresses, full length, from 25s. 6d. each
Flounced muslin dresses, from 5s. 9d. ditto
Fancy mohair dresses, 12 yards, from 5s. 9d. ditto
Ladies' white cotton hose, from 4s. dozen
Ditto lawn handkerchiefs, from 2s. 1½d. ditto
French wove stays, from 3s. 11d. pair
Straw bonnets, from 3d.
Silk ditto, from 9d.
Men's and boy's coats, from 1s. 11d.
Men's doe trousers, from 10s. 6d.
Men's blue flannel sacs, from 12s. 6d.
Gentlemen's, youths', and boys' shirts, ties, braces, hats, and clothing, suited to the season, in great variety.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.—F. GILES and CO. are clearing the remaining portion of their summer stock, at the following reduced prices, viz.:—
Former price 12½d., reduced to 4½d.
Ditto ditto 18½d., reduced to 11½d
Ditto ditto 2s. 6d., reduced to 18½d.
Denison House, George-street, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

HAIR NETS.—F. GILES and CO. have opened, THIS DAY, three cases of the above, in black, brown, and fancy colours, plain and beaded.

BLACK and BROWN STRAW HATS.—F. GILES and CO. have opened, THIS DAY, their first shipment of Autumn Straw Bonnets and Hats, consisting of white and fancy straw and horsehair, of the newest shapes. Also boys' and youths' rifle caps.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS.—F. GILES and Co. have opened, THIS DAY, their first Autumn shipment of Flowers, Feathers and Head Dresses, gold pins, buckles, and braids.

F. GILES and CO. respectfully inform their numerous patrons, and the public generally, that they will show, THIS DAY,
3 cases of chenille and crochet hair nets
2 ditto black and brown straw hats, in ladies' and children's sizes
4 cases of boys' ditto
3 cases of choice flowers and feathers.
Denison House, George-street, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

SELLING OFF! Selling Off!—J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.
French muslin robes, 6s. 9d.; reduced from 18s. 6d.
French muslins, small patterns, 4½d.; reduced from 7½d.
French balzarines, 4½d.; reduced from 8½d.
French bareges, all wool, 6½d.; ditto 16½d.
French delaines, small patterns, 6½d.; ditto 9½d.
Cocoa-nut mats, 1s. 11d.; ditto 3s. 6d.
Hoyles' yard wide prints, 8 yards, for 2s. 11d.
German merinos, 12½d.; reduced from 1s. 9d.
Real French merinos, 2s. 6½d.; reduced from 3s. 6d.
Rich stamped muslin flouncing, 3½d.; worth 1s.
Ladies' white and brown hats, 1s. 11d.; worth 5s. 6d.
French bonnet ribbons, 6½d.; worth 1s.
Coloured saxony flannels, 1s. 11½d.; reduced from 2s. 6d.
Chenille scarfs, 8½d.; glazed linseys, 3½d.
Hollands, 6½d.; chintzes, 4½d.; unions, 4½d.
500 pieces black ribbon velvets, 1s; worth 2s. 6d.

RETAIL GENERAL DRAPERY BUSINESS, very near the Post Office, with large frontage to the best part of George-street, for SALE, with immediate possession (in time for the ensuing winter trade) if required.
The proprietor of this business, doing a considerable cash trade, which is capable of being greatly extended, offers the same to any party desirous of embarking in a highly remunerative undertaking, and desires to say that as the winter season will shortly commence, this opportunity is one most favourable to any bona fide purchaser who has capital at his command, and wishes judiciously to employ it.
Principals only will be treated with. Apply, in the first instance, to WALTER BRADLEY, auctioneer, 264, George-street.

REDUCED AGAIN.—THE LAST WEEK.—The shop is let to Mr. Anderson, importer of musical instruments, of Hunter-street, therefore we must be cleared out by the first of the month.

	£	s.	d.
Eight-day clocks ...	£1	1	0
Solid gold signet rings ...	0	8	6
Elegant gold watches ...	3	5	0
Elegant silver watches ...	1	10	0
Splendid king's pattern teaspoons, per dozen ...	0	12	6
Electro-plated snuffers and tray ...	0	7	6
Splendid quality candlesticks, per pair ...	0	12	6
Fine gold studs, per set ...	0	4	6
Fine gold brooches, from ...	0	6	6

Gold chains for value in gold.
Pins, armlets, necklets, earrings, rings, silver cups, gold charms, cigar cases, vinaigrettes, at half value, nearly given away.
The auction sale by J. G. Cohen will take place at the end of the month.
Remember—SAMUEL DAVIS, 300, George-street.

HAPES and COMPANY, Australian Tea Mart, 475, George-street, opposite the Market.—H. and Co. beg to inform the public they have not removed their business, nor have they connection with any house of the same name who has done so.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Lead pipe, 1 inch, 1½, ¾ inch
White lead, genuine Rose brand, 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Ditto, No. 2, 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Linseed oil, boiled and raw, in 5-gallon iron drums.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, full weight
Bran ditto
Seaming twine.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

ROBERT YOUNGER'S Edinburgh ALE, for SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, in prime condition. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

ADELAIDE FINE FLOUR, ex Asa Packer, now landing, and on SALE by L. and S. SAMUEL, 181, Pitt-street North.

OATEN HAY, in stack.—The undersigned is a PURCHASER of the above. Apply at Macquarie-place, Sydney; or Norfolk House, Parramatta. WILLIAM BADCOCK.

MAURITIUS COUNTER SUGARS.—For SALE, by the undersigned, a small assortment of very superior SUGARS, just landing, ex Asa Packer.
R. TOWNS and CO.

JUST LANDED.—
200 boxes lobsters, in 1lb. tins, warranted fresh
Pickled salmon, sausage skins
Young hyson, ex Jupiter, small balance
Vermillion, superior claret.
A. TANGE and CO., 87, York-street, Wynyard-square.

WOOD of every description, cut to any length. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

CHARCOAL and Breeze of superior quality for stoves. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

LIME. Lime.—A constant supply of the best roche. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

HAY, Corn, Chaff, and Bran in any quantity. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHINGLES and Laths, from the best splitters. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

POSTS and Rails, best ironbark, in any quantity. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

PALINGS, best ironbark, 5, 6, and 7 feet. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

COAL, best Wallsend, or A. A. Company, well screened. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

GUANO FOR SALE, ex Morning Light, in any quantity, from one hundredweight to one ton and upwards, at twelve pounds (£12) per ton. Apply to P. FARRELLY, Windmill street Ferry.

FOR SALE, the PREMISES, occupied as the Governess's and Servants' Home, situated in Elizabeth-street, producing a net rental of £250 a-year. Apply to R. YEOMANS, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a fine Bay HORSE, 6 years old, standing fifteen hands two inches, has been broken to harness lately, and is an unexceptionable hack, the property of an officer lately left Sydney. Apply at Victoria Barracks, Paddington.

LISMORE STATION, RICHMOND RIVER, with 5500 CATTLE. For PRIVATE SALE, on very advantageous terms. Apply to MORT and CO.

BREEDING EWES.—6 00 very superior, fine fleeced, deliverable near Tenterfield. H. SMIT?, 6, Wynyard-street.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 20.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 19th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Smith, Francis, Richardson, and 6 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Otto, Danish barque, 260 tons, Captain Ahlmann, from San Francisco 23rd January. F. M'Nab and Co., agents.

Eagle (s.), 200 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Rockhampton 15th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Messrs. Landsborough, Buchanan, Barker, Skardon, Morton, Turner, and 9 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—March 20.

John Ormerod, for Adelaide. Mountain Maid, for Port Cooper. Gipsy, for Twofold Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 20.

Miami, for Melbourne; Jeannie Deans, for South Sea Islands; Lord Ashley (s.), for Nelson; Telegraph (s.), and Raven, for Brisbane; Urara (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—March 20.

Raven, schooner, 114 tons, Captain Brown, for Brisbane. Passengers—Messrs. Beaston (2), Mullivan, Pearcy, Tindall, Swanson, Olliver, Willis, Faulkner, Thomson, Sharey, Mrs. Beaston.

Lord Ashley (s.), 296 tons, Captain Johnson, for Nelson, &c. Passengers—Major-General Cameron, Miss Cameron, Major Whitmore, Captain M'Neil, Mrs. Eager and 4 children, Mrs. Robinson and child, Miss M'Adam, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Messrs. Taylor, Weston, Dixon, Ford, Morris, and 13 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 20.

Ellen, from Port Hacking, with 450 baskets shells; Porpoise, from Shoalhaven, with 133 bags wheat, 289 bags potatoes, 5 bags maize, 35 bags bran, 53 hides; Industry, from the Hawkesbury, with 1000 bushels maize, 14 bags wheat, 3 coops fowls, 8 cases eggs; Raven, Petrel, Alexander and John, and Little Pet, from Newcastle, with 362 tons coal; Agenoria, from Botany, with 400 bushels shells; Pioneer, from Richmond River, via Newcastle, with 37,000 feet cedar; Mimosa (s.), from Ulladulla and Wollongong, with 110 kegs butter, 16 bags bran, 3 coops poultry, 2 cases eggs; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 120 bales hay, 10 bales wool, 150 sheep, 9 calves, 20 bags maize, 3 horses, 3 coops poultry.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 20.

Spec, for Shoalhaven; Agenoria, for Botany Bay; Lochinvar and Atlantic, for Newcastle; Concord, for Broulee; Ellen, for Port Hacking; Francis George, for Tweed River.

IMPORTS.—March 20.

Otto, from San Francisco: 16,000 quarter-sacks flour, Order. Eagle (s.), from Rockhampton: 15 bales wool, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 package, J. Fraser; 1 package, Shroder; 1 package, Meyers; 1 package, E. B. Rundle.

EXPORTS.—March 18.

Lord Ashley (s.), for Nelson, &c.: 10 boxes tea, 30 boxes soap, 4 kegs tobacco, 10 casks barley, 32 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 4 hogsheads brandy, 20 cases geneva, 3 cases old tom, 4 quarter-casks wine, 5 cases hock, 3 quarter-casks whisky, 2 hogsheads rum, N. Gifford; 10 packages tea, Gilfillan and Co.; 2 barrels whisky, 2 hogsheads brandy, 1 hogshead rum, W. Lewis; 170 packages tea, 2 packages tobacco, W. H. Andrews; 1 package tobacco, 5 packages tea, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 1154 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company: 15 packages tea, 2 bags coffee, 60 bags flour, 30 bags sugar, 1 hogshead treacle, 2 hogsheads, 10 cases beer, 11 cases wine, 33 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 25 packages, E. C. Weekes and Co.; 161 bars, 9 bundles iron, 13 packages, J. Keep: 33 bags salt, 31 packages groceries, 2 packages tobacco, 22 packages coffee, 4 hogsheads brandy, 2 hogsheads rum 20 cases geneva, W. E. Day; 20 boxes soap, Taylor and Watt; 1 package, Brush and MacDonnell; 2 packages, J. and E. Row. 6 packages, J. E. Nield: 1 quarter cask brandy, 1 hogshead rum, 30 bags sugar, 22 bags nails, 18 boxes candles, 10 boxes soap, 10 boxes candles, 3 packages, H. Belt; 88 packages tea, 15 bags sugar, 21 packages tobacco, 40 boxes soap, 2 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 5 quarter-casks wine, 2 packages, W. Lewis; 26 packages onions, 42 packages, C. H. Powell; 6 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, E. Phillips; 17 packages boots, E. Vickery; 15 drums oil, 1 cask, S. A. Joseph; 1 case, L. Phillips; 9 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 5 packages, A. and E. Levy; 3 cases wine, J. E. Blake; 3 packages, T. Aspinwall; 10 cases fruit, Frith and Paytan; 8 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 1 package, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 11 packages, 24 wheels, 4 drays, 20 packages, S. H. Andrews; 29 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 12 casks cement, W. W. Buckland; 1 case, H. Moore; 3 tierces beef, 1 package, Captain Welsh; 14 bags sugar, J. Caldwell; 18 packages, Hall and Alderson; 6 packages, Buyers and Learmonth.

Raven for Brisbane: 20 cases wine, J. E. Blake; 363 bags bran, Ferris and Son; 100 pipes, J. Cowlishaw; 3 bales hay, W. R. Hill; 1 tank, P. N. Russell and Co.; 325 packages, Iredale and Co.; 3 kegs powder, 3 packages, J. B. Holdsworth and Co.; 12 packages, N. Caston; 150 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 30 cases wine, J. E. Blake; 35 packages, C. Davis; 40 bags flour, J. and S. Thompson; 12 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 4 packages, M. Goggs; 1 keg arsenic, G. Heath; 25 cases beer, 32 packages, Fotheringham and Mullen; 20 cases geneva, 2 hogsheads brandy, C. Newton, Brothers; 65 packages tea, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 5 hogsheads sugar, Colonial Sugar Company, 17 packages ammunition, Colonial Storekeeper.

Additional—Miami, for Melbourne: 100 quarter-casks wine, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For New Caledonia.—By the Brilliant, and Costiogan, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Nelson and all Ports of N. Z.—By the Lord Ashley (s.) this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Urara (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

For Eden and Melbourne.—By the Rangatira (s.), on Saturday, at 2·30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE JEDDO.

General Post Office, 7th March, 1861.

The Mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer JEDDO, will be made up at this office, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m. for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe via Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m. on the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m. on the 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers, must be so posted before 7 a.m., 22nd instant.

Custom House. — Entered Outwards, March 20th, Tasmania, (s.), 285 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town; Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, for Wide Bay.

The Eagle (s.) arrived at Rockhampton March 9th. Left again March 13th, and Gladstone 15th. Detained at Rockhampton on account of a heavy fresh in the river, and heavy rain. Steamer Clarence, also detained until the 11th by the same. From March 9th to 19th, blowing hard from the S.E., with heavy squalls of wind and rain. Heavy easterly sea on the coast to Cape Moreton. Moderate southerly winds to Smoky Cape, and northerly weather the remainder of the passage. Several vessels were passed between Newcastle and Sydney, and a large barque off Broken Bay, bound south. The Jenny Lind was at Rockhampton on the 15th. The Albion, from Baffle Cape to Sydney, put into Keppel Bay, wind bound; and the Emily Hort, and Uncle Tom, were detained from the same cause.

14 packages, for W. B. Campbell, per Edith Byrne, should have read 20. 18 cases, to H. Cohen and Co., were omitted in the manifest of the Liberator.

List of Passengers per P. and O. Co.'s S. Jeddo.—For Southampton—Captain and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Sir J. N. Dickinson, Lady Dickinson, Miss Dickinson, Messrs A. Bates, Brocklehurst, J. Lee. For Marseilles—Mrs. Peter and 3 children, and servant, Master J. Flood, Mr. J. Cadell. For Malta—Mr. J. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, Miss Cox. For Suez—Rev. Dr. Jobson, Mrs. Jobson. For Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Traveler and 2 children, Miss Graham. For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Reilly, Miss Campbell, Mr. Dollimore.

The schooner Sea Gull, from Sydney, arrived at Wanganui, N.Z., on the 2nd instant.

The Otto left San Francisco on the 23rd January, and has, therefore, made a good passage of fifty-five days. She has not sighted any vessels on the passage, but reports having experienced very variable weather, with a high confused sea between the Fijis and New Zealand, apparently the result of a cyclone. Captain Ohlmann has favoured us with complete files to the 22nd January.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.—Victoria, from New Zealand.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 20.—9 a.m.—Queenscliff, S.E., light, dull.
Albury, E., fine.
Kiandra, W., cloudy, cold, raining.
Goulburn, W., cloudy.
Yass, calm, cloudy.
Gundagai, N.E., raining.
Bathurst, W.S.W., fine.
Newcastle, N.N.E., fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"
Kiandra	"
Western	"
Railway	"
South Head	"
Southern	"
Adelaide	"
Tasmania	interrupted.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.—Jessie, schooner, 119 tons, Law, from Melbourne.
March 19.—Martha, schooner, Manuel, 21 tons, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

March 19.—Ellen Simpson, barque, Poole, for Melbourne, with 410 tons coals.
March 19.—Leonidas, barque, Allardyce, for Otago, N.Z., with 340 tons coals.
March 19.—Sir Isaac Newton, schooner, Hilton, for Adelaide with 180 tons coals.

COASTERS INWARD.

March 19.—Minerva, Rose.

The Late Mystery.—From the statement of the seaman belonging to the barque Vrede, supposed to have been murdered, it appears he deserted his ship, and has since managed to keep out of the way; being a foreigner, he had no knowledge an inquest had been held on the remains of a body supposed to be his. He further states the man placed on watch after him came on board drunk, and was last seen leaning over the rail, from which it is presumed he must have fallen into the water, and on being picked up made a tale to the captain of being pushed overboard, &c. However, it is satisfactory to know there has been no foul play, and the matter is now fully explained. There can be no doubt that the remains found on the beach were those of the seaman lost in the schooner Margaret, in collision with the brig Phantom. From enquiries made, it appears there was a Dutch seaman on board at the time of collision, and dressed in the same manner as the body found—answering the description in every respect. As to the partial preservation of the body for such a length of time was no doubt owing to the back, legs, and arms being covered with sand; the upper part of the thorax and head being exposed to the action of the air, water, and fishes, was destroyed. On referring to the medical evidence of Dr. Morgan, given at the inquest, this view is borne out. Dr. Morgan stated that the upper part of the cervical vertebræ was easily detected and crumbled to the touch, the loss of the head was owing to that part, the upper portion of the cervical vertebræ being exposed. I mention these facts as they may be useful to those interested in medical jurisprudence.

I should not again have referred to this matter had not many been of opinion that our local papers had taken the subject up in such a manner as to make parties believe at a distance that Newcastle was not a safe place to live in. Since the man was reported missing, the police have been indefatigable in their endeavours to get some clue as to his whereabouts, and have done everything in their power to solve the mystery, and it is much to their credit that their efforts have been crowned with success. If we had had a water police this occurrence would no doubt have been prevented.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVAL.

January 9.—Almatia, from Newcastle.

EXPORT OF COAL.

		Australian Agricultural Company.	Newcastle Coal and Copper Company.	Bellambi Coal Mines.
January	4	1817	1891	......
	11	2966	2382	......
	18	2486	2660	......
	26	2665	2127	......
February	1	2960	1668	......
	8	2091	1370	......
	15	2030	1540	......
	22	2066	1272	......
March	1	2369	......	Total to 31st January, 1861
	8	2260	......	
	15	2374	......	
Total tons		27,978	13,881	1577

EXPORT OF GOLD AND SPECIE.

From January, 1861	Sovereigns.	Ozs.
Airedale (s.), Nelson	10,000	......
Behar (s.), Galle	370	10,711
Rangatira, Melbourne	46,000	......
Duncan Dunbar, London	......	12,080
City of Sydney, Melbourne	60,400	......
Spirit of North (from Newcastle)	......	28¼
Rangatira, Melbourne	58,000	......
Salsette, Galle	71,120	5478
Yarra Yarra, Brisbane	100	......
British Trident, London	......	175
City of Sydney, Melbourne	10,000	......
Antagonist, Hongkong	......	2370½
	346,990	20,833

[Advertisement.]

Off Sydney, March 16, 1861.

To Captain Martin, commander of the clipper ship the Liberator.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, passengers by your splendid new clipper ship the Liberator, feel it to be our duty to unite expressing to you, both privately and publicly, our unfeigned and heartfelt thanks for the unvarying kindness and attention we have received at your hands during the very pleasant voyage from England, which is now on the point of being concluded. Your unremitting exertions on behalf of our safety and comfort are beyond all praise.

Had we been favoured with more propitious breezes, instead of the light and varying winds we have experienced during the whole passage, we feel assured that, instead of a moderately quick transit, we should have to record perhaps one of the fastest runs ever accomplished by a sailing vessel between the ports of London and Sydney. We beg to express our sympathy with you on account of those adverse winds, which alone have prevented the Liberator from proving on this, her first voyage, her very superior sailing qualities.

As to the comforts of your ship, we have great pleasure in saying that we found everything in accordance with our wishes. The provisions have been abundant and most satisfactory.

We are all agreed in stating that the Liberator is one of the easiest-going ships, as far as the motion on board—even in rough weather—is concerned, that any of our company ever voyaged by. For this reason we shall not fail to recommend her to all friends and acquaintances who may be making a similar trip across the wide ocean.

We are grateful to your chief officer, Mr. Carvosso, and to his colleague Mr. Young, for their uniformly kind and obliging conduct.

In conclusion, we cannot separate without expressing our regret at parting with our kind captain, and assuring him of the warm feelings of regard and friendship which his goodness and self-denying conduct have engendered in our hearts.

With every good wish for the well-being of yourself and your noble ship, we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Dear Sir, yours very truly,

C. H. H. Silvester, Rebecca Gibson
J. T. Silvester, John F. Horsley
E. S. Silvester, Louisa J. Horsley
B. E. Whitbread, Annie E. Tookey
R. A. Harriss, Frank Firth
James Calvert, Jane Firth
Mary Calvert, John and Kate Kingsford
Joseph White, S. and Ellen Waterman
Annie White, Edward Blake
Joseph Nettleton, J. C. Parker
Annie Nettleton, Mary Anne Clarke
Francis Tait, Lizzie Thorpe
Eleanor Tait, Thomas Hole.
George Gibson

[Advertisement.]

Address of the Wesleyan Missionaries, and their Wives, to Captain Martin, and his Reply.

Off Sydney, March 16, 1861.

Dear Sir,—We deem ourselves happy in having come under your care from London to Sydney. We are very thankful to you for having most cheerfully granted to us all desirable Christian privileges from the beginning to the end of our voyage, and we have been glad to find you heartily join with us in all our public services.

When far away in Fiji and the Friendly Islands, if spared, we shall have great comfort when we think of our passage. We trust that the fruit of the blessings we have each received on board the Liberator will remain, and be found to the praise of Christ when we meet at God's right hand, as we hope we shall do when the labours and voyages of life are over.

Please present our kind regards to Mrs. Martin, and remember us and our missions at the throne of grace, where also we purpose pleading for continued blessings upon you.

With best thanks for all your care and kindness,

We are, dear Sir, affectionately yours,

James Calvert, George Gibson
Mary Calvert, Rebecca Gibson
Joseph White, John F. Horsley
Annie White, Louisa J. Horsley
Joseph Nettleton, Annie E. Tookey
Annie Nettleton, Frank Firth
Francis Tait, Jane Firth.
Eleanor Tait

To Captain Martin.

Ship Liberator, at sea, March 16th, 1861.

My dear Christian Friends,—Accept my heartfelt thanks for your very kind note, expressive of your satisfaction with my conduct towards you, and also of your kind notice of Mrs. Martin.

Believe me, I have enjoyed our Christian meetings together in the worship of our Heavenly Father as much, if not more, than I have ever done before. I shall ever look back with pleasure on these meetings, when every one of you will be present in my mind and eye.

I assure you that no one of you or your missions will be forgotten by me at the Throne of Grace; and your very kind promise to remember me at our Heavenly Father's footstool will give me encouragement to the few remaining days of my earthly pilgrimage.

May God be with you, and keep you in perfect peace and safety through all your labours of love in whatever part of the world your lot may be cast. Most heartily do I join you in the wish for a happy meeting at God's right hand above.

I remain, dear Christian friends, sincerely and affectionately yours,

John Martin.

To the Rev. James Calvert's Fiji and Friendly Islands Mission Parties.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 20.	8·30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.N.E.	Fresh, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. March.		Sun. Rises	Sun. Sets	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
21	Thursday	5 0	6 0	3 50	3 25

Moon.—Full, 27th instant, 0h. 20m. a.m.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

The Attorney-General yesterday replied to a question put by Mr. Dean Thomson, that no replies had been received by this Government to certain communications addressed to the Government of Victoria, in reference to telegraphic communication.

The discussion on the Great Seal question was postponed for a month.

The royal assent was received to two bills.

The Attorney-General proposed the second reading of the Tramway Bill.

Mr. Hill opposed the bill at considerable length—and mainly on the ground that danger to life would ensue from laying down a tramway in so narrow a street.

Dr. Douglass also opposed the bill.

Mr. Dean Thomson supported the bill, maintaining that while it would confer great advantages, no danger whatever was to be apprehended.

Mr. Johnson opposed the bill. Mr. B. Russell supported it. Mr. Norton also opposed it.

The second reading was finally carried by eleven to three, Mr. Hill having declined to vote.

Several other matters on the paper were struck out or postponed.

The House was adjourned for want of a quorum on the motion (restored) for the second reading of Mr. Johnson's Barristers' Admission Act Amendment Bill.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday at half-past three o'clock.

Mr. Cowper said it would be recollected that when he last addressed the House he stated that it would be necessary to depute some person to visit the Burrangong. The matter was discussed in the Cabinet, and finally, at the request of his colleagues, he consented to proceed on this mission himself. Previous to this, the latest telegram represented a state of alarming disorder—4000 or 5000 men, half of whom were armed, were said to be on the ground, committing all kinds of outrage. The officer on the spot declared that a strong military force was necessary to protect the Chinese. With these reports before him, he determined to see for himself the extent and character of the disorder that prevailed. He thought, when a large body of persons alleged that they were suffering under serious grievances, an inquiry ought to be made by a Minister of the Crown. On his arrival at Burrangong, he declined to receive a deputation which he had reason to believe consisted of persons who had been active in creating the disturbances. He found that the miners complained loudly that their interests had been overlooked; he pointed out to them that this was not true in fact. He told them that the law must be vindicated, and that the Chinese must be protected. At the same time, while justice was done to all, he told the mining population that Government would be quite ready to revise the gold regulations. The more he inquired the more he felt satisfied that the Burrangong diggers had very few practical grievances to complain of. The Chinese had, indeed, been located all along on ground separate from the Europeans, which he thought was a wise precaution on the part of the Commissioner. In his intercourse with the diggers—and he had attended several large meetings—he had told them distinctly that the Chinese must be replaced, and the justice of this was generally assented to. Since his return to town he had received a telegram, dated from Lambing Flat, the 18th instant, which represented all as quiet and the Chinese coming back to their claims. The Government were satisfied with their officers on the spot, and he now hoped that no fatal consequence would arise.

In reply to questions from Mr. Hoskins, it was subsequently stated by Mr. Cowper that it might not be desirable to print all the telegrams that had been received. Should matters unfortunately assume an unfavourable aspect, Mr. Commissioner Zouch was authorised to call in the assistance of the military.

Mr. Windeyer presented a petition from residents of Raymond Terrace, praying for the amendment of the Cattle Driving Act.

In answer to Mr. Sutter, the Secretary for Public Works explained that the lighthouse at Twofold Bay would be erected on Point Lookout.

Mr. Douglas presented a petition from Samuel Ward, complaining of a mal-administration of justice, and praying redress.

Mr. Douglass presented a petition, with similar prayer, from certain residents of Camden.

In answer to Captain Moriarty the Colonial Secretary said a woman was some time back tried for the murder of her child, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and was still detained in the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban.

Several new notices of motion were given.

Some other formal business having been transacted, a Message received from the Administrator of the Government announcing that the Royal Assent had been given to the Acts to amend the law relating to the registration of deeds, and to amend the law relating to verdicts in the Supreme Courts.

Mr. Cowper moved for leave to bring in a bill to fix the salary of the Commissioner of Insolvent Estates. It was thought desirable that the tenure of office should be the same as in the case of a District Judge, and that the salary should not be subject to annual vote.

Leave was then granted.

The House then went into committee on the Land Alienation Bill.

Mr. Robertson proposed an amendment in the interpretation clause, exempting the Church and School Lands from the operation of free selection.

After some words from Mr. Wilson, in opposition, the amendment was withdrawn.

The interpretation clause was then passed.

Mr. Robertson proposed to substitute a new clause for clause 2, more effectually repealing the Orders in Council, and the Acts now existing.

A discussion arose on the inexpediency of making any distinction between the pastoral leases prior and subsequent to the 22nd February, 1858, after which the clause was passed.

Mr. Rusden proposed a new clause, providing that immigrants paying their own passages, or any other person paying such passages, be entitled to receive a land order for £20 for each passage so paid.

The clause was supported by Mr. Piddington, Mr. Morris, Mr. Cummings, and other members; and opposed by Captain Moriarty, Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Walker, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Windeyer, and other members.

On division it was negatived by 26 to 7.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson a new clause was adopted, providing that small freeholders shall be entitled to increase their holdings to 320 acres, under free selection clauses.

The Chairman then left the chair, reported the bill with amendments, which report was adopted by the House.

The third reading of the bill was fixed for Friday.

The House then went into committee on the Crown Lands Occupation Bill.

The whole of the clauses were passed with some unimportant amendments.

The Chairman left the chair and reported the bill with amendments.

On motion being made for the adoption of the report, Mr. Rusden moved that the bill be recommitted with a view to amend the 14th and 16th clauses, which defined the mode of tendering for and granting runs.

Mr. Robertson strongly opposed the recommittal of the bill, and after a few words from Mr. Morris the report was adopted, and the third reading of the bill fixed for Friday.

The other business was postponed, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past twelve o'clock till three o'clock this day.

The date of this issue is probably destined to be marked in the records of this colony by an event which is always of importance—the arrival of a new ruler, to whom is entrusted many sovereign prerogatives—who will be the head of our social circles—whose intellectual and moral qualities will leave a deep impression upon society, and whose Government may establish more firmly the authority of the Crown, or expose it to hazard. Whatever reputation Sir John Young may have acquired in another sphere can scarcely be estimated here, or properly interpreted as a type of his career in the Government of New South Wales. There are some whose position has been so conspicuous, and whose mental characteristics have been so embodied and displayed before their entrance on government, that it is impossible to receive them but under the impression thus created. It is, perhaps, fortunate for the country when the Government is assumed by a man who has had the advantage of mature experience in other positions—who has learned to observe the many phases of human nature—to distinguish the substance from the outer covering of things; and who, fresh from British society in its more settled state, and free from military bias, is prepared to sympathise with the prejudices, the hopes, and aspirations of a young people.

We cannot congratulate the new Governor on the condition of the country at the present moment. Its policy is altogether unsettled, its parties distracted, its commerce depressed, its credit shaken, its population impoverished and, in many instances, seditious and discontented. Sir W. Denison, considered as an individual, was a fortunate man. He passed through his official career in the enjoyment of all that government can yield, without any of its troubles and sorrows. But whether from the skill with which he evaded, or the nonchalance with which he created political difficulties, they have descended with full weight upon his successor, who will find every question that can enter into colonial administration surrounded with mist, uncertainty, and peril.

It is not now our intention to even suggest the line of policy for the Governor to pursue. All that we are disposed to recommend is that he will not hastily commit himself to any representations he may receive from whatever quarter; that he will not throw himself with helpless dependence into the stream of party, however strong its apparent current, under the idea that it has behind a perennial fountain. We hope that, maintaining the dignified reserve which is proper for an enquirer, and necessary for a just estimate of the affairs submitted to his care, he will yield no other assent to advice than that which is demanded by his constitutional position. Time will enable him to determine whether he shall sanction a revolution in the forms and incidence of taxation—whether he shall disturb existing sources of wealth in the expectation of finding substitutes elsewhere — whether he shall yield up to universal suffrage the direct power of Government without interposing any of that machinery by which this power must be restrained, if it is to be dominant, and not destructive? Whether he will support the deliberate infraction of imperial treaties, and establish an exceptional system of international policy — whether he will countenance the attempt to close the ports of this country against the entrance of the subjects of friendly nations—and whether he will terminate that system by which at a momentary expense but ultimate enormous gain—population has been brought from the United Kingdom? These are subjects now in a state of anarchical confusion. They have divided our Legislature and distracted our several Ministries. No three men who have any pretension to a share in the Government can be said to unite in opinion upon them all.

How important then that the representative of Imperial authority should preserve his mind clear, and stand fast by the fundamental doctrines of the British Constitution!—that he should refuse to step beyond the proper duties of the Chief of the Administration to carry out any set of principles which are undigested and only half-understood by the people who propound them!

It is the danger, often the misfortune, of a Governor on the moment of his arrival to be surrounded by the adepts at flattery, and whose obsequious misrepresentations of their fellow colonists, poison the ear and turn the heart of a ruler. The mischief inflicted is often irreparable. In a new community, a thousand scandals float on every breeze, and attach to every house and every name. Next to obtaining peculiar favour, the most darling object is to shut out from even the commonest civility, a rival, or an enemy. Unquestionably a Governor is bound to discriminate. There are persons so nefarious in their past career, and so scandalous in their present conduct—so utterly regardless of all that is due to public or social morals that their presence would pollute any but the meanest circle, and to countenance them would be an insult offered to honour and virtue. But it is not in the power of any stranger to distinguish between those who have justly forfeited all claim to respect, and those who are attacked by malice and resentment. The Governor will surround himself with difficulties and plant his path with thorns if he permits himself to be influenced by any suggestions, the origin of which he cannot trace, and whose motives he cannot weigh.

We have no doubt that the Governor will understand the importance of his example in fixing, in some degree, the standard of domestic expense, and enforcing that economy which is essential to our prosperity. The history of colonial Governments will furnish instances of some who, from their ignorance o the value of money, or a desire to attain sudden popularity, or from an overflow of generous sentiment, have set an example of extravagance and display. We believe there are few subordinate faults more mischievous than this kind of model. While it is unnecessary to suggest to any gentleman what are the obligations of a station like that which he fills, it cannot be too strongly impressed that the liberal frugality of the first family in the country is far more valuable as a pattern than the fame of boundless liberality which stimulates mischievous expense.

Happily it is unnecessary to point out, what must be so obvious to every one, that the moral reputation of Government House is of vital importance to the people. We have seen contrasts in this respect which have left a deep impression on the community. We have seen a Governor exceedingly able in his administration, and affable and gentlemanly in his demeanour, sink in public estimation, and shrink away into oblivion on account of the serious defects of his moral reputation. On the other hand, we have known a Governor opinionated, obstinate, and often unfeeling and insolent, nevertheless, by the weight of his domestic character, command a high degree of influence and respect, and shine in the borrowed *eclat* of contrast. We hope we shall never again enjoy the doubtful privilege of making the most common domestic virtues the subject of eulogy, such as we are accustomed to pronounce only on the saint or martyr. A British Governor generally claims no distinction because he maintains reputable fame in domestic life. But as a British gentleman he will not indulge in others, by facility or complacence, the reckless violation of social propriety, so essential to the happiness of the people.

There is one point on which the most emphatic advice will be given by those who wish well to the Government of Sir John Young. He must ever bear in mind that we are a mixed community. Probably he is a member of the Episcopal Church, and his devotional sympathies may reasonably rest with that communion. But here all denominations claim, and by law possess, an absolute equality. One-third of the inhabitants of this colony are members of the Church of Rome—many of them smarting in the remembrance of political and social exclusion, and we fear entertaining, after the provocation they have received is subsided, suspicions of Protestant intentions. Besides these there are bodies considerable in number, and still more important for intellectual and social weight, who hold the various forms of Protestantism which admit of no prelacy and will tolerate no predominance. These watch with jealous interest every movement of Government to strengthen or dignify one denomination at the expense of the rest.

A Governor desiring then to enjoy the respect and confidence of the major part of the people must confine his religious predilections within the walls of the sanctuary where he worships, and to the social altar at which he kneels. He is not the Governor of a sect, but the ruler of a people, and the administrator of laws which recognise no other than civic distinctions.

In offering these observations, founded upon colonial experience of many years, we exercise the right of our position; but we do so with the warmest wishes that in all future relations with the present Governor it may be in our power to yield that support which is due to his office, and to interpret favourably his official conduct in the large circle through which our journal spreads.

We presume most of our readers who felt some surprise at the omission of certain names from the list of Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 have noticed, with gratification, that these have been in part supplied. The Rev. W. B. Clarke rendered services so very great in former instances that the leaving out of his name could only be regarded as a slight—whether it resulted from inadvertence or design. We presume that the present Ministry have very little knowledge of, or concern with, matters of a purely scientific nature. But there are means by which they can at least ascertain who are scientific men, and next to possessing valuable qualifications ourselves, perhaps the highest praise is to be able to discover and appropriate them to the service of the country when they are possessed by others.

In the great London Exhibition of 1851 the products of New South Wales were most inadequately represented. The mortification felt at this failure stimulated after efforts, and when the Emperor of the French signified his intention to hold the Exhibition of 1855, it was resolved that nothing should be lacking to place this colony in its proper position. Thus a vote of three thousand pounds was given by the Legislative Council, and an adequate Commission appointed, of whose labours the records are now found in every civilized country.

Prior to the collection of products being despatched to Great Britain, they were exhibited in our own Museum. The colony saw for the first time, in one view, the specimens of that extraordinary natural wealth which Providence has scattered over this territory with a liberal hand, and with which we only require a small modicum of industry to render us a prosperous people. So heartily was this contribution appreciated, that many medals were given to our most distinguished exhibitors. The judges consisted of the very first names of Europe, in their several departments. They marked, with special approbation, the mineral produce of this colony. The wines were noticed as ranking with some of the most esteemed in Europe. The wool, of course, stood all but unrivalled in excellence. The exhibition of cabinet wood enrolled this country among the most favoured in this species of production, ranking with Africa, Algiers, and India—the most famous in the markets of the world.

Among those whose exertions commanded the most notice in the colonies was, of course, Sir Alfred Stephen "the life and soul of the commission." Mr. William Macleay, Rev. W. B. Clarke, Dr. Smith, Captain Ward, and Sir William Macarthur obtained a high degree of praise. Scientific papers describing the produce of this country were contributed by these gentlemen. Of the catalogue of eighty-eight quarto pages, eighteen were written by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, detailing an account of 500 specimens of indigenous rocks, minerals, and fossils, a careful examination of the various specimens illustrative of the gold-fields, and the history of the gold and coal fields of the colony. Four pages, relating to the northern woods, were contributed by Mr. Moore, and as many by Dr. Smith, whose labours were only partially recorded. An important paper was contributed on the assay of gold at the Sydney Mint, by Captain Ward, the Deputy Master. Sir William Macarthur gave an extensive account of southern woods. Provided with this valuable collection and its scientific arrangement, Sir William Macarthur was enabled to secure from the French nation the most advantageous position for their display, and there were few objects that attracted more attention from the foreigners than the minerals, wood, and wines of New South Wales. Many had hitherto only heard of the country as the sphere of a great and doubtful penal scheme; they now found that it possessed all that a country requires as the foundation of greatness in its most expanded form.

We hope that the colony, notwithstanding all its present difficulty and depression, will be true to its former fame, and endeavour to surpass in the Exhibition of 1862 the display of 1855. Every motive will combine to place this country in the most advantageous point of view. If we cannot point to our political system as worthy the imitation of mankind, we may at least show that here is a country worth struggling for, and a safe investment for all enterprise and capital if we can only once reach the goal of political safety.

We must observe that Messrs. Mort and Co. have offered gold medals for the finest specimens of colonial wool and the cotton of commerce. Doubtless in their large commercial connection they will be enabled to promote, in this and other forms, the objects of the commission; but are there no other houses whose trade brings them in connection with other kinds of industry, and who could imitate this public-spirited firm? It is only reasonable that those who derive their wealth from the development of our resources should mark their interest in the colony by those encouragements and rewards which are found by experience to tell far more powerfully than the prospect of mere profit.

Every man who makes an effort has the chance of having his name in the white book of human industry, and of doing something which he may be enabled to display with pride to his household when the selfish interests of the moment shall have passed away.

There is compensation in all things. Prosperity always brings some sorrows in its train, and even adversity has some consolations. The great calamity of civil war which seems impending over the United States may yet work out blessings for the world by a process quite unanticipated. The first sentiment which seizes the breast of Englishmen, and which seems to have found expression in the journals, is one of terror at the possible consequences of the destruction of the cotton crop. It is not merely that, in a civil and servile war in the United States, England's best customer would receive severe injury and be subject to such heavy losses as materially to reduce its power to purchase manufactures, but the staple of England's greatest manufacture would be withheld. America is a producer as well as a consumer. She feeds the Lancashire looms as well as buys their products. She finds the raw cotton as well as takes back the woven calico. There has been no backwardness in the yield of her plantations. Year by year the number of bales exported has increased. Manufacturers have not had to complain of a stint in the production. As fast as they have asked for the article, it has been forthcoming. The produce last year was immensely in excess of that of any preceding year. Nor is the cultivable land limited. There are tens and hundreds of thousands of fertile acres yet to fall back upon as the demand increases, or as the existing plantations get worked out.

The anxiety of British manufacturers has been more prospective than actual. They have not been so much hampered by a short crop as in constant dread of a short crop. They have drawn their supplies so exclusively from one source as to be dependent upon the seasons or the politics of America. A drought, a blight, a revolution might leave their mills standing. They have foreseen the possible evils for years, and latterly have striven hard to provide against it. Cotton is producible in all quarters of the globe, but practically eight-tenths of it is grown in America; and the increased growth in America last year far exceeded all that had been produced by the labours of the Cotton Supply Association in all the other parts of the world. The dependence has increased rather than diminished in spite of all the strenuous efforts made to turn the balance the other way.

And now the possible danger which Englishmen have dreaded seems as if it might be realised this year. If the new President and his triumphant party are resolved not to allow of a disruption of the Union, but will fight for it, then a fearful civil war must result. And a slave insurrection is likely to arise as a concomitant. With peace, the slaveholders can keep their negroes down, for the the strictest watch is kept over them, and the greatest pains taken to prevent combination. But if they are pre-occupied and exhausted with a foreign war, they are not free to devote themselves to domestic troubles. And there would be sure to be some firebrands either amongst the slaves themselves, or amongst their sympathisers who would kindle the flame of insurrection. Under such circumstances, plantation industry would be ruined. The cotton crops could be neither grown nor gathered. Planters and slaves would alike be busy with a bloody internecine war.

And then, what becomes of Lancashire? Four millions of Englishmen are more or less dependent upon the due arrival of cotton. The cotton manufacture has extended with such enormous rapidity of late years, that it now yields one-third of the total exports. It is almost too terrible to contemplate the prospect of this industry being paralysed. A diminution of even one-tenth in the supply would make itself painfully felt, but to run the risk of losing so much as eight-tenths is to run the risk of closed mills, starving operatives, insolvent manufacturers, ruined merchants, and depressed commerce from one end of the kingdom to the other.

The stagnation in the silk trade at Coventry has shown the misery that a decline in the staple manufacture of a town will cause. The most distressing accounts have been inserted in the papers as to the distress that exists, and charity has toiled after it in vain in the hope of overtaking it. But the silk manufacture is a trifle compared to the cotton manufacture.

We trust that the evil apprehended may never be realised, and that events may yet take such a course as to ward off so terrible an adversity. But, even if this should be the case, the fright will have done good. Many persons can only see what is present; they have no power of foresight. They pooh-pooh predictions of evil as the fancies of croakers. The Cotton Supply Association has not made the headway it would have done if its objects had been generally appreciated. Far-seeing statesmen patronised it, and philanthropists gathered round it, but on the bulk of the people it made no impression. But now the whole nation has become thoroughly alarmed. The cotton supply question has now come home to "men's business and bosoms," and in every cottage it is felt how perilous it is for the chief industry of Great Britain to draw its principal sustenance from the slave states of America. An immense effort will be put forth to extend cotton cultivation in other parts of the world, and, to some extent, it must be successful. The country will be in earnest about it, and what Englishmen determine to do they will do. Philanthropists might have written and spoken for years before they could have awakened such sympathy for the movement as Mr. Lincoln's election has brought about.

We are not without hopes that some vibrations of this new impulse towards widening the area of cotton cultivation may reach Australia. Our coast lands are well adapted for the cultivation of cotton, and our farmers must have some article to depend upon which will bear removal to a foreign market. Corn growing will soon find its limit. Free selection will do very little to make prosperous freeholders, unless something can be grown that can be sold. Gold diggers, always expecting to turn up sudden fortunes, may have no taste for the steady returns of patient agricultural labour; but others, who prefer a certainty to an uncertainty, may find that the pursuit rewards them.

Alterations in the Railway Trains. — We stated a few days since that an alteration in the trains upon the Great Southern and Great Western Railways had been announced to come into effect on the 1st of April next. That alteration caused considerable dissatisfaction with many of the residents along the line, chiefly in consequence of the proposal to discontinue the last train to Parramatta, leaving Sydney at 6·50, which, it was stated, would occasion serious inconvenience to many persons who could not leave their business in Sydney to start by the previous train. In order to satisfy that, which appeared to be the principal objection to the alteration, the time-table has been again revised; and it is now finally settled that the last through train is to leave Sydney at 6·20, being a substitute for the 5·45 and the 6·50 trains. As proposed in the previously announced alteration, there will after the 1st of April next be three through trains from either end instead of four as at present, the two o'clock train from Sydney only going as far as Parramatta, excepting on Saturdays, when it will proceed to Campbelltown. The other particulars of the alterations will be found in our advertising columns.

Timber, ex Tasmania, Tea, Cement, &c.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct especial attention to their sale, this day, on the Patent Slip Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, of battens, palings, and shingles, ex Tasmania; also, tar, cement, &c. See advertisements.—Adv.

CENSUS OF 1861, (24th Victoria, No. 5.)—PUBLIC NOTICE.—In pursuance of the New South Wales Census Act for 1861, all householders, employers of servants, and proprietors or occupiers of land, travellers, and others within the colony, are hereby required to be prepared upon the 7th day of April next ensuing, or in the week immediately subsequent thereto, to give all such information as is required by the said Act, according to the form which will be furnished by such persons as shall be appointed to collect the same under the provisions of the said act.

CHARLES COWPER, Colonial Secretary.
Dated at Sydney, this 15th day of March, 1861.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 19th March, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of Additions to Watch-house, Deniliquin Construction of a Tramway over Denison Bridge, near Bathurst Supply of a Steam Tug for Steam Drdge, Hunter	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 26th March.
GREAT NORTHERN ROAD. Extension of the Road Works at Murrurundi Gap Supply of Metal for West Maitland streets	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 9th April.
GREAT NORTHERN ROAD. Grass Tree Hill to Doyle's Paddock Highland Home to Danger's Creek Gravelling of Contract 19A (Warland's Range) Denghboy Diversion to Wallabadah (clearing) Wallabadah to Goonoo Goonoo (clearing)	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 16th April.
Erection of Outbuildings, &c., to Court House and Gaol, Gundagai	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 23rd April.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11th March.

GLEBE ISLAND FERRY.—At 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at the Government Sale Room, Macquarie-street, Sydney, the tolls and dues authorised to be collected at the Ferry, between Pyrmont and Glebe Island, will be put up to LEASE, by public auction, for the period of six months, from the 1st day of April next.

For further information see Government Gazette of Tuesday, the 12th of March, 1861.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. — FURTHER ALTERATION in GREAT SOUTHERN and WESTERN TIME TABLES.—NOTICE is hereby given that, from and after 1st proximo, the following TIME TABLE will be adopted:—

Down trains from Sydney:—
6·45 a.m.
10 0 a.m.
2 0 p.m.
4 45 p.m.
6·30 p.m.

The 2 o'clock p.m. and 4·45 p.m. will go as far as Parramatta only, except on Saturdays, when the 2 o'clock p.m. train will run through to Campbelltown.

Up trains from Campbelltown:—
3 30 a.m.
6 30 a.m.
9 45 a.m.
6·15 p.m.
From Parramatta only { 8·35 a.m. / 3 30 a.m.

On Saturdays a train will run through, starting from Campbelltown at 1·45 p.m., leaving Parramatta at 2·40, and arriving at Sydney at 3 40.

The 3·30 p.m. train will not run on Saturdays.

The 3·30 a.m. up train will stop at such stations only as have issued one or more special monthly tickets.

For further particulars, see time tables at stations.

By order of the Commissioner for Railways.
R. MOODY, Chief Clerk.
Railway Branch, Department of Internal Communication, Sydney, 20th March, 1861.

General Registry Office, Sydney,
28th February, 1861.

TO THE TRUSTEES and OFFICERS of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, &c.—Under the provisions of the 15th section of the Friendly Societies' Act, 17th Victoria, No. 26, the Trustees or other Officers of every Society established under the provisions of the Act are hereby called upon to furnish the Registrar-General, on or before the 31st March next, with a Quinquennial Return (from 1856 to 1860, both inclusive) in accordance with the form prescribed.

Forms may be had on application to this office.
CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.

TENDERS for MAIZE and OATS.—Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until noon of SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, for the supply of
1000 bushels of maize, at 60 lbs. per bushel
2000 ditto oats, at 40 lbs. per ditto.
In 3-bushel sacks.

The maize and oats to be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of a Board of survey after delivery.

The tenders to state the rate per bushel of 60 lbs. of maize, and 40 lbs of oats.

Delivery to commence on demand, and to be concluded in two days.

Commissariat Office, 46, Phillip-street, Sydney, 19th March.

TENDERS for FREIGHT.—Sealed Tenders in duplicate will be received at this Office, until noon on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, for the conveyance of about

150 tons of provisions to Taranaki, New Zealand.

The tonnage will be calculated according to the Admiralty scale, to be seen at this office; and the tenders will state the rate per ton of 40 cubic feet. The vessel must be ready to ship stores by the 1st April next.

Commissariat Office, 46, Phillip-street, 19th March.

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required for forming William-street, Double Bay. Plan and specification of the work to be done may be seen at the Council Chambers, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. up to TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon; after which no tender will be received. Tenders to be addressed "The Chairman of the Improvement Committee."

Woollahra Municipal Council Chambers, Point Piper Road, 21st March.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the tolls to be collected at the bars on the parish road leading from the city boundary to the dam at Cook's River, from 1st day of April to the 1st day of December, 1861.

Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned before noon on FRIDAY next.

Tenderers to attend our offices at 4 p.m. on FRIDAY next, with two sureties for the due performance of the covenants in the lease to be granted by the trustees.

The trustees will not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The conditions, lease, and bond can be seen on application at the offices of TEALE and GARRETT, 137, King-street. Sydney, 18th March.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—TENDERS for the supply of BREAD (fine) and BRAN to the Sydney Branch are invited for the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1861. The contractor will be subject to the conditions now in force, which can be ascertained at the office of the Institution.

Tenders, with samples of the bread, must be sent, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

All further particulars can be learned on application at the Asylum.

GEORGE ALLEN, honorary secretary.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. THORNTON intimates that she has leased BLENHEIM HOUSE and GROUNDS, Randwick. The house is large, the grounds beautifully laid out, and well adapted for the healthful recreation of the young ladies. Mrs. T. will be prepared to receive RESIDENT PUPILS at the termination of the Easter Holidays. For particulars, apply to Mrs. THORNTON, 22, Wynyard-square; or to the Rev. JOHN DOUGALL, St. Andrew's Manse.

NOTICE.—The undersigned requests that all CLAIMS against him be sent in for immediate settlement, and all parties indebted to him, will please pay before the end of the present month. THOMAS B. WARD, 2, Sussex-street. Sydney, March 18.

NOTICE.—I deny ever having married Miss ELIZABETH M'MAHON, of Clarence-street, Sydney; as stated in yesterday's Herald; and I consider the author of it a base and malicious person. STEPHEN HUTCHINSON, York and Market streets.

I HEREBY caution any one from harbouring or employing my servant, SAMUEL HOLLINSWORTH, he having absconded from his hired service. SAMUEL WELLS. Enfield, March 18.

MR. JAMES LOCKHART is requested to call upon Mr. WILLIAM SHARP, 68, South Head Road, to PAY for goods purchased, to prevent unpleasant proceedings.

DUNBLANE ESTATE.—The public are informed that Mr. LANGLEY, Surveyor, will be upon the ground on MONDAY, the 25th instant, to point out to the several purchasers their allotments.

MORT and CO.

DR. PERCY and CO. may still be consulted on all diseases connected with the nervous system. Debility, paralysis, and rheumatism, whether arising from excessive indulgence, the heat of an Australian climate, or previous disorders, may be cured by the exhibition of their newly discovered remedies, and the application of the electro-galvanic battery. 24, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

MACKENZIE v. SMITH, in Fryer's Estate.—To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.—SIR,—As this case is about to be sent to England by the next mail, and placed before the Privy Council, I am most anxious, in justice to the creditors of that estate as well as to myself, to give a full explanation of the transactions between Mr. Fryer and myself, particularly now that there is no ill feeling existing between us. I believe Mr. F. can have no objection to meet them and assist me in that particular. This is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary, as Sir John N. Dickinson says the evidence is so clear against me that there is no other course left but to appeal to such Privy Council. Justice in the case cannot be done to me, as my witnesses were kept back, and only those of Fryer brought forward. Fryer, though the principal evidence, was clearly to me the organ of the attorney. The reward was protection, and his certificate without delay or opposition. Now, if he can prove his evidence, I shall feel bound to pay his debts in full, and if any funds be left after such liquidation, they shall be made over to the poor.

My feelings, I consider, have been so outraged by this injustice and wickedness that death would have been preferable. It is now twenty-four years since my arrival in this colony, and I can safely declare that I have never intentionally wronged any person; if I have, I shall be most happy to repair that wrong, as I have spent my life and means in doing as much good as possible to all persons; and I beg to repeat to all concerned in this vexatious affair that nothing will afford me greater pleasure than the opportunity of vindicating my character, and show to the creditors generally that they have benefitted by my loss, if they will permit me to call a meeting for the purpose of doing so.

Your obedient servant.
FRANCIS SMITH.

CHUTER'S ESTATE, North Shore.—We and each of us hereby give NOTICE to and CAUTION all persons against purchasing any of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises mentioned and described in and by an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald of the 20th day of March, 1861, and which lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises are thereby and therein advertised for sale by Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, on Friday, the 26th day of April next ensuing, and are therein and thereby called and described as "Chuter's Estate," Blue's Point, St. Leonards, North Shore.

And we and each of us further hereby give NOTICE, that I, SUSANNAH ANN BLUE SCHOLFIELD, late Lavender, am now residing with my stepfather, Mr. William Chuter, at the Billy Blue Inn, North Shore, aforesaid, and have been so residing ever since I was ten years of age, and that we nor either of us intend to give up possession of the same, nor of any other of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises.

And we and each of us further give notice that I, the said Susannah Ann Blue Scholfield, late Lavender, claim a life interest in all the said property, notwithstanding any sale, mortgage, or incumbrance may have been effected or occasioned by my late mother or any other person whomsoever, she, my late mother, having had only a life interest therein.

And we and each of us further give notice that all persons purchasing the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, or any part thereof at such sale as aforesaid, or otherwise will do so at his, her, and their own risk and peril, all the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, becoming at my decease the property of the children of me, the said Susannah Ann Blue Scholfield, late Lavender.

And further take notice that we and each of us do hereby repudiate all sales, mortgages, or incumbrances which may be alleged or pretended to have been effected or created on or upon the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, on or upon any part thereof.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1861.
SUSANNAH ANN BLUE SCHOLFIELD (late Lavender),
WILLIAM CHUTER.
Witness: EDMUND HENRY LENTHALL, solicitor for Mrs. Scholfield and William Chuter.

TO the WOOLGROWERS of NEW SOUTH WALES. —Gentlemen,—It will be in the recollection of most of our woolgrowers how very inadequately the chief staple of the colony was represented in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

We are earnestly desirous that this may not be the case in the forthcoming Exhibition of 1862, and that we should show how closely the wools of New South Wales will compare with the higher priced wools of Germany.

With this object in view, we venture to invite the flockmasters of the colony to send in to our Rooms proper samples of the clip of the present year, to compete, in the first place, for three gold medals, and afterwards to be forwarded, through the Colonial Commissioners, to the Great London International Exhibition.

It is also our intention to offer two gold medals for the first and second best samples of cotton, the produce of New South Wales.

We shall do ourselves the pleasure so soon as we have communicated with the Commissioners appointed by the Government for managing the transmission of articles from this colony, to lay before you full particulars of our plan, and in the meantime,

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
MORT and CO.
Pitt-street, Sydney. March 13th, 1861.

G. R. LAURANCE, Ship, Commission, and Custom-house, Land, Insurance, and General Agent, Wyndham-street, three doors from Queen-street, Auckland.

(COPY.)
From a schoolfellow.
Auckland, N.Z., July 9th, 1860.

My Dear Laurance,—Had I been aware on my arrival at this port that you were here, and a custom-house agent, &c., nothing would have given me more pleasure than placing the ship in your hands. However, if I again visit Auckland, I trust I will be enabled to do so.

Wishing, &c., I am, dear Laurence,
Yours right truly,
WILLIAM HARMER BOND,
Master ship Nugget.

THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK-STREET.—

AN EVENING AT THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, SCHOOL OF ARTS.

'Tis sweet to find a theme in these dull times,
On which to spin a line or two of rhymes,
To soar above the day's commercial strife,
And breathe an hour of intellectual life;
To talk with men who lived in ages past,
Whose fame increases as the world doth last.
Nor do the living, by this grand display,
Betray much symptoms of the mind's decay.

The silvery light with which the Hall is lighted
Will prove Dame Science is not yet benighted;
Another such a stride, and she will soon,
If not eclipse, coquette the silvery moon;
And lovers who now sigh for moonlight nights,
Will fondly woo 'neath such bewitching lights.
'Tis called "the sunlight," but we think the name
Should be, "the moonlight," from its silvery flame.
A fund of food the pensive mind will find,
Or to amuse or to instruct the mind.
Here you behold how the electric fire
Conveys the message through the magic wire
How ships are built, how rivers are spanned o'er,
By various means unknown in days of yore;
How steam is made subservient to man's will—
The running stream to turn a water-mill;
Be galvanised with pleasure, and no pain,
By the most worthy "Mr. Alfred Cane."

One print do we exhibit. And we prize
It equal to the best the room supplies;
Unhappily it hangs where few will heed it.
Although it needs a poet's eye to read it—
Adversity, in its most painful feature,
Is painfully pourtrayed in "The Poor Teacher."
Of painting we know little of the art,
But judge them by their influence on the heart;
And various were its feelings as we viewed,
The paintings and the living multitude,
And must confess, that what we're most afraid is,
We less admired the pictures than the ladies,
And hope in passing, they will not forget
To pay a tribute to our bassinette;
For if it be true, as some wise sage records,
All ladies need such, if "they love their lords."

WILEY and SON, basket makers and chair caners, wholesale and retail.

MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, AND NEWSPAPERS, ex mail steamer.
All the Year Round
Army List
Art Journal
Athenæum
Blackwood's magazine
Builder
Cornhill Magazine
Dublin University Magazine
Edinburgh Review
Family Herald
Fraser's Magazine
Fashions:
Gazette of Fashion
Le Follet
London and Paris Fashion
The World of Fashion
Gentleman's Gazette of Fashion
Home News
Illustrated London News
Illustrated Times
London Journal
Macmillan's magazine
Navy List
Once a Week
Punch
Quarterly Review
Saturday Review
Temple Bar Magazine.

The January numbers of the above periodicals having just been received, will form a most favourable opportunity for commencing subscriptions. Price lists may be had on application.

SANDS and KENNY, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street.

GENTLEMEN intending to dispose of their Household Furniture are respectfully informed that the undersigned can introduce private purchasers, who will take the same at a fair valuation. WALTER BRADLEY, auctioneer, 264, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

WILL BE PUBLISHED in a few days, Part I., price 21s., of a COLLECTION OF STATUTES affecting New South Wales, containing all the Statutes of Practical Utility to the Present Time. Edited by HENRY CARY, District Court Judge.

The whole work is computed to consist of eight parts, averaging 250 pages each part, and to form two volumes.

SANDS and KENNY, booksellers and stationers, 392, George-street.

PIANOFORTES, in elegant walnut and rosewood cases, by Broadwood, Collard, Cadby, Erard, Murphy, &c., &c. D. BUIST and SON, 254, George-street.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from 1 to 16 stops, drawing-room models, &c. D. BUIST and SON.

CORNOPEANS, just received, some very superior instruments; also, flutes, military fifes, piccolos, bassoons, violins, violoncellos, with and without cases; bows at all prices; Roman strings, bridges, &c., &c. D. BUIST and SON, 254, George-street.

CONCERTINAS, by Wheatstone, 48 notes; 6 guineas. Very superior instruments. D. BUIST and SON.

PIANOFORTES repaired, polished, silked, packed, and removed. D. BUIST and SON, 254, George-street.

BROADWOOD and SONS' NEW MODEL PIANOS, in elegant walnut and rosewood; Erard's new patent model oblique prize medal pianofortes, of 7 octaves, jeu celeste and trichord; Collard and Collard's new model obliques and cottages, at English prices. Pianos and harmoniums of all descriptions and makers for SALE or HIRE on reasonable terms. New vocal and instrumental music, ex late Mail. Violin, violoncello, guitar, and harp strings. W. H. PALING, sole agent for Messrs. Erard, 83, Wynyard-square.

JOHNSON and CO., Pianoforte Factory, 330, Pitt-street.—Pianofortes repaired by London workmen; made equal to new, though twenty years old. Pianofortes for sale and hire, exchanged, tuned, and removed by covered van.

MOSS, 5, Hunter-street.—Pianofortes, by Broadwood, Collard, Cadby, Frood, and Chappell, for SALE or HIRE.

MOSS, 5, Hunter-street.—Harmoniums by Alexandre, Debain, and Evans, from 1 to 16 stops.

MOSS, 5, Hunter-street.—Cornets by Distin, Concertinas by Case, Trombones, Horns, Ophicleides, Cymbals, &c.

MOSS, 5, Hunter-street.—Violins, Bows, Flutes, Piccolos, Flutinas, Tambourines, Guitars, Strings, &c.

MOSS, 5, Hunter-street.—Music in Operas with and without words; songs, pieces, and dance music, from Robin Hood, Lurline, Victorine, Satanella, Rose of Castille, Martha, Louisa Millar, Romance, Almina, Iphigenia, &c.; all of Blockley's popular songs; the Christy, Campbell, and Buckley Songs; D'Albert's Verdi, Engle, and Operatic Albums; the whole of Richard's pianoforte pieces, and all other popular composers of the day; Chappell's and Boosey's fashionable dance books, and popular music for all instruments; instruction books, exercises, and studies.

27, HUNTER-STREET., Anderson's Musical Repository, ex Liberator, Pianofortes by Broadwood, Collard, Kirkman's (7 octaves), Chappell, Leader and Cock, D'Almaine, Harper, &c., with all improvements, in elegant designs.

27, HUNTER-STREET, Alexandre and Evan's improved harmoniums, from 1 to 17 stops, from £9 9s.

27, HUNTER-STREET, new music, ex Northam, all latest novelties can be had on arrival.

27, HUNTER-STREE, D. Albert's Album and Farmer's Bijou for 1861, elegantly illustrated; also, Chappell's Juvenile Gift Book, Solos, Songs, Duets, Operas, complete; D'Albert's and Farmer's Dance Music, &c., &c.

BROADWOOD and SON'S Pianofortes, the newest designs and improvements. W. KING, Market-st.

PIANOFORTES, first-class, by different makers, at moderate prices. W. KING, Market-street.

HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, with from 3 to 15 stops, knee swell, &c. W. KING, Market-street.

SECOND-HAND COTTAGE PIANO, in good order, cheap. W. KING, Market-street.

PIANOFORTES repaired, tuned, silked, polished, packed. W. KING, pianoforte maker, Market-st.

J. G. M'KEAN has just received a fine sample of Daniel O'Rourke Pea, the earliest pea grown.

J. G. M'KEAN has on Sale a choice collection of Farm Seeds, comprising lucerne, clovers, grasses, tares, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS, English and Hobart Town. N.B.—Native seeds, in packets, properly named, for export.

J. G. M'KEAN, Australian Seed Store, 3, New Markets, Sydney.

794, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH. M. S. CROSBY, Wholesale and Retail Draper.

JOHNSON, WOOD, and CO. beg to call attention to the present CLEARING SALE of their summer Stock, which will be continued during the present month only.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING of the best qualities and at the lowest prices
Gentlemen's, Boys', and Youths' SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, SOCKS, VESTS, &c.
CHEAP SILKS, cheap silks, clearing out at cost price
Maltese, honiton, and pillow LACE, at greatly reduced prices
OPERA CLOAKS, at half price
White and black LACE DRESSES and jackets very cheap
Family and household linen; also, a large and varied stock of drapery goods of superior qualities, and at prices that must give entire satisfaction.
JUST OPENED—One case of ladies' and gentlemen's SILK UMBRELLAS, all sizes, in myrtle and brown, from 10s. 6d. upwards, at
JOHNSON, WOOD, and CO.'S, Cavendish House, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

TO DRAPERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned, having determined on relinquishing the open drapery business at the end of the present month, beg to offer their stock at greatly reduced prices. The principal portion are recent importations, selected by their Mr. Rossiter, and will be found worthy of your inspection. All goods remaining unsold after the 31st of March, will be submitted to public sale.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS, 311, George-street.

KEROZENE OIL, KEROZENE LAMPS.—The undersigned beg respectfully to solicit the attention of the public to their large and varied assortment of these most simple and convenient lamps, which they will open for SALE on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

The Kerosene Oil—now extensively used in the neighbouring colonies—burns with the clearness and brilliancy of gas, is perfectly clean, and unlike most other oils, devoid of any unpleasant odour. It will be found to be by far the BEST AND CHEAPEST light ever discovered.

Also, for SALE, wicks, chimneys, globes, paper shades, &c., wholesale and retail.

VENNARD and STEVENS, importers, 212, Pitt-street.

PERFUMERY.—Phillipson and Co.'s.—Now landing, and on SALE by the undersigned,
85 packages in suitable cases, to suit storekeepers:—
La duchesse perfumery
Essences, in every variety
Brown windsor and honey soaps
Lavender water and eau de cologne.
Cosmetiques, oils, and every description of Phillipson and Co.'s choice and elegant manufactures
Invoices of razors, cutlery, combs, whips, &c.
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTER SAUCE.—The genuine article can only be obtained from Messrs. Lea and Perrins' wholesale agents, in quantities. A supply constantly on hand. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

INVOICES of choice Drapery, Winter Goods.—The undersigned has invoices of choice and fashionable winter goods, to arrive per Centurion, suitable for the trade of first-class drapers and hosiers. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

PRICE'S BELMONT CANDLES, foreign light weight ditto
Oilmen's stores, well assorted invoices
Jams and jellies, bottled fruits, confectionary
Currants in barrels, prime new fruit
W. I. arrowroot (very superior) in 3-lb., 7-lb., and 14-lb. tins
Coleman's starch, brewers' isinglass
Chicory, mustard, sago, and groceries of all descriptions.
S. A. JOSEPH.

BOTTLED PORTER, Blood's XXX stout, Truman's ditto
Ale—Bass's Arroll's, Byass', Worthington's, and Robinson's
Brandy—Hennessy's pale, and Martell's dark, in wood; United Vineyard, and various brands, in cases
Rum—W. I., 10 and 30 o.p., Lemon Harts
Old Tom—E. and J. Vickers' celebrated bell brand
Gin—Key and JDKZ (small contents).
S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

COLZA OIL.—Best foreign refined, in drums
Castor oil, turps, and linseed oil, in drums
Humpback and black oil, in hogsheads
Whitelead, window glass, assorted sizes
Moderateur lamp glasses, in cases.
S. A. JOSEPH.

MAURITIUS SUGARS, ex Picard; well selected samples. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

CONGOU TEAS, ex Antagonist, Norna, and Algernon. S. A. JOSEPH. 249, George-street.

PATNA RICE, West India Arrowroot, and Groceries of all descriptions. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-st.

MANILA CORDAGE, Keating's Patent, ¼-inch to 2½-inch: also larger sizes. S. A. JOSEPH.

OATS.—Prime New Zealand Seed and Feed Oats, in lots to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH.

TOBACCO, Key brand, prime new samples, in half-tierces. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

NOW LANDING, and on SALE by the undersigned, ex Summer Cloud—
Scotch galvanised corrugated iron, 6 x 30, x 30, 21; 7 24; 8 x 30, 24: 7 x 30, 26.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Axe handles, small size
Clothes pins, nests tubs, 3-hoop pails
Baltimore pattern wood-seated and cane chairs
Ground plaster, in barrels 2 cwt. each
Tin plates, IC, IX; coke
Quicksilver in bottles (iron), 75 lbs. each
American doors and sashes, all sizes.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

BLASTING POWDER, in quarter barrels, on SALE by FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Eagle Brand Tobacco, ex Crusader. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

PIG IRON.—On SALE, by the undersigned, ex late arrivals,
160 tons, Blair and Gartsherrie
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—Boiler plates, all sizes, from 6·0 x 2·0, 5-16, to 6 6 x 2·6 ½.
Bar and rod iron, and T iron, all sizes.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 25 half-tierces BLACK DIAMOND TOBACCO, 18's, in first-rate condition. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Walter Hood:—
Fresh currants, in cases
Sheet zinc, Nos. 9 and 10
Sheet lead.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, ex Duncan Dunbar,—Claret, in 1 dozen cases. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

FOR SALE by the undersigned:—
Allsopp's pale ale, bottled by Friend, quarts
Aitken's India pale ale, quarts
Tennent's India pale ale, ditto
Ditto double strong ale, ditto
Scotch whisky, cases and quarter-casks
Delbruck, Fils', claret and sauterne, quarts
Miguel Giles' sherry, butts and hogsheads
Port, cases
Sazarac's pale brandy, hogsheads
Mar. Arnauld's brandy, hogsheads.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

CAVENDISH and TWIST TOBACCO.—On SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals, from New York, Half-pound lumps, Naid Queen, Ballaarat, Kangaroo, Frontier, American Eagle, Hunter, G. Shaw, and Vincent brands. Tens, Dingo, G. Shaw, Lennox, Star Light, Lucy Neal, and Cook brands. Twist, 50 kegs 18s, in prime condition. Pipes—McDougall's brand, of every description.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

CHAMPAGNE.—On Sale by the undersigned,—Ruinart Pere and fils' brand, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, pints and quarts.
A Leforestier and fils' ditto, quarts in 1 dozen cases.
Moet and Chandos' ditto, ditto ditto.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Sash weights, camp ovens and covers, OG and RW runs, with beads, sockets, &c.
White lead, and other paints, putty,
Painting brushes, and Roman cement.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned, ex Ellen.—
Stored dairy salt
Brown, callender, and writing papers.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, and SHIPPERS. Port wine, various brands, wood and bottle
Sherry, Amontillado, Gonzales, and other choice brands
Champagne, Ruinart's, Piper's, Moet's, Jacquesson's, &c.
Hock, still and sparkling; moselle, lisbon, marsala, &c.
Burgundy, claret, madeira, sweet mountain, sauterne, &c.
Australian wines, white and red, pints and quarts, best vintages
Brandy, Martell's, Hennessy's, Vinegrowers', and others
Rum, pure Jamaica, Demerara, and pineapple
Whisky, Highland malt, various brands, 9 gallon kegs
Ditto, Kinahan's Dublin LL, equal to any pale brandy
Porter, Guinness's XXX Dublin, and other good brands
Ales, Allsopp's, Marzetti's, Bass, Alloa, in stone jars
Brandy, rum, geneva, whisky, wines, &c., of various brands, and best quality, in and out of bond, for ship's use.
SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 52, Pitt-street North nearly opposite Queen's-place.

LA DUCHESSE.—Phillipson and Co.'s New Perfume, the most recherché and delightful appendage of every fashionable drawing-room, to be had at M. M'Mahon's, O'Donnell and Hitchens', and T. Hagen's, George-street; S. H. Lewis', and Hobson and Whiddag's, Hunter-street; and of every dealer in fashionable perfumery throughout Australia.

GRASS SEEDS.—Just landed, fine fresh SEEDS—Lucerne, red and white clover, white hay, timothy grass, tall oat grass, cocksfoot, English rye grass, crested dogstail, sheeps fescue, wood grass, Italian rye grass, soft brome, and hair grass. Also, vegetable seeds, assorted. FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS.

THE GENUINE Tricopherous, 9s. dozen. SENIOR, opposite Jamison-street.

ARROWROOT, ex Timandra, in 20 and 50 lbs. bags, 4½d. per lb. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

GALVANISED IRON 6, 7, and 8 feet lengths, curved and straight. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

2000 BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3, just landed, GOODLET and SMITH. Erskine-street.

50,000 FEET CUT CEDAR, seasoned. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

80,000 FEET. H. T. HARDWOOD, Battens, Palings, Shingles, &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

SAWING, Dressing, and Flooring prepared for the trade on reasonable terms. GOODLET and SMITH.

SKIRTING, Mouldings, Architraves, &c., on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

FOR SALE, Pony, Cart, Plated Harness, Saddle and Bridle. T. HOBBS, 146, Pitt-street. Price, £35.

PRIME Lucerne and Oaten Hay, Corn, Bran, &c.; Arrowroot, in 20 lbs., at 3½d. JAMES WELSH, Circular Quay.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—For PRIVATE SALE, that choice block of Land situate at Paddington, immediately opposite the Scotch Presbyterian Church, having a frontage of 132 FEET to the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, by a depth of 356 feet to UNDERWOOD-STREET, to which street there is also a frontage of 132 feet. Terms, liberal. Apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a neat Leasehold COTTAGE, with five rooms, garden, stable, &c.; it is fitted up with numerous conveniences, and is a most desirable residence for a small family who wish to retire from the bustle of the city. Terms moderate. May be viewed. Apply to Mr. HARWOOD, surveyor, Glebe Road.

LENNON and CAPE, Stock and Share Brokers, Terry's-buildings, 136, Pitt-street North, have for SALE
40 shares Bank New South Wales
27 ditto Commercial Bank
50 ditto Australian Joint Stock Bank
40 ditto Union Bank of Australia
60 ditto Australasian Steam Navigation Company
50 ditto Hunter River New Steam Navigation ditto
150 ditto Illawarra Steam Navigation ditto
80 ditto Sydney Exchange ditto.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY next, 27th March, 1861.

Wines
Spirits
Draught and Bottled Beers.

To Publicans
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Several parcels of the above.
Terms at sale.

Carved Chimney Glasses
Clocks, Fancy Goods
Toilet Glasses, Workboxes, and Desks, &c., &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 28th, at 11,
40 packages of the above.
Terms at sale.

Surry Hills.

MR. HENRY VAUGHAN is instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises (unless sold by private contract),
All that piece or parcel of land, situated in Denham-street and Rider's-lane, Surry Hills, having a depth of 100 feet 6 inches, on which are erected two substantial brick houses.
This is a first-rate opportunity for small capitalists or mechanics.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts
Drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.
At the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock,
Colts and mares.

Horse, Dray, and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has been instructed by Mr. J. J. Harpur, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay gelding, seven years old, staunch in harness. Any trial given. Also,
A good dray and harness.

Horse, Dog Cart, and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Thomas Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay gelding, a capital harness horse, and broken to saddle
A first-rate second-hand Thrupp's dog cart, and set of thorough good harness.

Unbroken Mares, Colts, and Fillies.
From the stud of the late Henry Osborne, Esq.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, 21st March, at 2 o'clock precisely,
60 head of useful well-bred horses, from the stud of the late Henry Osborne, Esq., suitable for every kind of harness and saddle, or for exportation.

To Draymen and others.
Heavy Cart Colts.
From the well-known stud of Mr. Murphy, of New England.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed to sell by auction at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock,
25 very heavy draft colts, well adapted for brewers, draymen, and others.
Mr. Murphy's breed of draft horses are considered to be the best in New South Wales; the last draft brought £125 each.
To be seen at the Bazaar the day previous to the sale.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street strance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Horse Phaeton and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday,
The property of a gentleman who has no further use for them, in one lot or separately.
A powerful bay mare, good in all kinds of harness
One horse cab phaeton, light and roomy
And set of plated harness.

Carrier's Team.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A carrier's team, consisting of
3 powerful draught horses, all good shafters
Carrier's dray and harness complete.

To Town Draymen.
Draught Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of large powerful bay draught horses, three and four years old, 16½ hands high, subject to trial, and just arrived from Kiama.
These are two of the finest horses that have been in Sydney for a long time.

Berry's Shoalhaven Horses.

At the Bazaar, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Hon. Alexander Berry, M.L.C., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Eight young horses, from the noted Coolangatta stud, all powerful, well bred animals, and broken to saddle and harness.

Mares, Colts, and Fillies.

At the Cattle Market Yards.

TUESDAY next, the 26th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, at half-past 2 p.m.,
30 mares, colts, and fillies, all unbroken—the well-known TJ and WR brands.

Mares, Colts, and Fillies.
At the Cattle Market Yards.

TUESDAY next, the 26th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at half-past 2 p.m.,
30 mares, colts, and fillies, all unbroken—the well-known TJ and WR brands.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Drapery, Blankets, Cloths, Ribbons, and Clothing.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Residue of stock of a country draper, comprising
Drapery, tweeds, blankets, ribbons
Clothing, boots, and sundries.
Terms cash.—No reserve.

☞ Final Clearance Sale, at the Medical Hall, George-street.
By order of the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq.,
In the estate of Mr. J. W. Hunter, Chemist and Druggist.
Two Days Sale of the Wholesale Stock.

Commencing on FRIDAY, the 22nd, and SATURDAY, the 23rd.
Including also the valuable Shop Fixtures and Fittings.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from John Morris, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. J. W. Hunter, Chemist and Druggist, George-street, commencing on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of Mr. Hunter's reserve stock of valuable drugs, medicines, &c., &c. Also, the shop fixtures and fittings.
Terms, cash.

Books, Clothing, Watches &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of good books
New and second-hand clothing
Gold and silver watches and jewellery
Concertinas, boots, violins, &c.
Terms cash.

FRIDAY, March 22nd.

Cowper-street, Glebe, next to the "Friend in Hand."
Leasehold Property, Window Glass, Household Furniture, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. John Galbraith, to sell by auction, on the Premises, Cowper-street, Glebe, on FRIDAY, 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock,
The unexpired lease of ninety-nine years of an allotment of ground having a frontage of twenty-eight feet to Cowper-street, by a depth of fifty-six feet, on which is erected a substantial house, containing six rooms, newly painted and in thorough repair, with shed, outhouses, &c.
Also, 40 boxes of window glass, assorted sizes, room paper, paints, oils, &c.
Together with the whole of the household furniture and effects, &c.
Terms at sale.

Battens, Shingles, and Palings.
Just arrived, ex Tasmania.
For Sale by Auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, 21st March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The undermentioned parcels of Hobart Town timber, ex Tasmania.
15,000 feet battens, 10, 12, and 14 feet lengths
8,700 5-feet box palings
10,000 5-feet palings
8,080 6-feet ditto
147,500 shingles.
Terms at sale.

Boot Legs and Uppers (closed).

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 22nd March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 22nd March, at 11 o'clock,
1 trunk assorted boot legs and uppers, closed.
Terms at sale.

Tar, Cement.
Auction Sale, on the Patent Slip Wharf.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

To Shipchandlers, Builders, Timber Merchants, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS DAY, 21st March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Without reserve,
5 barrels tar
100 barrels cement.
Terms at sale.

Important and Extensive Sale
Of New Seasonable Boots and Shoes.
Bostock and Co.'s, Homan and Co.'s, Peale and Co.'s, and Gamble and Davis.
199 Trunks.

☞ FRIDAY, 22nd March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 22nd March, at 11 o'clock,
199 trunks boots and shoes, seasonable goods, just landed, comprising—
MEN'S patent long and short wellingtons
Calf wellingtons, bevil and square
Short ditto ditto ditto
Wellingtons, bradded
Short ditto ditto
Blucher medium substance, bradded
Kip ditto, rough bradded
Kid top, calf goloshed, elastic sides, M.S. and bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, pegged
Ditto patent ditto
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto calf ditto ditto ditto
American pegged boots
Kip watertights, rough bradded
Calf short wellingtons, bevil and square, G.S.
WOMEN'S leather lace boots, lined, T.P.H.
Cloth patent goloshed, E.S., ditto
Ditto cordovan ditto, laced, ditto
Ditto patent vamped, ditto
Ditto kid top, patent vamped and toes, E.S., M. heels
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, mock balmorals
Black cashmere, E.S., military heels
Ditto ditto, springs, ditto
Ditto ditto, to lace, ditto ditto
Ditto coloured, ditto, elastic sides, M. heels
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto patent slippers, channelled
GIRLS' leather lace boots, leather lined, T.P.H., 6-2
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6-2
Cloth patent goloshed, elastic sides, T.P.H., 6-13
Ditto ditto, to button, ditto, 6-13
Ditto cordovan, ditto ditto, 6-13
Black and coloured cashmere boots, E.S., 3-5
Ditto ditto ditto, 6-13
Coloured cashmere buttoned boots, 3-13
Girls' and children's fancy balmorals and moc balmorals, 3-9
Ditto ditto ditto, and patent strap shoes, ditto
YOUTHS' calf short wellingtons, bevel and square, 1-5
Ditto elastic sides, ditto ditto, ditto
Patent ditto ditto ditto ditto
Calf bluchers, medium substance, and bradded, ditto
Kip ditto, bradded, ditto
Men's enamelled and plain American brogans, pegged
Channer's E.S. boots
Grain morning slippers, T.P.H.
Leather at 1 o'clock,
Bathurst kip and sole leather
Calfskins, kangaroo skins, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 21st March.

☞ Notice to Purchasers of General Stationery.
Flutinas, Woodcuts, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sale THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Comprising
An invoice of accordeons, flutinas, and instructors
Assortment of general stationery
3 cases woodcuts of natural history, &c., &c.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 21st March.

To Music Sellers
To Fancy Dealers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, 21st March, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of musical instruments, comprising—
24-keyed flutinas
19-ditto ditto
24-ditto accordeons
19-ditto ditto
24-ditto ditto, with tremolo stops
Accordeon instructors
Flute ditto
Violin ditto
Flute and violin music, &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 21st March.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
General Stationery.
To Stationers, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 21st March, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of general stationery, viz.,
Note papers, printed forms
Inks, penholders
Binder's cloth, in colours
Superfine B. W. post
Copying paper
Rough calf
Copying ink
White and coloured demy
Pens, quills
Inkstands, pencils
Memo books, portemonnaies
And a variety of assorted stationery, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 21st March.

To Printers.
Woodcuts of Natural History
Binders' Cloth, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 cases, containing
500 woodcuts of natural history
Ships, spongesives, backing boards
Binders' cloth, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 22nd March.

At the Stores of Chatto and Hughes, Queen's-place.
To Publicans, Spirit Merchants, and others.
Burton Ale
Bottled Ale
Younger's Ale
Sherry
Brandy.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell at their Stores, Queen's-place (late Pollard's Bond), on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
25 hogsheads of Burton ale
12 ditto Younger's ale
40 cases Scotch ale
25 quarter-casks pale sherry
5 ditto ditto brown sherry
3 hogsheads pale brandy.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

New Books
On the arrival of the mail.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on an early day following the arrival of the mail,
An invoice of new books.
☞ The attention of all classes, whether buyers or readers, is directed to this shipment of new and valuable works, catalogues of which will be prepared.

Under Distress for Rent.
Household Furniture, Carpenter's Bench, &c.
Olden v. Gainsbury.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, by public auction, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, at the foot of Bathurst-street, household furniture, comprising,
Feather beds, chest of drawers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, kitchen requisites, carpenter's bench, &c.
Terms, cash.

MR. COCKBURN has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 27th of March, at No. 5, Smith-street, Fosterville Estate, Surry Hills.
One allotment of ground; a house, containing six rooms, stables, and a good well of water; one hansom cab and horse, two cabs and horses, and numerous other articles suitable for the coachbuilding line, household furniture, and sundries.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1486863

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

ALL THOSE VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES forming the western portion of THE TARMONS ESTATE, well known as belonging to Mr. RICHARD HARNETT, and comprising the following:—
LOT 1.—COMFORTABLE FAMILY DWELLING-HOUSE and Garden, in Victoria-street, at present occupied by Mr. Harnett.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4.—LARGE BLOCKS of LAND fronting Victoria-street.
LOTS 5, 6, and 7.—VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.
LOT 8.—2 COTTAGES in HARNETT-STREET.
LOT 9.—2 COMFORTABLE TWO-STOREY HOUSES in Harnett-street
LOT 10.—ALLOTMENT corner of Harnett and Duke streets.
LOT 11.—LARGE BLOCK OF LAND with double frontage to Brougham and Duke streets.
LOT 12.—5 COTTAGES in DUKE-STREET, opposite Fairfax's steam saw mills.
LOT 13.—Large BLOCK of LAND, with double frontage to Duke and Brougham streets, opposite Elliott's coal wharf, and now used as a timber yard
LOT 14.—ELLIOTT'S COAL and TIMBER WHARF.
LOT 15.—FAIRFAX'S STEAM SAW MILLS.

Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11, o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
The whole of the above valuable freehold properties, situate in
VICTORIA-STREET, Woolloomooloo
BROUGHAM-STREET, ditto
HARNETT-STREET, ditto
DUKE and
DOWLING STREETS, ditto.
LOT 1.—THE COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE known as Mr. Harnett's, and at present occupied by him, containing 9 rooms, verandah, cellarage, stabling, &c., and standing upon a block of land having 95 feet frontage to Victoria-street, by a depth of about 175½ feet to Brougham-street, with a frontage to that street of 93 feet. The ground is nicely planted, and there is a neat summer-house in the garden; the whole commanding a beautiful view of the harbour, placed beyond all possibility of ever being built out.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4.—MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITES, two of them having 100 feet each, and the other 86 feet frontage to VICTORIA-STREET, by depths of from 100 feet to 186 feet.
*** These are very choice sites, adjoining lot 1.
LOTS 5, 6, and 7.—VALUABLE BUILDING BLOCKS situate in BROUGHAM-STREET, adjoining lots 2, 3, and 4.
HARNETT-STREET.
LOT 8.—2 COMFORTABLE COTTAGES in Harnett-street, built of stone, with shingled roof, one containing front verandah, six rooms and kitchen; the other, front verandah, five rooms and kitchen; back yards, &c., with back entrance from lane.
LOT 9.—TWO SUPERIOR FAMILY RESIDENCES two stories high, built of stone with shingled roofs and handsome front verandahs and balconies; one house contains entrance, 7 apartments, kitchen and servants' room; the other house contains 6 rooms and kitchen, &c. Back yards to both with back entrance from lane.
*** These are two really superior houses, substantially built and well finished.
LOT 10.—A CORNER BLOCK of Land, having
25 feet frontage to Harnett-street
56½ feet frontage to Duke-street, and
25 feet frontage to reserved lane.
LOT 11.—A valuable building allotment, with double frontage, having
36 feet to Brougham-street
33 feet to Duke-street, and
116½ feet to reserved lane.
*** Upon this are erected a wooden stable and shed, &c.
DUKE-STREET.
LOT 12.—FIVE SUBSTANTIAL STONE COTTAGES, with shingled roofs.
Three of these cottages contain each front verandah, three rooms, and kitchen, &c. The fourth cottage contains front verandah, entrance hall, and six rooms, kitchen, &c. All have back yards.
These cottages stand on a block of land having about
89 FEET FRONTAGE TO BROUGHAM-STREET
117 FEET TO HARNETT-STREET, and
87½ FEET TO DUKE-STREET.
*** Nearly half of this land is at present unbuilt upon.
LOT 13.—LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, now used as a timber yard in connection with Fairfax's Saw Mills, having about
135 FEET FRONTAGE TO BROUGHAM-STREET
117 FEET IN DEPTH
133 FEET TO DUKE-STREET.
Upon this are erected a wooden stable and workshop, &c.
LOT 14.—THAT SPLENDID WHARF PROPERTY, at present occupied as ELLIOTT'S COAL and Timber Wharf, together with the store, cottage, and other improvements erected thereon. This valuable property has about 167½ FEET FRONTAGE TO DUKE-STREET, 91 feet in depth, and is bounded on the west by the Government Wharf now in course of erection, forming the extension of Dowling-street.
LOT 15.—THAT VERY VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, at present occupied and known as FAIRFAX'S SAW MILLS, together with the whole of the buildings, comprising engine-house, workshops, sheds, offices, &c., the whole occupying
181 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO DUKE-STREET
100 FEET TO HARNETT-LANE, and
175 feet, more or less, to the continuation of Dowling-street.
☞ To the above simple detail of the various lots, Mort and Co. have only to add that the properties are in the market with a bona fide intention of a sale. The very large amount of money now being expended by the Government, in the construction of an extensive quay in Woolloomooloo Bay, upon that portion of it upon which these properties abut, give to them a larger prospective value than almost any property in the city. This, coupled with their great extent, and the otherwise rising importance of this locality, render the sale particularly worthy of the attention of capitalists, and parties seeking permanent investments.
Large Plan on view at the Rooms.
TITLE—unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

QUEENSLAND. MARANOA DISTRICT.

THE CASHMERE RUNS, consisting of the following seven blocks:—
CASHMERE, GLENLYON
DESIDERATUM, CLEARWATER, and
CYPRESS VALE, CHESTERFIELD, and
CAIRNGORUM:
And with which will be sold
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.

Terms—Half cash, half credit.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 16th April,
SEVEN BLOCKS of country, situated on the Maranoa River, close to its junction with the Balonne River.
They have an extensive frontage to both banks of that river, are abundantly watered, and the country consists of box and silver-leafed ironbark, with some PLAINS of CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, various descriptions of SALT BUSH, and abundance of MYALL, the grasses being rich oaten and barley grass. They adjoin the "Wagoo" and No. 10 Runs, and also Mr. Flood's Tertulla Creek run.
With these runs will be sold 1000 HEAD OF CHOICE CATTLE, more or less, of about equal proportion of ages and sexes, all under seven years old.
*** Full particulars of the cattle may be learnt on application to Mort and Co. They are perfectly quiet and well bred, and can be mustered in a few days.

☞ This choice cattle property is in the market for positive sale, and can be safely recommended, particularly as a rare chance for a beginner, the country being very superior, and the quantity of stock upon it a mere bagatelle as compared to the grazing capabilities. It is indeed rarely that a chance of the kind is to be met with, combining, as it does, a large extent of excellent country, very lightly stocked, and the cattle very good.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

ALLOTMENTS—JUGIONG and MURRUMBIDGEE.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT. and CO have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 17th,
The following choice blocks of land, situate at JUGIONG:—
LOT 1. 16a. 3r. 30p., situate on the north side of the Sydney and Melbourne Road, being suburban allotment No. 37.
LOT 2. 10a. 0r. 0p., having frontages to Audley, Odin, Stapylton, and Arrogant streets, being section No. 15.
LOT 3. 10a. 0r. 0p., having frontages to Stapylton, Odin, Taafe, and Arrogant streets, being section No. 12.
LOT 4. 8a. 1r. 8p., having frontages to Audley, Vulture, Stapylton, and Odin streets, being section No. 14.
LOT 5. 8a. 1r. 8p., having frontages to Stapylton, Vulture, Taafe, and Odin streets, being section No. 13.

☞ The attention of all interested in this locality (close to the Lambing Flat diggings) is invited to the above sale. The lands are in the market for bona fide sale, and their position is such that, to any one acquainted with the locality, their value must at once be acknowledged.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

To the Farmers of the Nepean and Surrounding Districts.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.

REGENTVILLE ESTATE, near Penrith.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

All those valuable lands forming a portion of the above estate, and known as
FROGMORE,
situate in the County Cumberland, on the east side of the COWPASTURE and RICHMOND ROAD, and comprising as follows:—
86 acres, more or less, part of B. Single's 240 acres
680 acres, more or less, part of S. Lord's 1000 acres
135 acres, more or less, part of W. Bradley's 400 acres
400 acres, more or less, grant to Henry Fulton
1170 acres, more or less, grant to J. Lord
Total 2291 acres, more or less

Also, that portion of the property known as LITTLE FROGMORE, CONTAINING 500 ACRES, adjoining Lord's 1170 acres on the east.

Terms—Very liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at PENRITH, on TUESDAY, 9th APRIL, at 12 o'clock,
The whole of the above lands, forming portions of THE CELEBRATED REGENTVILLE ESTATE, as recently surveyed and subdivided into farms, some of which have extensive frontage to the Cowpasture and Richmond Roads, and distant only about HALF A MILE FROM THE PENRITH RAILWAY TERMINUS.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 14, 22, and 37, all front the Camden and Bringelly road, and vary in extent from 36 ACRES to 66½ ACRES EACH.
Nos. 4 to 8, 10, 12, 13, 15 to 21, and 23 to 36, have all frontages to good reserved roads, and vary in extent from 40 acres to 51½ acres each.
PROCTOR'S FARM contains 74 acres, partly enclosed, and partially cleared and under cultivation, with a slab cottage upon it, and other improvements.
COFFEE'S FARM consists of 54 acres, also partially enclosed, cleared, and cultivated.
ZOLITHER'S FARM consists of 115 ACRES, fronting the CAMDEN AND BRINGELLY ROAD. There is a slab cottage upon it, and it is enclosed and part under cultivation.
HOGAN'S FARM, also fronts the BRINGELLY ROAD, and contains 100 ACRES, enclosed, and part under cultivation.
THE HOMESTEAD FARM, at present occupied by Captain Russell, consists of 278¾ acres, situate almost in the centre of the Frogmore property. The greater portion of it is enclosed and subdivided into cultivation and grass paddocks, garden, &c. There is also a cottage residence and other buildings, stockyard, &c., upon it.
*** This is a very snug farm and homestead. The cottage is very prettily situated. There is also a constant supply of water upon it.
LITTLE FROGMORE joins Frogmore on the east, and extends to South Creek, to which it has nearly three-quarters of a mile frontage. It contains 500 ACRES, and is bounded on the north by MAMRE, the estate of ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq. The land along the bank of the creek is very rich, while the back land also consists of good tillage and grazing land. The property is enclosed, and it is beyond doubt one of the FINEST DAIRY and AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN THE DISTRICT.
☞ There are few indeed of the colonists of New South Wales who are unacquainted with the EXTENT AND VALUE OF THE LANDS OF REGENTVILLE ESTATE, and the fact that the great facilities for acquiring property possessed by the LATE SIR JOHN JAMISON enabled him to secure some of the VERY FINEST LAND IN THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
The great want of the practical farmer is a convenient-sized farm, which it is hoped the present subdivision of the Frogmore lands will supply. It is rarely indeed that an opportunity of selecting from so large an extent of FIRST-CLASS TILLAGE LAND occurs, more particularly within so easy a distance of the metropolis. The line of rail to Penrith is now fast drawing to completion, and the PENRITH TERMINUS IS WITHIN ABOUT A MILE of the Frogmore property. The opening of the line will, therefore, bring these farms within about A COUPLE OF HOURS DISTANCE OF THE SYDNEY MARKETS, an advantage which cannot be too highly rated.
This sale also offers an excellent chance for securing CONVENIENT GRAZING FARMS or PADDOCKS for the reception of stock pending sale. Butchers and others interested in our cattle trade would do well to inspect this estate, as, by purchasing one or more of the farms, they can secure to themselves whatever extent they require.
Persons in search of a vineyard and orchard lands will find them here with all the advantages of climate necessary for their successful culture. In fine,
MORT and CO. beg to assure the public that THE SALE WILL POSITIVELY BE WITHOUT RESERVE, and they feel that the announcement of this fact must ensure for it that attention which its extent and importance entitle it to.
Title unquestionable.
For fullest information apply to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
☞ LITHOGRAPHS of the property are now ready, and may be had at THE ROOMS, Pitt-street, Sydney, or from Mr. JACKSON, Surveyor, Penrith. By means of these intending purchasers will have no difficulty in selecting their lots.
LARGE PLANS are also on view at THE ROOMS, PITT-STREET, as well as at BEATSON'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL, PENRITH.

QUEENSLAND.—DARLING DOWNS.

THE WYAGA RUNS, comprising
WYAGA, WONDUL, and
HEADS OF YARREL CREEK, BULLI CREEK.
Together with about
22,309 SHEEP, WARRANTED NEVER DISEASED.
160 MILES FROM IPSWICH.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 16th April,
That well known first-class pastoral property, THE WYAGA RUNS, comprising Wyaga, Heads of Yarrel Creek, Wondul, and Bulli Creek, in the Darling Downs district. These stations adjoin, are well watered, and consist of open box country, interspersed with salt bush and other miscellaneous country. They are distant about 160 miles from Drayton, are in the neighbourhood of YANDILLA and WESTERN CREEK, the well known stations of Messrs. Gore, Brothers, and Captain Vignolles, and are within about 160 MILES OF WATER CARRIAGE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise every requisite for advantageously working the stations, and are as follows—
ON THE HEAD STATION.
Overseer's cottage, with kitchen, stable, and cart shed.
A new woolshed, with corrugated iron roof, and woolpress complete; yards, &c. Also a new store, with iron roof.
Killing, milking, and horse yards, and sheep drafting yards.
Four huts for men, garden, and extensive paddocks.
There are also eleven substantial out-station huts and yards.
With the Wyaga runs will be sold the following sheep:—
5612 wethers, more or less, from yearlings up to and including full mouthed
9685 ewes, breeding, more or less, from maidens up to and including full mouthed
6563 lambs, more or less, of sexes
249 rams, more or less.
Total, 22,309 sheep, more or less.
*** Two teams of bullocks and drays, horse and ration carts, draught and saddle horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ So seldom are good Darling Down Stations in the market, that MORT and CO. feel it is only necessary to advertise one for sale to ensure for it the attention it deserves. These runs are, however, well-known to most northern squatters, and therefore require no detailed description of them. Those who are not so acquainted with them are particularly requested to visit and inspect them prior to sale. They will be found in every respect in most perfect working order.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
SUBSTANTIAL CITY INVESTMENT.
6-ROOM SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE, JAMISON-STREET.
Title Unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH,
That really choice ALLOTMENT of LAND, situate in, and having FIFTEEN FEET more or less frontage to JAMISON-STREET, by a depth of 196 FEET more or less, together with the substantial BRICK-BUILT SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE on stone foundations, with shingled roof; containing shop and parlour on the ground floor, with four good rooms above, and kitchen with covered way, &c., &c., WATER LAID ON. The property is well drained, in good order, and has been recently occupied by Mr. Warren, at a rental of £91 per annum. There is also a right of way to the rear, so that a subdivision of the property, if desired, can be effectively carried out.
☞ Occupying undeniably one of the best positions in the city (the third house in Jamison-street from the Bank of Australasia), the purchase of this property can be safely recommended to any one on the look-out for good city property. There are but few plots of land in Sydney with so magnificent a depth as this, affording facilities for the erection of any class of building, and without doubt this fact will carry its weight to the mind of any one contemplating a purchase.
The proprietor being on the eve of leaving the colony, the property is in the market for bona fide sale.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
QUEENSLAND, LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

LOT 1. THE PRINCHESTER RUNS, together with about 10,000 SHEEP.
LOT 2 THE COOROOMBERY RUNS, together with about 6000 SHEEP.

Terms—One quarter cash deposit, residue by approved bills at six, twelve, and twenty-four months from day of sale, with bank discount added equal to cash, and secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 26th March,
The following very valuable pastoral properties, situated in the Leichhardt District, Queensland:—
LOT 1. That first-class pastoral property, THE PRINCHESTER RUNS, situate on the Fitzroy River, in the district of Leichhardt, and distant about 60 miles from Rockhampton, and about 25 miles from Yamba, the head of the navigation of the Fitzroy River.
They consist of fine open undulating ironbark country, perfectly free from scrub, and abundantly watered by running creeks as well as the Fitzroy.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 25,000 SHEEP, and 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS upon the head station are as follows:—
A large verandah cottage of seven rooms, shingled roof, with detached kitchen, also shingled
Overseer's hut, shingled and floored
A store, of four apartments, with iron roof
Men's hut, shingled
Woolshed, with galvanised iron roof, and lever press
A large paddock of about 600 acres, and a small horse paddock; sheep and horse yards; also a capital vegetable garden, and a killing yard, with underground meat store close to it.
There are five out-stations, with huts, and large bough yards at each; two of the huts are shingled.
With the Princhester runs will be sold about
10,000 SHEEP,
WARRANTED SOUND and NEVER DISEASED.
*** These sheep are very superior, and have been bred with great care.
Stores, horses, drays, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Competent judges have declared the Princhester runs to be the FINEST SHEEP COUNTRY on the Fitzroy, as well as the best and most compact run on that river. Labour is very cheap in the district, the distance from a shipping port only a few miles, and they may be worked as PROFITABLY AS ANY of the DOWNS STATIONS. The quantity of stock on the runs is but small when compared to the grazing capabilities thus leaving ample room for increasing and for fattening.
LOT 2—The COOROOMBERY RUNS, which consist of 3 large blocks of very fine sheep country, salt bush and open ridges at the junction of Malborough Creek with the Fitzroy River.
The IMPROVEMENTS are a verandah cottage with kitchen and servant's room, store, 2 large sheep yards, paddock, &c.
With the Cooroombery runs will be sold about
6000 VERY FINE SHEEP,
WARRANTED SOUND and NEVER DISEASED.
Stores, implements, drays, bullocks, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The Cooroombery runs adjoin Princhester, and consist of similar country.
MORT and CO. feel called upon to direct special attention to these properties, which they can confidently recommend.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

For Positive Sale.
THE PICK OF COOGEE.
THE PIC-NIC ARMS PUBLIC-HOUSE,
Together with the spacious GARDEN and GROUNDS attached thereto, as now occupied by the proprietor, containing an area of about 4 ACRES.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the PROPRIETOR to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March,
That very valuable property known as the PIC-NIC ARMS PUBLIC-HOUSE, situated in WHALE-STREET, COOGEE, and now licensed and in full trade.
The HOUSE is built of stone, with shingled roof, and contains verandah along the front and part of both ends, entrance hall running through, spacious bar, three sitting-rooms and four bedrooms; also detached kitchen and store, and an open range of buildings, containing seven stalls for horses.
THE GROUNDS occupy about FOUR ACRES, being allotments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of section No. 6, with extensive frontage to
WHALE, BROOK, AND BONDI STREETS.
The whole is substantially enclosed and tastefully laid out, including vegetable and flower gardens, shrubbery, and orchard, containing a choice collection of peach, nectarine, pear, orange, lemon, quince, loquat, fig, and mulberry trees, grape vines, and bananas.

☞ COOGEE has become such a favourite place of holiday resort, that all pleasure seekers in that delightful neighbourhood must be so well acquainted with THE PIC-NIC ARMS, as to render any detailed description of it quite unnecessary. It is the only house of accommodation at Coogee, and fronts the main road, close to the beautiful Coogee Beach. The property is partly skirted on one side by the BEAUTIFUL RUNNING STREAM which flows into Coogee Bay. The soil is rich, and the plantation and fruit trees are of forward growth. The property would answer equally well for a private residence.

By order of the Mortgagee.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.
That choice Cattle Property,
THE TAREELA STATION, together with about
3300 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, and
320 HEAD OF HORSE STOCK.

Terms—One-third cash deposit, residue by approved bills at 12 and 24 months, dated from day of sale, with bank discount added, equal to cash, and secured upon the Stock and Station.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 2nd April,
That well-known cattle property,
THE TAREELA STATION,
situate within a few miles of the post town of BARABA, in the district of LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
The country is well grassed and watered, sound and healthy. Tareela is in every way a most desirable station, and has about
12 MILES FRONTAGE TO BOTH BANKS OF THE MANILLA, and
16 MILES TO BOTH BANKS OF TAREELA CREEK,
as well as being intersected by several other creeks.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are a six-roomed cottage, shingled and boarded, with detached shingled kitchen; a two-roomed cottage with verandah; a good barn, shingled; also two labourers' huts, garden and orchard; a large grazing paddock of several hundred acres, also a small one of about 25 acres; three cultivation paddocks; stockyard, capable of holding 2000 cattle, and a new horse-yard.
With Tareela will be sold
3300 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less
320 HORSES, more or less.
*** THE CATTLE are a quiet, well bred, mixed herd, and there is a draft of FAT CATTLE NOW READY for the butcher.
The TAREELA STUD is too well known to need any eulogium. They are fine upstanding horses, and have always been sought after for the Indian market. Among them will be found a large proportion of colts over three years old.
*** Dray, team of bullocks, stock horses, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The above is a really good property, and well worth the attention of any one seeking a safe pastoral investment. From its position it has the command of both the metropolitan and provincial markets, while its proximity to a post town gives it all the advantages of speedy postal communication. It is not often a Liverpool Plains station is being offered for sale. This alone ought to ensure attention to this sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

BLOCK COTTAGE PROPERTY, GOULBURN-STREET, between Pitt and George-street.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April,
All that block of land situate on the northern side, and having a frontage to GOULBURN-STREET of 88 FEET by a depth of 76 feet, more or less, on which is erected a block of buildings, comprising
7 BRICK BUILT COTTAGES,
each containing two rooms and attic.
☞ This property now in the market for bona fide sale is well worth the attention of any small capitalist. Indeed, to any one living in the neighbourhood, and capable of supervising the property, it might be made one of the snuggest of freeholds in the city. The position within a few yards of George-street, and in one of the leading thoroughfares, commands for the houses at all times tenants at good rates. The attention of the working man is directed to this sale, as it is purposed to sell the houses either separately or in lots of two or three, as may be desired, and as a portion of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property, a very small amount of ready money is required to secure one or more of the cottages.

RICH DAIRY FARM, KIAMA.
150 ACRES EXCELLENT BRUSH LAND.

Title Unquestionable.—Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 3rd,
A rich dairy farm, situate about 3 MILES OF KIAMA, and containing about 151 ACRES 1 ROOD, more or less, of EXCELLENT BRUSH LAND, with creeks of the PUREST WATER, meandering through the farm.
The improvements are as follows:—
In one part about 30 acres, the timber, well fallen and partly cleared, under grass and clover. In another part, about 30 acres, all partially cleared, and under grass and clover, and in a third part about 8 to 10 acres, partly cleared and under grass and clover. There are also three good hardwood slab houses, with other buildings on the land.
☞ It is only necessary to point to the fact that this farm is close to Kiama, that the steamers make their trips regularly, so ensuring constant communication with Sydney, and that the situation of the farm is one of the best, to command for it that attention which a property of this character justly demands.
Any one in search of a GOOD KIAMA FARM should inspect this one, and to that end parties are invited to inquire of Mr. W. IRVING, Kiama, who will direct them to it.

IMPROVED 35-ACRE FARM, NOWRA HILL, SHOALHAVEN.

Title, unquestionable; terms, liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April,
A really snug and compact little farm, containing about 35 acres of land situate on the main road from Shoalhaven to Braidwood. About nine acres of the land are cleared, four of which are under crop; also a fourteen-acre paddock, enclosed with a cockatoo fence; substantial stockyards, dairy, out-houses, and a two-room slabbed hut, with bark roof. ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
☞ To any industrious man on the look out for a homestead the above sale presents an opportunity of securing such at very small outlay. A little energy and perseverance well bestowed, and a home could be made equal in comfort and far more remunerative than anything of the same character in the old country. The farm is now in the occupation of Mr. Cornelius Leary, who will give every information required.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

ALLOTMENT LAND, TOWN OF YASS.
Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 17,
That choice allotment of land, situate at the junction of Grampian and O'Brien streets, having 2 chains 50 links more or less frontage to the south side of first-named street, and 2 chains more or less frontage to the west side of O'Brien-street, being allotment 8 section 8 of the Government plan of the township of Yass.
☞ The great attraction of the Lambing Flat diggings, which bid fair to be one of our permanent gold-fields, should not be lost sight of by any one desirous to profit by it, and the opportunity now offered by the above sale may be certainly relied upon as an easy way of doing so

Weekly Produce Sales.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 21st March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
286 bales wool
63 casks tallow
2017 sheepskins
277 hides, &c.
*** Sale of tallow and hides at half-past 12 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 25th March.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE of TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, surrounding the PARRAMATTA JUNCTION RAILWAY STATION, in villa sites and small farms of ONE to FIFTY ACRES.
LITHOGRAPHS of the subdivision are now ready for delivery.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

For Positive SALE
Those first-class Cattle Runs known as
NANIMA and TRAGERY,
situated about 30 miles from BATHURST, on the main road to the
LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS,
and having an extensive frontage to the
LACHLAN RIVER.
The back part of the runs being also abundantly watered by the Eugora Creek, together with about
2000 HEAD OF WELL-BRED QUIET CATTLE, now depasturing thereon, and numerous valuable improvements, comprising homestead, stockyard, large paddocks, &c., and also
320 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND,
upon which are erected, in addition to the above improvements, a
CAPITAL PUBLIC-HOUSE and LARGE DAIRY, both in full trade, and producing a regular income.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable and compact pastoral property NANIMA and TRAGERY adjoin each other, and form a very large block of richly grassed country, of great carrying capabilities, possessing an abundant supply of permanent water—the back part of the river being also well supplied by the never-failing Eugora Creek. They are acknowledged in the district to rank amongst the BEST FATTENING RUNS on the LACHLAN, and are surrounded by the well-known properties belonging to Mr. Icely, Mr. Clements, Mr. Walsh, and other valuable runs.
The improvements are of a substantial order, and comprise a GOOD HOMESTEAD, strongly erected STOCKYARD, men's huts, store, two large paddocks, one containing about 1080 acres; a cultivation paddock, vineyard, orchard, &c., and several miles of dividing fences.
The above improvements are in good order, and are erected on
320 ACRES of PURCHASED LAND,
which will be included in the above property. There are also erected on the purchased land, a
CAPITAL PUBLIC-HOUSE and LARGE DAIRY, both in good order, and fitted with every convenience for carrying on the large trade attached them. They are both let, the former for £100, and the latter for £70 per annum.
With the above first-class runs will be sold
2000 HEAD, more or less, OF WELL BRED CATTLE, nearly all of which were bred on the run, and were got by imported Hereford bulls, and others of a very high class, from the noted herds of John Savery Rodd, Esq. These cattle are a very quiet herd, a large portion of the cows, about 500, being broken in to bail.
☞ The special attention of capitalists, and others looking out for a first-class pastoral property, is particularly directed to the above, and an inspection invited, as it is now brought forward for positive sale, on the date above mentioned. From the character of the country, the nature of its easy access to market, being only about 50 MILES FROM CARCOAR, and 80 MILES FROM BATHURST, and being on the high road, and within a comparatively short distance of the important and populous
LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS,
and the numerous improvements which have been erected on it at a considerable expense, it is, without exception, one of the most valuable and profitable cattle properties which have been submitted to public competition for some time.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

TO CLOSE A JOINT ACCOUNT.

BRISBANE WATER.
1000 ACRES OF LAND.
Well known as the selection of Mr. Surveyor Richards, situate on Cockle Creek, about three miles from Anderson's Point (where the steamers call), and about five miles from the steam wharf, at Gosford.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that PARCEL of LAND, containing by admeasurement ONE THOUSAND ACRES, situate on COCKLE CREEK, BRISBANE WATER, being well known as J. B. Richards' Grant.
☞ This extensive block of land has a large frontage to Cockle Bay, and adjoins Spears' 60-acre, Campbell's 300-acre, and Humphrey's 100-acre grants. It was an early selection by Mr. Richards, prior to any land being taken up in the neighbourhood, and consequently, having a thorough knowledge of the country, he selected the finest land in the locality. It is well watered, and from its proximity to Sydney and convenience of communication, it is well adapted for subdivision into small farms, for which there is a good demand in the immediate neighbourhood.
Steamers leave Sydney once a week, and call within about three miles from the estate. There is also constant communication by the sailing traders.
It will be positively sold to close a joint account, on the above date, and an inspection is invited prior to the sale, which will be found well worthy the attention of speculators and others.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
FAIRFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

The whole of that valuable and highly improved suburban estate,
MARK LODGE,
containing 240 ACRES close to the above station, including MARK LODGE HOUSE, and the extensive and productive Vineyard, Orchard, &c.

Title, Unquestionable. For full particulars of which, apply to JAMES HART, Esq., M.L.A., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th April, at 11 o'clock,
That beautifully-situated suburban property,
MARK LODGE,
containing about 240 ACRES, situated at Fairfield, a few minutes' walk from the RAILWAY STATION.
The improvements comprise a capital family cottage residence, a most productive vineyard, of about 2 acres, a large orchard, and orangery, &c.
The whole of the land is well watered, and the greater proportion securely fenced and subdivided.
☞ MARK LODGE possesses every requisite to recommend it as a gentleman's country seat. The locality is most desirable, being only about five minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and having also a considerable frontage to the main road between Parramatta and Liverpool, it has constant access to Sydney by Railway, or a good road the whole distance. The general aspect of the property is very beautiful, and reminds the visitor of the open park scenery of an English estate. Verdant fields margined with belts of timber, and a succession of flowing water courses are conspicuous in the view, while the homestead is embosomed in the midst of one of the finest vineyards in the colony, and the ornamental grounds contiguous are laid out with undoubted taste and refinement.
The estate is brought into the market by the mortgagee for bona fide sale, and it is hoped that it will attract the attention of those who are seeking a suburban retreat, which, from convenience of position on the railway line, is peculiarly eligible for the business man who has daily to be in the city, and which at the same time will prove a productive investment, yearly increasing in value.
It would also be a most advantageous purchase for dairy purposes, or as a depot for stock arriving for the Sydney market, as it is close to the junction of the Main Western and Southern Roads. In an overstocked and depressed market on the arrival of cattle, a well-grassed and watered estate would be invaluable.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 25th March.

In an Insolvent Estate.
By Order of the Mortgagee, with the concurrence of the Official Assignee.

TOWN OF MUDGEE.
Half Acre Allotment, fronting Perry-street.

PETERSHAM.
3 Acres Roods 24 Perches, fronting the Old Canterbury Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock.
The following valuable freehold Properties,
TOWN OF MUDGEE.
Allotment No. 18 of section 24, as per Government plan, containing half-an-acre, fronting Perry-street, and opposite the public reserve for a square, being the land granted by purchase to John Clark.
SYDENHAM, PETERSHAM,
3 acres, 2 acres 24 perches of land, being lots 2 and 3 of section 1 of the subdivision of Sydenham farms No. 4.

☞ The above are for positive sale, by order of the mortgagee, and will be found, on reference to the plans, which may be inspected at the Rooms, to occupy important positions in their respective localities.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Great Unreserved Sale,
On the Ground,
SATURDAY, 20th April.

The whole of the Residue of that well-known Valuable Freehold Estate,
SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY,
as subdivided into Building Allotments, fronting the main Newtown Road, opposite the University Paddocks, Cleveland and other wide streets.
Terms.—One-quarter cash; residue liberal credit.
Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, without reserve, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, 20th April, at 12 o'clock,
The residue of that valuable property, situate on the boundary of the city,
SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY,
in lots to suit purchasers, fronting the Newtown Road, opposite the University Grounds, Cleveland, and other main streets.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Lunch provided.

12 Acres of good Land, near the Bark Huts, Liverpool Road.

GREER and CURTIS will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing 12 acres 13 perches, situate near the Bark Huts, Liverpool Road, being a portion of W. Robert's 500 acre grant

Cook's River.

Seven Acres of good Land, with Two Cottages of two and four rooms respectively.

GREER and CURTIS will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing 7 acres, situated one mile beyond Cook's River dam; well watered, and used as a market garden; together, with two cottages erected thereon, of two and four rooms respectively.

Illawarra.

46½ Acre Farm, two miles and a half from Bellambi Harbour, and five miles from Wollongong.

GREER and CURTIS are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, on TUESDAY, the 26th of March, at 11 o'clock,
A farm, containing 46½ acres of good brush land, well watered, adjoining the well-known properties of Messrs. Osborne, Hales, O'Brien, and Collins, on the main road from Bellambi to Appin.
The land contiguous to Mr. Hale's celebrated coal pits, contains three seams of the well-known Bellambi coal, one of which is eight feet thick, and offers a splendid opportunity for profitable investment.

ILLAWARRA.
A Compact and Eligible Farm, Hooka Creek, Dapto Road, six miles from Wollongong.

GREER and CURTIS are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above capital farm, containing about 70 acres of excellent land (40 of which are cleared and stumped), bounded by a new three-rail fence, and on which is erected a comfortable four-roomed brick cottage, formerly the property of Dr. Jessett.
A first-rate opportunity for good investment.

Town of St. Leonard's, North Shore.
Choice Allotments, Neutral Bay, Town of St. Leonard's.

GREER and CURTIS are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice allotments beautifully and romantically situated at St. Leonard's, on the elevation overlooking Neutral Bay, and the surrounding scenery, viz.,
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, and 16, of section 21, each ½ acre
Nos. 14 and 15 of section 24, each ditto
No. 7, of section 13, each ditto.
Each allotment will be sold separately so as to suit intending purchasers.
Terms at sale.

POSTPONEMENT of SALE of PRODUCE.—O. B. EBSWORTH begs to notify that in consequence of the arrival of the mail steamer, and the early departure of the outward steamer, the weekly sale will be postponed until half-past 10 o'clock on FRIDAY, 22nd instant.
Circular Quay, 20th March.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Kauri Gum, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 22nd March, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Hides, &c.
Casks tallow. At 12 o'clock,
Terms, cash.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, by T. W. BOWDEN, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Allotments in Upper William-street
Steam Saw Mill at the Globe
Stone Cottage, Paddington
Cottage, at Waverley
Farm, at Gannon's Forest.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

THAT MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTY, situated on the MARTHAGUY CREEK, and TALBRAGAR RIVER, in the District of Bligh, known as DURANALONG, TUCKLEBONE, THE CALF PEN, BALIMORE, SPICER'S CREEK, and DURUNDURY WEST, together with
14,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, more or less, and
800 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 11 o'clock,
Those well-known FATTENING STATIONS, DURANALONG, TUCKLEBONE, and THE CALF PEN, on the MARTHAGUY CREEK, adjoining each other; also those FIRST-CLASS BREEDING STATIONS, BALIMORE, SPICER'S CREEK, and DURUNDURY WEST, on the TALBRAGAR (or Erskine) RIVER, distant about 200 miles from MAITLAND, and 60 miles from MUDGEE.
The country on the Marthaguy principally consists of FINE SALT BUSH PLAINS, and that on the Talbragar of sound forest land and OPEN BOX RIDGES.
The improvements on the TALBRAGAR RUNS are a good five-room dwelling-house, with shepherds' huts, sheep yards, stockyard, &c., &c. And on the MARTHAGUY STATIONS there are five sheep station huts, yards, stockyard, large tailing paddock, and woolshed.
The whole of the above runs have been worked together—the head station is at Balimore, on the Talbragar, and is distant from the Marthaguy Stations about 60 miles.
The assessed grazing capabilities of these runs is 24,000 SHEEP.
With the above stations will be sold about
14,000 SHEEP, more or less, and
800 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
(Full particulars of the stock will be published in a few days.)
Bullocks and drays, horses, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Especial attention is invited to the sale of this splendid pastoral property, as it is now in the market for positive sale.

Weekly Produce Sale, FRIDAY, 22nd March.

Circular Quay.
Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Leather, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Hides
Kip and harness leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

Kip and Harness Leather.

FRIDAY, 22nd March.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 sides prime Bathurst kip leather
30 ditto ditto ditto harness ditto.

Hides, Tallow, Bacon, Wheat, Hay, Flour, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, 22nd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock.

W. WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at his Stores, foot of Market-street,
32 casks prime tallow
200 superior heavy hides (boilers)
About 2 tons Camden bacon
25 bags wheat
30 tons oaten and lucerne hay
Flour, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, March 23rd, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Removed from near Garry Owen,
For the convenience of Purchasers.
Superior Household Furniture
Rosewood Piano (by Broadwood)
Chesnut Mare (well known in town)
Saddle and Bridle
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Sideboard and Cheffonier
Couch and Chairs
Single Barrelled Gun, with a rifle barrel
A first-rate Rifle
Colt's Revolver and Pistols
Dinner Service and Platedware
Choice Engravings, &c., &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mr. B. Bunbury, who proceeds to England by the Calabar, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 264, George-street (opposite Jamison-street), on SATURDAY, March 23rd, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his superior household furniture
Rosewood pianoforte (by Broadwood)
First-rate chesnut mare, quiet to ride or drive
Sailing skiffs, with sails complete
Useful household sundries
Kitchen and culinary utensils.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions from Mr. Wilkins to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, on his premises, Crown-street, near South Head Road,
Bedstead and bedding, chest drawers, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Cabinet-makers, Furniture Buyers, Dealers, and others.

Clearing out sale of New and Second-hand Furniture.
Positively unreserved sale of really good, useful, and substantial Household Furniture, which must be sold, regardless of price.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received positive instructions from the proprietor, to clear out, by public auction, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Bathurst and Pitt streets,
All the large and valuable stock of household furniture, comprising wardrobes, chest drawers, horsehair sofas, couches, balloon back and other horsehair chairs, cedar cane-seated ditto, American ditto in cases; loo, dining, and other tables; cheffonieres, elegant bookcase with secretary, washstands, chamber services, glazed sashes, patent filters, sundries, &c., &c.
Also, a few cases of the best Antimallado sherry.
Terms, cash.
The auctioneer begs particularly to draw the attention of the trade and private buyers to the above extensive sale, it being a thoroughly bona fide sale. The furniture is made up of the best materials, all dry timber, and finished in first-class style, unexcelled by any in the colony.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. JOHN C. MOLLOY will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 25th March,
A quantity of miscellaneous goods, consisting of men's and women's wearing apparel, jewellery, guns, pistols, carpenter's tools, pictures, looking glasses, &c., &c.
Sale at 11 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
A Consignment suitable for the Season.

On THURSDAY, 21st, and
FRIDAY, 22nd,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A consignment of goods suitable for the season.
Terms liberal.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. A. M'Kenzie, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 21st of March, at 12 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. N. Payton, to sell, at his yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 21st of March, at 12 o'clock,
600 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

To Butchers, &c.

MR. W. FULLAGER has received instructions from Mr. C. Esther, to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock,
210 (two hundred and ten) head of very superior cattle in lots to suit purchasers.
N.B.—This is a very fine lot, fat, weighty, and almost all bullocks.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	600	18	6
Gin	166	0	5
Whisky	29	8	0
Rum	317	9	0
Perfumed spirits	8	5	4
All other spirits	16	16	0
Wine	64	2	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	12	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	327	10	0
Cigars	55	2	6
Tea	120	9	0
Coffee and chicory	19	13	6
Sugar, refined	9	19	4
——, unrefined	301	10	11
Molasses	2	16	2
Opium	80	0	0
Pilotage	40	8	0
Total	£2154	18	4

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Australian General Assurance Company was held to-day, at noon. The report of the directors urging the desirability of amalgamating the fire branch with the marine business, was with two exceptions agreed to.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold by auction to-day, the following properties in the estate of Mr. David Jones :—Interest in a mortgage debt of £2296 having about three years to run, at 5 per cent. interest, secured on the forty acres of land at the Glebe, £1950 ; a block of land, having a frontage to a reserved road at Waverley, £70 ; two allotments of land, Canterbury, £14 ; three half-acre allotments, town of Liverpool, £31 ; half an acre, off Rankin street, Bathurst, £51 ; an allotment, town of West Maitland, £59 ; seven allotments of land, town of Morpeth, £17 to £61 each ; two allotments, Broulee, £9 ; ten acres, parish of Manly, £42.

The properties in the estate of Messrs. Betteridge and Hayden, were bought in by the mortgagee, and the other properties advertised were withdrawn for a future day, in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The Adderton Estate, Parramatta, has since been placed under offer.

Business for the first fortnight after the departure of the mail by the Salsette was exceedingly quiet, and the transactions were very limited. Since then there has been more activity in our markets, in consequence of some large orders from New Zealand, both on Government and private account, having come to hand. The English news by the Northam, the heads of which has been received by electric telegraph, have not yet affected the value of goods in any marked manner ; but, as soon as the particulars are fully known, no doubt some alteration in prices will take place. The failures that have lately occurred, and which are noticed in another part of our columns, have tended to check speculation, and holders of goods generally are unwilling to sell except for cash or first-class bills. The following is the latest report of the state of our markets.

FLOUR.—The market is somewhat depressed in consequence of late arrivals, and prices are hardly so firm as they were last month. Fine flour (Adelaide), is worth from £18 to £18 10s. per ton. The miller's quotations remain at £19 per ton for fine flour, and seconds £17 per ton. Wheat is quoted at the following prices : Colonial, 6s. 9d. to 7s. ; Adelaide, 7s. 6d.

LIQUIDS.—Ale in bulk is hardly so firm, and prices have receded about 2s. 6d. to 5s. per hogshead. First-class brands are offered at £8 per hogshead. Second brands, £6 15s. to £7 10s. Porter in bulk remains dull of sale, and prices are nominally the same, viz., Taylor's, £5 10s. to £6 ; second brands, £4 15s. to £5 7s. 6d. Bottled ale and porter are in fair request, and if in good condition command from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. per dozen. Brandy is firmer, and a slight advance on last month's rates has been obtained. Martell's is quoted at 11s. 6d. to 11s. 9d., and at the former figure some large sales have been effected during the last ten days. Hennessy's 11s. to 11s. 6d. Rum is not so much in request, and as some large parcels have lately been forced into the market, prices have ruled lower. 30 o.p. is worth from 3s. 10d. to 4s. Geneva is steady, but transactions have been limited. First brands of low strengths and small quantities are worth 14s. In wines there have been no transactions of any importance, and prices are nominally the same as last month.

TEAS.—The market is quiet, and the sales during the month have not been very large. At a recent sale by auction green teas brought higher rates, but congous were rather difficult of sale. The present quotations are, congous, £5 10s. to £8. Hysonskins, £4 10s. to £6 10s.

SUGARS are very firm, and an advance of £2 to £3 per ton has been established. On the 1st of the month the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Picard, was disposed of, at auction, at from £33 to £43 per ton, and since then the greater portion has been re-sold at an improvement of £2 to £3 per ton.

COFFEE has been in moderate demand, and prices are steady. Manila 10d. per lb. in bond. Plantation, 12d. per lb., in bond. Java, 9d to 9½d. per lb. in bond.

CANDLES are more in request, and an advance of ½d. per lb. has taken place. Belmonts and Nevas 16½d per lb.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—Wool : The market has remained firm throughout the month, and as buyers generally have been more anxious to operate prices have been well maintained. The demand for first class clips is good, and middling wools have also attracted more attention lately. The following are the latest quotations :—Superior clips, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. ; fair to good, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. ; low to middling, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. ; grease, 11d, to 1s. 1d. ; locks pieces, &c, 8d. to 1s. 2d. ; handwashed, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. ; scoured, 2s. to 2s. 2d. There have been no sales by auction since the news by the English mail has arrived, consequently the prices given are those realised at last Thursday's sale.

SHEEPSKINS are firm, and some large parcels have been quitted at from 7d. to 9½d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market has been dull, and prices have ruled from 30s. to 50s. per ton lower than last month. There has been but little demand for shipment, and the town trade have been the principal purchasers. The late news of an advance in the London market is expected, however, when confirmed to cause a re-action in prices. The latest quotations are—Beef, £36 to £38 per ton ; mutton, £40 to £45 per ton ; station, £36 to £41 per ton.

HIDES are firmer. Heavy hides have been more in request, and have realised an advance of 2s. 6d. each on last month's quotations. Inferior hides are still dull of sale. Prices have ranged from 4s. to 16s. each.

HORNS.—Some large parcels were quitted last week at from 14s. to 22s. 3d. per hundred.

SHANK BONES have been sold at £6 5s. to £10 17s. 6d. per ton.

RICE is dull of sale, and prices have given way from £2 to £4 per ton. Patna is now quoted at from £17 10s. to £18 10s. per ton. A superior sample is, however, held for higher rates.

SALT is firmer, and an advance of 5s. to 10s. per ton has taken place. Liverpool salt is worth from £5 15s. to £6 per ton.

In oilmen's stores, dried fruits, and provisions, &c., the transactions have been limited, and prices rule about the same as last month.

The Otto, from San Francisco, arrived to-day, bringing 16,000 quarter sacks flour.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—MARCH 20.

IMPORTS.

	£		£
Ale, 60 hogsheads	600	Hardware, 271 packages	991
Apparel, 57 packages	378	Harness, 2 cases	105
Bridge Nails, 1651	350	Hatchets, 8 cases	150
Blinds, 7 cases	300	Herbs, 1 case	10
Books, 3 cases	62	Ironwork, 59 packages	500
Bedding, 20 bales	400	Iron, 48 tons	500
Boots, 21 trunks	320	Ironmongery, 11 packages	200
Blue, 60 cases	100	Lead pipe, 8 casks	5
Candles, 540 cases	700	Lead, 5 tons	150
Clothing, 21 cases	609	Oil, 123 packages	152
Cement, 800 barrels	800	Perfumery, 2 cases	22
Cutlery, 2 cases	50	Paper, 11 cases	167
Chicory, 10 cases	60	Rags, 1 bale	20
Coconut oil, 35 casks	245	Salt, 140 tons	320
Cocoanuts, 300	1	Sugar, 60 tons	300
Drapery, 327 packages	9694	Seeds, 1 package	3
Effects, 1 case	5	Sandalwood, 2 tons	60
Earthenware, 21 packages	240	Saddlery, 9 cases	300
Fancy Goods, 48 packages	802	Stationery, 8 packages	190
Fruit, 46 packages	10	Type, 19 cases	400
Flax, 8 bales	202	Wire, 25¼ tons	505
Gunpowder, 124 packages	960	Woollens, 3 bales	350
Geneva, 3150 cases	4000	Wine, 87 packages	110
Glassware, 4 packages	80	Wool, 16 bales	480

EXPORTS.

	£		£
Ammunition, 17 packages	200	Ironmongery, 2 packages	35
Almonds, 3 cases	15	Iron, 52¼ tons	521
Absynthe, 30 cases	60	Lobsters, 100 boxes	95
Apparel, 3 cases	45	Leather, 47 packages	346
Ale, 27 packages	126	Leather goods, 18 packages	628
Butter, 98 kegs	293	Matting, 12 rolls	26
Bags, 61 bales	421	Maize, 1750 bushels	350
Books, 1 case	20	Muskets, 20 cases	150
Boots, 10 trunks	310	Machinery, 4 packages	59
Brandy, 3 hogsheads	75	Nails, 38 kegs	70
Beer, 45 casks	90	Naves, 1000	10
Barley, 10 casks	15	Oats, 40 bushels	16
Beef, 15 tierces	25	Old tom, 4 quarter-casks, 6 hogsheads	120
Cottons, 2 bales	80	Oil, 131 packages	219
Currants, 24 barrels	100	Oil stores, 31 packages	144
Coal, 519 tons	519	Onions, 1 ton	10
Coffee, 1 ton	100	Paper, 14 packages	41
Candles, 65 packages	100	Provisions, 49 casks	120
Cigars, 4 cases	100	Plants, 1 case	5
Confectionery, 7 cases	35	Pickles, 10 cases	7
Cordials, 1 case	2	Palings, 16,000	93
Cyder, 5 casks	13	Rope, 345 packages	960
Dates, 12 bags	15	Rice, 4¼ tons	85
Drays, 16	275	Sovereigns, 1 parcel	100
Dried apples, 10 barrels	14	Sago, 20 cases	40
Drugs, 1 case	3	Spices, 20 cases	70
Drapery, 24 packages	1598	Salt, 8¼ tons	58
Embrocation, 56 cases	700	Sugar, 90½ tons	3781
Eggs, 3 hogsheads	14	Sandal wood, 20 tons	400
Effects, 1 case	10	Starch, 23 cases	23
Fruit, 31 packages	57	Sardines, 25 cases	125
Fish, 12 packages	20	Soap, 240 boxes	317
Flour, 27 tons	545	Socks, 9 bales	90
Furniture, 7 packages	115	Shot, 3 kegs	20
Geneva, 73 cases	77	Spunyarn, 95 coils	70
Glassware, 9 packages	34	Spokes, 890	14
Hats, 4 cases	10	Timber, 3000 feet	25
Hams, 2 cases	20	Tobacco, 100 packages	384
Hops, 5 pockets	63	Tea, 211 packages	706
Haberdashery, 350 packages	400	Wheat, 640 bushels	235
Hay, 5 tons	23	Walnuts, 8 bags	35
Hides, 1800	1400	Whisky, 50 cases	40
Instruments, 2 packages	16	Wool, 92 bales	3000
Iron wire, 320 bundles	250		

TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

(Per favour of the Herald.)

SIR,—I observe in the Government Gazette you are about to issue a 5s. stamp, which may be advantageous to some members of the community, but to me it will entail considerable loss. I have daily remittances from the country for the balances of my commission, and I cannot sell them at the Post Office, and, consequently, am compelled to sell them for what I can get to stamp-sellers, at a sacrifice of 7½ to 10 per cent. When the 5s. stamps are put in circulation I imagine they will be used as remittances from the country. Now, what use will they be to the small trader, when he cannot get cash without an enormous sacrifice,—if the stamp agents charge 7½ per cent. for 1s. stamps what will they charge for 5s.?

I trust, Sir, you will reconsider the step, as I believe you are anxious to serve the public good, and, instead of having the 5s. stamps, inaugurate post office orders for 5s. and upwards, so that a man upon presenting it at a branch of your office he can get the money, the sender paying the premium for the order.

A DEALER.

MAORI AFFAIRS AND THE GOVERNOR'S RUNANGA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Having resided in New Zealand four years, and but recently arrived here from that colony, I have read with peculiar interest the account of the interview of Maori chiefs with the Governor of New Zealand, at Auckland, and of his Excellency's conference with the more northern tribes, as given in your issue of the 14th instant. With your permission, I will submit a few remarks on Maori affairs generally, and on the speeches of the Maori chieftains which may not be unacceptable to your readers.

With a view to a more clear apprehension of the present phase of Maori affairs, it may be premised that the Maories are neither in theory nor in practice British subjects. Their independence has never been either forfeited by conquest, or surrendered by treaty, and so far from recognising or submitting to British law, the authority of their chiefs, except in a very few localities, is paramount. The treaty of Waitango, which it is pretended constitutes them British subjects, was not a national compact, but an agreement entered into with a few obscure tribes, and of which the great bulk of the Maori people never so much as heard till very recently. The Governor constantly ignores this fact, and is as constantly placing himself in a false position, thereby impeding a satisfactory adjustment of the various difficulties between the two races. So long as this line of conduct is pursued, misunderstanding and apparent bad faith must result on both sides. The Maories, however—some of them may profess to admire British law, and may even avail themselves of it in cases where they think the decision will be in their favour, rigidly eschewing it however where the reverse would be the likely consequence—never admit that they are British subjects. From personal experience I can testify that the Queen's writ as against Maories is perfectly innocuous in the province of Wellington, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. They are thus in the rural parts neither subjects voluntary, nor yet by compulsion, nor yet in practice ; and it is certain they are not subjects theoretically. If such be the fact where the Maories are comparatively few, a similar state of things must *a fortiori* prevail where the Maories are very much more numerous, absolutely, and relatively, to the European population, as is the case in the vicinity of Auckland. The Governor, therefore, unless he is prepared to subdue the whole Maori people by force of arms (which he is not), must come down from his high horse. That is to say, instead of assuming the Maories to be British subjects (which they are not), he must formally propose to them to become such, and to ratify their consent by a genuine national compact—not pretend them to be such for the nonce, and allege in vindication the futile agreement of Waitanga, which obviously cannot be valid except as against the tribes which contracted it. This would be the honest course, and perhaps in politics as in the every day business of life, honesty will be found the best policy, more especially in the transactions of a civilised people with one emerging from barbarism. Nor if the Maories are really inclined to become British subjects (from whatever motive) would there be any practical difficulty in concluding a treaty with them, which would constitute them such. If the sense of the Maori people on this subject could not be taken *en masse*, it might be taken *seriatim* by tribes, and though this procedure in the event of the Maories not being generally inclined to surrender their independence and submit unreservedly to British law, would proclaim our weakness, yet it would also show the true extent of our danger, whom we should fear, and on whom we could rely, which at present we cannot clearly ascertain. But on the supposition that the course suggested would lead to a majority of the Maori people declaring against British authority, and thus proclaiming our weakness in that point. A certain line of policy might be pursued, which, if I mistake not, would soon turn the balance in our favour. Many of your readers may not be aware that the general Government of New Zealand has hitherto lavished all manner of kindness on the Maori people indiscriminately, in furnishing them with funds for the erection of flour-mills, and endowing schools on their behalf, to the total neglect, in *both* these particulars, of the European population. The Maories look upon these munificences as so many largesses to secure their adhesion, and imagine that they dare not be withheld. To answer the desired end these should only be bestowed on such Maories as become by actual treaty bona fide and unreservedly British subjects—not on your theoretical admirers of British law, who, however ready to avail themselves of it against a European, will not submit to it as against themselves. Were this course adopted, the advantages of regular government on fixed principles, and of the ascendancy of law and order in those tribes which become British subjects, coupled with the material advantages of having mills erected and schools established for their benefit, would soon induce other tribes to follow such a salutary example, until at length British authority would universally prevail by the free choice of the Maori people. It is not reasonable to expect that the Maori chiefs would regard with favour such a revolution as that contemplated if it would have the effect of reducing them to a nullity, and therefore it would be expedient, as far as practicable, to constitute them a magistracy for the administration of the law, associating them in that capacity with Europeans. Some efforts in this direction have already been made in New Zealand, by the appointment of what are called native assessors, who, I believe, in mixed* cases, adjudicate in conjunction with the ordinary magistracy. A word now with respect to the interview of Maori chiefs with the Governor of New Zealand at Auckland, and the speeches delivered at the *runanga* of the more northern tribes.

The speech of Ahipeni is intelligible enough. It is remarkable that with all his anxiety for peace, he is very careful not to compromise himself with Wiremu King and his people. Indeed, he plainly insinuates that there is need of arbitration between him and the Governor,—a sentiment he could not entertain, did he consider that the wrong was all on W. King's side. The true cause of this solicitude for peace on the part of Waikato is to be found, not in a conviction of the injustice of the quarrel on the part of W. King, or an aversion to the shedding of blood, but to the fact that their country has been put under a species of blockade by the Governor, the bitter fruits of which they are beginning to experience. Tobacco, tea, and sugar, have become as necessary to the Maori as they are to the white man. Rather than be subjected longer to the inconvenience of a short supply of those luxuries, Waikato and some other chiefs may enter into an engagement to withhold all aid from W. King. But that is not becoming in good faith and unreservedly British subjects. The speeches of the other chieftains on this occasion are but an echo of Ahipenis, and therefore do not require comment. As regards the speeches of the chieftains of the more Northern Tribes, while is impossible to evade the conviction that some of them are a sincere expression of the speaker's sentiments, still we must allow something for the apprehension which some of them evidently entertained that the Governor meditated chastising certain of them, for there sympathy avowed in favour of Te Rangihiti. To my mind the Maories overacted their part, and the extravagance of their adulation may well inspire doubts of their sincerity. It is certain little dependence can be placed on the professions of men under the influence of panic. It is also worthy of note, the episodes that characterised these harangues, the objugations addressed by the speakers to individual chieftains, which seemed to imply that the professions of the party so accosted, and very much at variance with the speakers' knowledge of such individuals' sentiments hitherto. Maori oratory is so vague and enigmatical that most rise from its perusal without being much the wiser. If I have in anywise contributed to separate the wheat from so much chaff, I shall have accomplished my object ; if not, I must only regret that I have laboured in vain.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

M. C.

* That is where the litigants are a Maori and a European.

A WORD ABOUT RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—At this time, when questions as to railways, the best lines, and the best methods of contruction, occupy the public mind, perhaps I, though a non-professional, may be allowed a space in your paper for a few observations. Since the Government, whether wisely or not I shall not now enter upon, though, I believe wisely, have resolved upon, at least, constructing the main lines, it is at all events most necessary to determine, so far as was in their power, how they can best fulfil this intention ; i.e., what lines will be of the most service to the colony as a whole, and what directions they ought to take. It seems already to have been determined to open a line to Bathurst, and so far as I can understand, though expensive surveys have been made, no route has yet been found practicable—practicable, I mean, so far as cost is concerned, for I am well aware that with money a railway can anywhere be made. An eminent engineer said, "A tunnel through the Alps was only a question of money ;" and so one through the Blue Mountains can only be of the some kind. The question ought now to be asked—can no other way be found to the Bathurst country? Are there no other routes which it might be advisable to survey? Is the nearest route necessarily the cheapest and best? Is the supposed impracticability of a country by persons wanting in experience in such matters, a sufficient reason why no survey should be made? Is it not better to run the risk even of losing a few thousands by cost of survey than to spend £100,000 in making a railway, and then find out that it has been thrown away for the want of sufficient information as to the cost of a better line in a somewhat different direction? Why should not a survey be made in a northerly direction? It is, I imagine, somewhat more than possible that a passable country would be found, through which an excellent line might be made, of infinite value to the community. Supposing a line from Sydney to Windsor, and from thence crossing the Hawkesbury near Wiseman's Ferry, then through the Wollombi district to the junction of the Wollombi with the Hunter, skirting that river, crossing the Goulburn, and then in the direction of Mudgee, and from thence to Bathurst. The advantages of such a line would be—a junction with the present Northern line in the vicinity of Singleton, and a direct communication between the northern districts and the metropolis, and the avoidance of the expensive, time-wasting, and disagreeable sea voyage. Again, supposing this junction accomplished, one line for a very considerable distance would only be requisite for the Bathurst and Northern lines, in fact, until after crossing the range, at, it is said, a practicable point, when, comparatively speaking, inexpensive lines could be made to Bathurst and Tamworth. If also we look a little into the future, it is highly possible that a line in this direction, may eventually be used as a highway between Sydney and Queensland. If a railway between Melbourne and Sydney be desirable, why not between the latter and Brisbane? At first sight the country to be passed through appears unpromising, but an excellent line has been made over much worse apparent country, for instance take the Lancaster and Carlisle railway in England, passed through a most rugged and mountainous country, without, I believe, a tunnel or very deep cutting, and thirty years ago it was thought impossible to make a line through it. A country, therefore, ought not to be pronounced impracticable prior to accurate examination. It is said that the late Sir Thomas Mitchell was of opinion that a line was practicable to the Hawkesbury, near Wiseman's Ferry, and if so, and if the next 25 or 28 miles on the northern side of the river can be passed, any one at all acquainted with the locality, and who has seen railways, made will confidently pronounce that a line to join the present Northern Railway in the neighbourhood of Singleton could be made at the ordinary cost of railways. The twenty-five or twenty-eight miles north of the Hawkesbury would probably be the most serious impediment. The river must be bridged, and since it is deep and wide an expensive bridge would be required, but, in this age of tubular bridges, surely this might be overcome. The country then to be passed over is extremely hilly, or perhaps it might rather be designated ridgy, and full of valleys or gullies. In fact when seen from one of the highest points, there is great sameness ; it somewhat resembles on a large scale the ridge and furrow of a ploughed field, and if your imagination will allow you, you may suppose it to have been cultivated by the Titans. Persons traversing the present mountainous road may suppose it quixotic to talk of a railway over such a country, but perhaps they may not consider that this road was purposely carried over the highest points. I contend that it is extremely probable that a tolerably level line would be found in the valleys, necessitating perhaps not more than the cutting or tunnelling two or three comparatively narrow soft sandstone ridges. At all events, it might be examined by the surveyors. I do not think it has ever been looked at with any such purpose in view, and a railroad in this direction is too important for the general welfare of the colony to be passed over without consideration or examination. I know that it has not been palatable either to Sydney or Bathurst for a line from Bathurst to terminate at Newcastle, and I also know that a line such as I speak of will be pooh-poohed at Newcastle and its vicinity ; but in both cases the parties are too much interested to judge fairly. Main lines ought to be lines to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and present interests ought not only to be considered.

I am not presumptuous enough to say that such a line can be made at an expense the colony can afford, but I do say that it ought to be considered by competent persons, and I am sanguine enough to believe that at some time or other it will be made. All its advantages I could not point out, and I have sufficiently trespassed on your valuable space ; but to unite the Northern districts by rail with Sydney would indubitably advance the material interests of New South Wales.

I am, Sir, &c.,

SOJOURNER.

March 18th.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you be kind enough through your journal, to correct a report of an entertainment given at the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening, which says, "The mesmeriser professed that by his art things could be revealed from the world past, and it was with regret we saw that this notion was to some extent applauded." And also "The electro-biology exhibition was principally confined to small boys, and was by no means satisfactory." Quite the contrary was the expressed belief of the gentleman to whom such a statement is attributed. As to the biological subjects being boys, it is simply not true, as the apparent ages of the subjects seemed to be from sixteen years of age to forty. Claiming this in justice to myself and the public.

JOHN RILEY, Practical Mesmerist.

March 19th, 147, Clarence-street.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION CONCERT.—A most attractive entertainment was presented at the Temperance Hall, yesterday evening, under the auspices of the committee of the Early Closing Association, the object being to benefit that association by replenishing its exchequer. The entertainment consisted of three parts—the first and third being music, and the second feats with the sword by Professor Parker. The programme of the first part included the two ballads "Meeting of the Waters" (Moore), and "Sad Sea Waves ;" the first very beautifully rendered by Miss Clelia Howson, and the second with good effect by Madame Sara Flower—encores being in both cases demanded. The duet, "All Things are Beautiful," with which the programme opened, was sung very sweetly by the Misses E. and C. Howson, and was rapturously applauded ; as was also the buffo song "The Man in the Moon," by Mr. Banks. In compliance with an encore, Mr. Banks gave "The Birth of St. Patrick," which caused much merriment. That part of the entertainment provided by Professor Parker consisted of the following feats :—cutting a sheep in two at one blow, cutting two legs of mutton at one blow, cutting a bar of solid lead, cutting an apple on the naked hand, and one or two others, all of which were performed without the slightest mishap, and to the evident satisfaction of the audience. In the third part of the programme Mr. Banks favoured the audience with two songs—"John Bull" and "Beautiful Mrs. Crop," the latter of which was much applauded, though Mr. Banks seemed to sing with less vivacity than is customary with him. "Katey's Letter," by Madame Sara Flower was well received, as indeed were all the songs of this lady during the evening, but it was a matter of remark that she was not in such excellent voice as usual. The ballad "Gentle Troubadour" (Wallace), was exquisitely rendered by Miss C. Howson, and the song "Come into the Garden, Maud" (Balfe), by Miss Emma Howson, appeared to give equal satisfaction. But without disparaging the excellencies of taste and execution displayed by the other *artistes* during the entertainment ; the gem of the evening was, in our opinion, the duet "Hear me, Norma," beautifully given by the Misses E. and C. Howson. This concluded the concert, and the audience, which was not so numerous as could have been wished, separated at half-past ten o'clock. Mr. C. Packer presided at the piano with his usual efficiency.

AN UNINVITED VISITOR.—On Tuesday morning last, as Miss Harris, of the Squatters' Hotel, was passing the open door of one of the bedrooms, in which a lodger was lying asleep, she heard a hissing sound, and on looking down perceived a large lead-coloured snake making its way towards the bed. She immediately gave the alarm, when the excited household proceeded *en masse* to the scene of action, and one gentleman, armed with about four feet of batten, attacked and slew the unwelcome guest. It measured four feet two inches.—Wagga Wagga Express.

THE MARYBOROUGH BLACKS.—The aborigines have lately caused much annoyance in town, particularly at night ; in fact, they prowl about in the "small hours," as no Briton would be permitted to do unchallenged in any more civilised locality. More than one instance has lately come to our knowledge of respectable females being insulted in broad daylight while passing through our streets, or even in front of their own houses, and we have lately heard persons express their determination to take the law into their own hands, in order to repress the indecencies and nightly orgies from which they suffer. Additional police must be appointed, and the blacks kept within bounds, or serious trouble will arise.—Chronicle, March 7.

BUSH FIRE.—On Sunday and Monday evenings, the western horizon was illumined by a bush fire of considerable extent ; the summit of some range on the Pomingalarma run being surrounded by a perfect blaze of flame.—Wagga Wagga Express, March 16.

NON-ENDURANCE OF SEPOYS.—The next day the place was cleared of all the Sepoys, the eight native officers only remaining with us. Being unfriended, they were starved to death in a few weeks, one man alone escaping. Not that the Government deliberately intended to starve them. It simply neglected to take the trouble to see that they were fed. When thrown on the bounty of the charitable persons whose benevolence I have elsewhere described, they one day devoured a ravenous meal ; another, or for several days together, they endured starvation. Their line of confinement was just behind ours, but crosswise, at right angles, touching our heads. As we did not possess the means effectually to relieve their necessities, we had to endure the distress of seeing the emaciated creatures, day by day, sinking under the cravings of hunger, or the quick ravages of disease, until seven of the eight miserably perished. One man who died was not removed until the following day, and I had to pass the night in contact with the stiffened corpse. I was rather surprised at the want of endurance manifested by these men, as I had always believed the natives of India, from their constitutional apathy, could hold out with less food, and live under greater hardships and privations, than the European. They certainly might have made a better struggle for existence, if they had only had the prudence to husband their resources ; but they appeared to lose heart and sink into despondency from the beginning, and did not exhibit any sign of the fortitude in trouble that I had looked for. These seven men who died were Mahomedans. The survivor, Davy Sing, a Brahmin, who told me that he held the rank of Jemmadar in the 45th N. I., owed his life to the strict maintenance of his caste. He steadfastly refused to eat rice cooked by the Burmese. When alms were distributed, he begged that his portion might be given in uncooked grain, and this he carefully bound in a strip of cloth round the waist, eating a little now and then, as hunger impelled him. Strange to say, on this meagre fare the man lived through the war, and at its close was surrendered to the British army—alive, but stone blind. I have since been told that this is a common consequence of subsisting on raw rice alone for any length of time without change.—Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah. By Henry Gouger.

FREE COMPANIONS.—Of all the professors of this comprehensive art, the terrible Martin Schenk was pre-eminent ; and he was now ravaging the Cologne territory, having recently passed again to the service of the States. Intimately connected with the chief military events of the period which now occupies us, he was also the very archtype of the marauders whose existence was characteristic of the epoch. Born in 1549, of an ancient and noble family of Gelderland, Martin Schenk had inherited no property but a sword. Serving for a brief term as page to the Seigneur of Ysselstein, he joined, while yet a youth, the banner of William of Orange, at the head of two men-at-arms. The humble knight-errant, with his brace of squires, was received with courtesy by the Prince and the Estates, but he soon quarrelled with his patrons. There was a castle of Blyenbeck, belonging to his cousin, which he chose to consider his rightful property, because he was of the same race, and because it was a convenient and productive estate and residence. The courts had different views of public law, and supported the outsted cousin. Martin shut himself up in the castle, and, having recently committed a rather discreditable homicide, which still further increased his unpopularity with the patriots, he made overtures to Parma. Alexander was glad to enlist so bold a soldier on his side, and assisted Schenk in his besieged stronghold. For years afterwards his services under the King's banner were most brilliant, and he rose to the highest military command, while his coffers, meantime, were rapidly filling with the results of his robberies and "brandschatzungs." "'Tis a most courageous fellow," said Parma, "but rather a desperate highwayman than a valiant soldier." Martin's couple of lances had expanded into a corps of free companions, the most truculent, the most obedient, the most rapacious in Christendom. Never were freebooters more formidable to the world at large, or more docile to their chief, than were the followers of General Schenk. Never was a more finished captain of highwaymen. He was a man who was never sober, yet who never smiled. His habitual intoxication seemed only to increase both his audacity and his taciturnity, without disturbing his reason. He was incapable of fear, of fatigue, of remorse. He could remain for days and nights without dismounting—eating, drinking, and sleeping in the saddle ; so that to this terrible centaur his horse seemed actually part of himself. His soldiers followed him about like hounds. He habitually scourged them, often took with his own hands the lives of such as displeased him, and had been known to cause individuals of them to jump from the top of church steeples at his command ; yet the pack were ever stanch to his orders, for they knew that he always led them where the game was plenty.—History of the United Netherlands. By John Lothrop Motley, D.C.L.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN DAVIS are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased daughter MARGARET, to move from his residence, 191 Liverpool-street East, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. MARY HANLEY are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 21st March. The procession to move from her late residence, Gipps-street, Surry Hills, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, George-street South and South Head Road.

TENDERS REQUIRED, at the Woolpack, Sussex-street, to Plaster and Paint the whole of the front of the house. M. D. FERNANDEZ.

PUBLICANS' APPLICATIONS must be lodged by MONDAY next. Please return Forms, that I may complete "Copies for the doors ;" these must be up by TUESDAY. C. DELOHERY, Park-street.

NOTICE.—I am not answerable for DEBTS my wife contracts from this date. She has left her home without any cause, stripping the house of all furniture, money, and contents in my absence. THOMAS MOORE, Hosking-place.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS my wife, MARYANN DAVIDGE may contract—as she left her home without any cause or provocation—from this date. CHARLES DAVIDGE. March 20.

CAUTION TO HOMŒOPATHISTS.—The Cheap(?) Globules, advertised at 9d. a tube, are only half the size of those sold at a shilling by the undersigned. A. CUBITT, Bridge-street.

LOST, on TUESDAY EVENING, between King-street, and Brickfield-hill, a piece of drab watered MOREEN. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to F. PERKS and CO., King-street, near York-street.

COCKATOO LOST.—LOST, this morning, presumed to have escaped by the window, immediately above the house door of the Commercial Bank in Barrack-street, a small dingy White COCKATOO PARROT. Any one having found the same and restoring it, will be rewarded.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a Pair SPECTACLES, between King-street and the Railway Bridge. J. R., Emu Inn.

£10 REWARD.—LOST on Thursday, 20th, Two DOGS—one Brown Retriever BITCH, with a white ticket on her neck, "Mr. Gash," answers to the name of Nell ; one White Beagle BITCH, answers to the name of Melek, with a ticket on her neck, "Mr. Gash." Whoever will bring the same to the owner, at the Farriers' Arms, George-street, will receive a reward of One Pound ; if stolen, Ten Pounds will be given if a prosecution take place.

MISSING, from a Paddock, back of Homebush Inn, TWO HORSES, branded M near cheek, TM near saddle, newly branded. If stolen, £50 reward will be paid on conviction of the thieves ; or £1 each if strayed, upon delivery at the Homebush Inn ; or to THOMAS MILES, Sportman's Arms, Sydney ; or at CHARLES MARTYN'S Horse Bazaar. THOMAS MILES.

LEFT in the Railway Carriage, at Petersham, on Thursday last, a lady's BAG, containing a pair of Spectacles, &c. ; a reward will be given by Mr. SUTTON, Petersham Station, or Mr. NEALDS, Sydney Station, J. TEMPLETON, Petersham.

FOUND, a POODLE DOG. The owner can have it by paying expenses. 491, Bourke-street South.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO JOINERS' WORKS, AND TIMBER YARD, Wholesale and Retail.—W. FAIRFAX begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced the above business in the immediate neighbourhood of his late Steam Mills, at the bottom of Dowling-street.

The same quality of workmanship will be carefully prepared as heretofore.

To his numerous customers and friends in town and country W. F. particularly appeals for their continued confidence and support.

All descriptions of doors, sashes, and frames, French windows, venetian shutters, architraves, skirtings, chimney-pieces, and mouldings, in cedar and pine.

All descriptions of well-seasoned cedar and lumber, hardwood and Oregon scantling, palings, battens, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

CROUCH'S BAZAAR.—English Fireworks on SALE, at CROUCH'S Bazaar, 542, George-street.

FASHIONS, Illustrated News, Punch, and usual periodicals, per mail steamer, at MOFFITT'S.

MERCHANTS' CORRESPONDECE.—The undersigned has for SALE superior thin blue wove folio Post, also cream wove ditto, the only parcel in Sydney, and as there are only about eighty reams, inclusive of both sorts ; early application is desirable. BUZACOTT, 205, George-street. A single ream may be had.

F. LARTER, Fancy Bazaar, 78, South Head Road, importer of glass shades, perfumery, stationery, toys, and all kinds of fancy goods. Orders from the country punctually attended to. Agent for the Sydney Morning Herald, Bell's Life, Weekly Mail, and other periodicals. Agent for Holloway's Pills.

FOR SALE, Two MAGIC LANTERNS, with slides ; best guitars and strings, flutes, piccolos, violins. F. LARTER'S fancy bazaar, 78, South Head Road.

FOR SALE.—Perfumery of all kinds, stationery of all kinds, very cheap ; fancy china vases, fancy ornaments, papier mache ware, best quality glass shades, from 2 to 40 inches high. At F. LARTER'S fancy bazaar, 78, South Head Road.

509, BRICKFIELD-HILL.—LECKY'S Fancy Bazaar.—Table and pocket cutlery, nickel silver tablespoons, &c.

509, BRICKFIELD-HILL.—LECKY'S Fancy Bazaar.—Every description of English and foreign fancy goods.

509, BRICKFIELD-HILL.—Church Services, (elegant description), Wesley's Hymns, poetry cards. LECKY'S Fancy Bazaar.

GLOVES FOR VOLUNTEERS.—Lisle thread, Berlin, doeskin, and buckskin. LEWIS (late Pillet.)

WHITE MUSLIN TURBANS, ex Jeddo.—A few remaining, 3s. 6d. each. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

NORNA.—CONGOU TEA, justly celebrated ; slightly broken, but all there. At WILLIAM DOUGLASS', 702, George-street.

THREE TONS of fine UNIONS just landed, at WILLIAM DOUGLASS,' 702, George-street.

LIVERPOOL SALT, coarse or fine, at Pacific Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

SQUATTERS' SUPPLIES.—For SALE, Hart's Adelaide Flour, 1st and 2nds ; Ration Tea and Sugar, Woolpacks, Wines, Spirits, &c. C. E. S. MACDONALD, Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART and Harness, in good condition ; price £33. THOMAS COLLINS, No. 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, a superior article and in fine order ; price £39. THOMAS COLLINS, 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, a new Family SOCIABLE, a splendid article ; price £35. THOMAS COLLINS, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, Blacksmiths, Storekeepers, and others. The undersigned is now selling at the following reduced prices for cash :—

B. B. H. crown and lion iron at £12 per ton.

Sheet iron 8, 10, 12, 14 and up to 26 gauge, £14 ditto.

Axle blocks and boxes, 1 inch up to 3½, £18 10s. ditto.

Common iron, ditto ditto, £10 ditto.

THOMAS COLLINS, No. 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

A SMALL DINGY, 10 feet long by 4 feet 4 inches wide. Price £4. At the Market Wharf.

RICHMOND COTTAGE, Edgecliffe Road.—This favourite and delightfully situated cottage residence, now in thorough repair, to be SOLD on most advantageous terms. F. GARLAND MYLREA, Exchange.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with Partial Board. 205, Macquarie-street.

A VACANCY for one Gentleman, at Mrs. BRADY'S, 2, Craigend-terrace, Upper William-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for a Gentleman to LET. 147, Pitt-street (private door).

A BEDROOM vacant, for a gentleman, with or without board ; pleasant situation. 125, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

A QUIET RESIDENCE, with board, for gentlemen or families. References exchanged. Enquire at WAUGH, stationer.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for three tradesmen ; no other lodgers kept, at 36, Erskine-street.

BOARD and Residence for two Gentlemen. Apply to J. BURNS, opposite the Barracks.

BOARD and Residence, or Partial Board, 287, Castlereagh-street. Terms, £1 1s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A neat separate room vacant. Miss DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-street, Church-hill.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every comfort, at Mrs. ELDERS, 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. Stabling.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Gentlemen. 127, Prince-street, Church-hill. Terms moderate ; situation healthy.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, or Furnished Apartments, most healthy situated ; terms moderate. 13, Prince-street North.

CUMBERLAND-STREET.—TO LET, those extensive PREMISES situate at the corner of Cumberland-street and Essex-lane, known as the Australian Oak Hotel. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FARMS TO LET, on the Greendale Estate, 15 miles from Liverpool. For permission to view, apply to LUNNESS DENDALL ; or, for terms, etc., to C. E. JEANNERET, Lyon's-buildings, George-street.

HANDSOME SUITE of FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with attendance, 201, Macquarie-street North. No other lodgers.

ILLERTON HALL, Randwick.—TO LET, that commodious family residence, situate near the High Cross, overlooking the sea, Botany Bay, and the surrounding country. The house contains eight good rooms ; also, bath room, &c. ; large hall, &c. ; kitchen, laundry, dairy, and scullery ; two-stalled stable, coach-house, &c., with flower garden and paddock, and an abundance of beautiful water. Apply to Mr. HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt and Park streets, Sydney ; or to S. H. PEARCE, Randwick.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, large detached Family RESIDENCE ; small houses, detached and otherwise ; Ashfield Cottage and eighteen acres of land. GEORGE LANGHORNE, Newtown.

OFFICES to LET, large and commodious. Apply FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, auctioneers, 309, George-street.

RESIDENCE for a GENTLEMAN with a family in Woolloomooloo. Apply Mrs. MUSPRATT, stationer, William-street.

RANDWICK RACES.—To LET, at Byron Lodge, Randwick, a first-class 4-stall STABLE, with an extra box for 6 horses ; hayloft, about 100 feet long ; coachman's room, and double coach-house ; with constant supply of water from four tanks, each holding about 700 gallons ; &c., &c.

SELECT BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Gentlemen or Families. 13, Jamison-street.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS for a gentleman, where there are no lodgers. H. H. H., Herald Office.

ST. LEONARD'S, North Shore.—Allotments to LET on building leases. C. E. JEANNERET, 227, George-street.

TO BE LET, CHESHUNT HOUSE, a first-class family mansion, near Dawes Point.

TO BE LET, COMO, Darling Point. Apply to Mr. T. O. MITCHELL, on the Premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Dynevor-terrace, Hyde Park. Apply to Mr. DAVID JONES, George-street.

TO LET, unfurnished, two or three ROOMS and Kitchen. No. 4, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

TO LET, No. 301, George-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. R. Casper and Co. Apply to C. E. JEANNERET, Lyon's-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE and SHOP occupied by Mr. Thomas Dawson, watchmaker. For particulars apply to E. MOSES, 3 Bridge-street.

TO LET, the Steam FLOUR MILL and BAKEHOUSE, in Liverpool. JOSEPH WEAKES, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Gilchrist's-buildings, Margaret-street, lately occupied by the Northern Assurance Company. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO BE LET, Two or Three ROOMS (as may be agreed upon), in the offices of Mr. BILLYARD, No. 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, those central Business PREMISES, 311, George-street. Apply to A. and E. A. LEVY, 308, George-street.

TO LET, those BUSINESS PREMISES, No. 21, King-street, lately occupied by Messrs. T. Aspinwall and Co. Apply to ROBERT KING, Circular Quay ; or C. E. JEANNERET, Lyon's-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, a small HOUSE, in Judge-street, near Woolloomooloo-street ; rent, 10s. a-week. Also, a large SHOP and fittings, in William-street, rent £1 a-week. Apply to R. YEOMANS, solicitor, 99, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, those extensive PREMISES occupied by Messrs. Keep and Parsons, Wynyard-street. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to E. MOSES, 3, Bridge-street.

TO BE LET, FARMS on the estate of Glenmore, Mulgoa Valley, four miles from Penrith ; fit, more especially for dairymen or butchers. Immediate application to be made to Mr. JAMES P. RILEY, on the estate.

TO LET, first-class Business PREMISES, in the centre of Pitt-street, No. 208, suitable for wholesale or retail business. Apply to Mr. UTHER, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a three-floor STORE, lately occupied by Messrs. Beddington and Co., adjoining Mr. M. Moss and L. S. Spyer and Co., Wynyard-lane. SAMUEL DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market streets.

TO LET, in Pitt-street, near Market-street, those spacious and commodious Premises, at present occupied by Mr. Dean as a furniture warehouse. Apply on the premises, or at BORTON'S Hotel.

TO LET, Glebe Road, a Gentlemanly RESIDENCE—seven rooms, kitchen, and servant's room ; also, a comfortable Verandah COTTAGE—five rooms, stable, and out-houses. Apply to Mr. HARWOOD, surveyor, Glebe Road.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To LET, at Randwick, six ACRES of GROUND, well suited for a market garden. It is already trenched, and under cultivation. To an industrious man the rent will be nominal. Apply to Mr. M. GUILFOYLE, Double Bay.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE and PREMISES, in Argyle-street, three doors from George-street ; it contains eight good apartments, is in excellent order ; with water laid on, and a large yard and shed, &c. Apply to Messrs. MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, the Family RESIDENCE, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills, containing 10 rooms, detached kitchen, coach-house and stabling, large productive paddock, garden. Known to be the most healthy situation near Sydney. Apply to Mr. UTHER, on the premises.

TO BE LET, the SHOP and PREMISES, recently occupied by Mr. Maloney, grocer, William-street, Woolloomooloo, at a moderate rent. Apply either to Mr. BILLYARD, solicitor, Hunter-street ; or to Mr. JOHN REDDY, innkeeper, William-street.

TO be LET, a Seven-roomed HOUSE, in Elizabeth-terrace ; also, a House of nine rooms, in Upper William-street, Woolloomooloo ; and a four roomed House at Paddington. Apply to CHARLES SCOTT and CO., opposite Royal Hotel, George-street.

TO LET, a SODA WATER and CORDIAL MANUFACTORY.—ALBEMARLE LAYARD can dispose of the above business at a fair valuation ; in fact, the terms will be most liberal to any respectable person capable of carrying on a first-class business. Apply to ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, extensive PREMISES in Pitt-street, near King-street, suitable for mercantile or other premises, entrance gate from Pitt-street, and a large store and sheds at the back ; would make a large and commodious auction room. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTS, Palmer-street, opposite Burdekin's paddock ; or H. CUMMINS, 192, Pitt-street.

TO LET, those STORES occupied by Mr. Watkins in Margaret-street, opposite Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. ; also, the CLUB HOUSE adjoining and fronting Wynyard-square ; having a large piece of vacant land, the block would make an extensive hotel, or well adapted for any large establishment or public company ; rent moderate. Apply to E. MOSES, 3, Bridge-street.

TO BE LET, CLEARMONT HOUSE and GROUNDS, situate at Rose Bay, 4 miles from Sydney. This delightful residence is the property of George Thorne, Esq., and at present occupied by Charles Kemp, Esq. Possession can be had on 1st of April. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square ; or W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that excellent Family RESIDENCE, known as Linthorpe, Newtown, together with nine Acres of Land, consisting of flower, fruit, and vegetable garden ; orchard and paddocks, the whole in excellent condition ; rental, £150, (one hundred and fifty pounds.) WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

TO LET, a beautiful Waterside VILLA RESIDENCE, Potts' Point.—The house is beautifully situated, having a delightful view of the harbour of Port Jackson and its suburbs, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The house contains a large drawing-room, dining-room, breakfast-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, coach-house, stables, outhouses, &c., &c. Attached is a large garden well stocked with choice fruit trees, in full bearing ; large paddock, suitable for cow or horse ; also a large and commodious bathing-house. For further particulars apply on the premises, Potts' Point, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock ; or at ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.'S, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

VACANCIES for Gentlemen and Families, at No. 2, O'Connell-street, next to Australian Club.

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